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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

—(13.)—

SCIENCE AND ART (IRELAND).

Session

10 *December* 1868 —— 11 *August* 1869.

VOL. XXIV.

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMISSION ON THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT IN IRELAND,

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

VOL. I.—THE REPORT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

REPORT.

TO THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

My Lords,

We, your Lordships' Commissioners appointed to inquire into the action of the Science and Art Department in Ireland, and various institutions in that country receiving State aid, have now the honour to report thereon.

Our instructions were originally contained in your Lordships' Minute of the 22nd May, as follows:—

At Whitehall, the 22nd day of May 1868.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education,

1. The Lord President informs the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that Her Majesty's Government has decided to constitute a separate department of Science and Art for Ireland, analogous in its constitution to the existing Science and Art Department in London for the United Kingdom. Minute appointing Commission, and stating object of inquiry.

2. The object in view is, as far as possible, to combine or bring into harmonious action all existing institutions in Ireland receiving State grants for Science or Art.

3. My Lords consider that a Commission should be appointed to report to them on the best means for carrying out this project, and have appointed—

The Marquis of Kildare.
The Very Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D.
The Rev. Samuel Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.
G. A. Hamilton, Esq.
Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S.
Colonel Laffan, R.E.
Professor Wyville Thomson, LL.D.*
Captain Donnelly, *who will also act as Secretary,*

to act on the Commission.

4. My Lords will direct the officers of the Science and Art Department, who are acquainted with its working, to afford the Commission all necessary information.

* Subsequently added to the Commission.

5. The position of the following institutions in Ireland will be considered by the Commission:—

1. Royal Dublin Society.
2. Royal Hibernian Academy.
3. Royal Irish Academy.
4. Irish National Gallery.
5. Royal College of Science.
6. Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

My Lords will request the Commissioners to consider these and other institutions in relation to the Science and Art Schools in Ireland now receiving grants through the Science and Art Department, and to frame a plan for the formation of a Department for Ireland, the permanent head of which shall be a Secretary and Director resident in Dublin, with a sufficient staff, who will report direct to the head of the Education Department.

6. My Lords think it desirable to establish a central institution in Dublin corresponding to a certain extent with the South Kensington Museum and Educational Establishment in connexion therewith in London.

On considering these instructions at our first meeting, we found our attention principally directed to two points. First, to the intention of Her Majesty's Government to constitute a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland; secondly, to the object which the Government had in view in the formation of this Department, namely, to combine as far as possible, or bring into harmonious action, all existing institutions in Ireland receiving State grants for Science and Art.

Objections to creating a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland.

After giving to the subject our most careful consideration, it seemed to us that the creation of an entirely independent Department of Science and Art for Ireland would involve the severance of the Science and Art schools of that country from those of England and Scotland; and would thereby deprive the students of the Irish schools of the great advantage of imperial competition, and so tend to restrict their prospects to the comparatively narrow field afforded by their own country, which would undoubtedly be a disadvantage. That this was felt by the students themselves is evident from a petition which was laid before us, and is cited at p. xxxii. It further appeared to us that the attempt to establish between the institutions mentioned in the Minute and the proposed new Department such relations as the Minute seemed, to some of us, to indicate, might give rise to many difficult questions affecting the independent rights of those institutions, and meet with formidable opposition.

Feeling, therefore, that the creation of an entirely independent Department of Science and Art for Ireland would

be detrimental to the interests of Science and Art in that country, and believing that we should probably be unable to devise means for carrying out your Lordships' Minute in its integrity, we were obliged to apply for fresh instructions. Our letter was as follows :—

Commission on Science and Art Department in Ireland.

The Castle, Dublin,

My Lord Duke, 17th September 1868.

Letter to Lord President requesting further instructions.

I am directed by the Commission on the Science and Art Department for Ireland to request your Grace to forward instructions on the following point :—

The Minute states that "Her Majesty's Government has "decided to constitute a separate Department of Science and "Art for Ireland analogous in its constitution to the existing "Science and Art Department in London for the United "Kingdom," and also "to frame a plan for the formation of a "Department for Ireland, the permanent head of which shall be "a secretary and director resident in Dublin, with a sufficient "staff, who will report direct to the head of the Education "Department."

Is the Commission thereby precluded from considering the question of the desirability of having or not having an entirely separate Department for Ireland ?

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. F. D. Donnelly, Capt. R.E.,
Secretary to the Commission.

To His Grace the Lord President.

P.S.—A copy of the Minute No. 295 is herewith enclosed.

In reply we received the following Minute:—

At Whitehall, the 1st day of October 1868.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Further instructions as to scope of inquiry.

In consequence of numerous representations made to them on the subject, Her Majesty's Government considered that the constitution of a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland might have the effect of increasing the efficiency of the various institutions to which public money is granted in that country, and with this view a Commission was appointed by Minute of the 22nd May 1868. If, however, the Commission should be of opinion that these ends could be more effectually gained by means other than the constitution of such a Department, or that the amalgamation of all or any of the various institutions is undesirable, my Lords do not wish the Commissioners to consider themselves precluded from reporting in that sense, nor from suggesting any modification in the original proposal as may appear to them desirable.

Her Majesty's Government had solely in view the advancement of science and art in Ireland. My Lords will, therefore,

be happy to receive any recommendations that the Commission may make as best adapted to this end, though they may not be precisely consistent with the terms of the Minute of the 22nd May 1868.

Thus relieved on a point which was early forced on our attention as likely to lead to great difficulties, we have been enabled to sketch out a scheme of action for the Science and Art Department in Ireland, which we believe will be more conducive to the advancement of science and art in that country than the creation of a separate Department. And we trust that a careful consideration of the evidence will convince even those who have been most in favour of such a creation of the great disadvantages that would attend it.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, and Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art examined.

After making ourselves acquainted with the working of the Science and Art Department and its central metropolitan institution, the South Kensington Museum, we visited Edinburgh, with a view of inspecting the Science and Art Museum there, and ascertaining the nature of the mutual relations of the various institutions in that capital receiving State aid. On the 16th September we commenced our inquiry in Dublin. This inquiry lasted till the 2nd October. We made a careful inspection of the various institutions mentioned in the Minute, and took evidence with regard to them. Besides these institutions we inquired into the Queen's Institute, which was referred to us by the Treasury, and into the Academy of Music, the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden, and the projected Royal Irish Institute, which were brought under our notice, and appeared to come within the scope of our instructions. Altogether we took the evidence of 44 witnesses. This, with the information afforded us by six gentlemen in Edinburgh, and a large amount of documentary matter, we submit in the minutes of evidence and Appendix.

The institutions named in the minute of the 22d May, with the exception of the Royal Hibernian Academy and the Irish National Gallery, have been so recently reported on and fully described, both in the Report of the Treasury Commission of 1862, and the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Scientific Institutions, Dublin, 1864, that it will not be necessary to enter into any minute historical account of them.

The Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry.

Royal Dublin Society and Museum of Irish Industry.

The Royal Dublin Society had its origin in a private association formed in 1731, for improving husbandry,

manufactures, and other useful arts and sciences. The association was incorporated in 1749, and by successive Acts of the Irish Parliament it was entrusted with the formation and management of Drawing Schools, a Botanic Garden, and a Museum of Natural History. Professorships of Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy were established; a library for the use of teachers and students was formed, and this gradually acquired a more extended public character.

School of Science applied to mining and the arts.

In 1845 it was determined to create in Ireland an institution similar to the Museum of Practical, or rather, as it was then termed, Economic Geology, which had been established in England. For this institution a house was taken in St. Stephen's Green in 1847, and the necessary alterations and additions were completed in 1852. It had, however, already in 1847 been extended from its original object of a Museum of Economic Geology, and under the name of "Museum of Irish Industry and Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts," its scope was enlarged so as to embrace the whole range of the industrial arts. In 1853 it was transferred from the Office of Woods and Forests to the then recently created Department of the Board of Trade, the Department of Science and Art. Several professorships were established in connexion with it, and in 1854 a minute, dated 11th April, was passed, defining the limits of the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry and School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts respectively as to collections, and relieving the former of the superintendence of its educational staff.

Committee of Lectures.

In consequence of the strong opposition of the Royal Dublin Society the arrangements proposed by this Minute were considerably modified. The Government did not recede from their determination to maintain the Museum of Irish Industry as a separate institution, and not to support a double staff of professors. But to meet the wishes of the Royal Dublin Society, who strongly objected to part entirely with their educational staff, Mr. Cardwell, the then President of the Board of Trade, consented, as a compromise, to create a committee called the Committee of Lectures, who should be entrusted with the general arrangement of lectures common to both institutions, and which were given partly in one lecture theatre and partially in another. They were also to have charge of the provincial lectures. The committee consisted

of four persons elected by the society and four nominated by the Government, the latter being either at the time or immediately afterwards elected members of the Royal Dublin Society. The regular courses, or systematic courses, as they were called, in the Museum of Irish Industry were not under this committee.

This complicated system remained in operation till 1865, when the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education passed the following Minute, which as setting forth the present arrangements with regard to those two institutions, and the organization of the various branches of the Royal Dublin Society, it may be desirable to quote here at length :—

At South Kensington, 21st day of September 1865.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

PRESENT :

The Right Honourable the Earl Granville, K.G.
The Right Honourable H. A. Bruce, M.P.

Scientific Institutions and Instruction in Dublin.

Minute on scientific institutions and instruction in Dublin.

1. My Lords take into consideration the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Scientific Institutions in Dublin, 1864, the Report of the Treasury Commission of 1862, and the correspondence and various documents, &c., on the subject.

2. The Vice-President stated the result of the investigations on the spot he had recently made into the several institutions in Dublin.

Report of Treasury Commission of 1862.

3. The Report of the Treasury Commission of 1862 recommended the abolition of the Museum of Irish Industry, and the concentration of all its collections under the charge of the Royal Dublin Society, except that of the Geological Survey, which was to remain under its own officers. The Society was also to be intrusted with direct scientific instruction in certain subjects by means of public lectures, which the Commission considered it advisable should be continued in Ireland as supplementary to the ordinary instruction in science provided for by the science Schools and classes of the Science and Art Department, and applicable as well to Ireland as to other parts of the United Kingdom.

Recommendations of Select Committee of 1864.

4. The Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1864, on the other hand, recommended the retention of the Museum of Irish Industry as a separate institution, and a redistribution of duties between it and the Royal Dublin Society, and stated it as their opinion that the technical and scientific instruction given in Dublin at the expense of the State should not be entrusted to a body of private gentlemen like the Royal Dublin Society, but rather to a public scientific institution as in London, under a

proper system of responsibility, with examinations and prizes or certificates of competency. They recommended that the Royal Dublin Society should be confined to the arrangement proposed in 1854, and altogether relieved of its educational functions, so called, pointing out that "much of the substance of their resolutions may be found represented" in a memorandum submitted by Mr. Cole to the Science and Art Department in January 1854. This memorandum suggested that the promotion of direct instruction should be confided to a College of Science proposed to be founded on the Museum of Irish Industry, and that the Royal Dublin Society should take charge of those objects which partook of the nature of public exhibitions, such as the Botanic Gardens, the Zoological Museum, &c.

Mr. Cole's memorandum suggesting foundation of College of Science for Ireland.

5. The Select Committee of 1864, however, while thus broadly indicating the division which should exist between the functions of these two departments, modified in several respects the application of the general principle, and proposed that the Royal Dublin Society should still remain charged with educational functions in respect of agriculture. Their report also recommended the establishment of a veterinary school, on the grounds that "a veterinary school and an agricultural chemist are legi- "timate adjuncts to a society originally formed for the en- "couragement of agriculture and the improvement of land, and "containing so large a body of country gentlemen perfectly "capable of forming a judgment in veterinary matters and the "application of agricultural chemistry."

6. My Lords are prepared to adopt the general principle of the recommendations of the Select Committee, subject to the approval by Parliament and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the increased expenditure which will be necessary for efficiently carrying out the same. They are of opinion that it is unadvisable to make any modification of the broad principle laid down by the Select Committee, and that a clear line of demarcation between the functions of the Museum of Irish Industry and the Royal Dublin Society should be strictly maintained so as to avoid future complications. They therefore determine that the grant of public funds shall in future be afforded in Dublin—(I.), to instruction in science applied to industry as one public object administered wholly by one authority; and (II.), to the exhibition of scientific collections as a second public object to be administered by another distinct authority.

Action taken by Committee of Council on Education.

7. The other several objects, such as a Veterinary College, although they may be fit objects for a private society, such as the Royal Dublin Society, do not appear to be of a character which ought to be maintained out of the general taxation, and are not such as my Lords are prepared to recommend for Parliamentary aid. They see that this contingency has been met by the Select Committee, who suggest in their report, "that a "portion of the private contributions of the Society may be "applied to the maintenance of this department," namely the Veterinary School.

Veterinary School of Royal Dublin Society.

Royal Dublin Society.

Royal Dublin Society.

8. My Lords propose that the following departments of the Royal Dublin Society shall be wholly supported by public funds, like the corresponding public institutions in London, the Society acting as trustees and being responsible for their administration:—

The Museum of Natural History, including Mineralogy.
The Botanic Gardens and Museum at Glasnevin.
The Library of the Royal Dublin Society.
Leinster Lawn, which should be made a public ornamental garden, instead of remaining, as at present, a waste space between the National Gallery and the Museum of Natural History.
The whole of the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, and the necessary staff of the Society for conducting the business involved in the above-mentioned objects.

9. The theoretical limitation of the amount of public funds to 5,500*l.* annually should be abolished, and the annual grants necessary for keeping the above departments in efficiency considered on merits and submitted to Parliament every year.

10. The Royal Dublin Society would thus be relieved of all restrictions on its action in the application—in accordance with the charter and objects of the Society—of the subscriptions of its members and any other private funds, and not be subject to the Audit Office in respect of such private funds. The Society would be thus free to encourage any objects it has at heart—even those of direct instruction—without asking for the sanction of the Science and Art Department, as is necessary under the present arrangement.

Museum of Irish Industry.

Museum of Irish Industry.

11. Turning now to the Museum of Irish Industry, my Lords find that the Select Committee recommended one of two courses, either that the Museum of Irish Industry should have at least the same scope given to it as the Museum in Jermyn Street, and be placed on the same footing as a School of Mines as regards its collections, professors, and lectures, or that those lectures and collections might be extended to the illustration of such other industrial objects as may be sanctioned by the Government. While suggesting, however, that the scope of the Museum should be thus widened, and quoting approvingly the before-mentioned memorandum of Mr. Cole's to that effect, the Committee decline to give any decided opinion on the ground of its being too wide a subject to be dealt with by them, leaving it thus an open question for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

12. It would appear that the one School of Mines already existing in Jermyn Street is not largely attended, and is amply sufficient for the wants of the whole United Kingdom, and there probably would not be sufficient attendance to justify the establishment in Ireland of a second school with a large staff, for this

object alone, as the few special mining pupils from that country might easily join the school in London.

13. My Lords consider that for these and other reasons the Museum of Irish Industry should have a wider scope given to it than that of a School of Mines; that it should become a College for affording a complete and thorough course of instruction in those branches of Science which are more immediately connected with and applied to all descriptions of industry, including Agriculture, Mining, and Manufactures; that it should in this way supplement the elementary scientific instruction already provided for by the Science Schools of the Department; and that it should assist in the training of teachers for these schools. College of Science for Ireland,

14. The Museum of the College of Science should be entirely subordinate to, and contain only such collections as are essential to the instruction in the College, but should still remain the depository for the Collections of the Geological Survey. It is advisable, therefore, that the Museum should hand over to the Royal Dublin Society its Portlock Collection of Birds and Fishes, and receive from the Royal Dublin Society its collection of Physical instruments and apparatus. its museum.

15. This arrangement, embodying the spirit of the recommendations of the Select Committee as respects both the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry, my Lords believe to be based upon a broad, clear, and intelligible principle of action, They trust that it will remove the present causes of controversy. and commend itself to the judgment of Parliament.

16. My Lords do not consider it will be necessary that the Zoological Society should receive their grants any longer through the Royal Dublin Society. The question of privileges between the members of the two Societies will therefore be a matter of private arrangement between them. Zoological Society.

17. Transmit a copy of this Minute to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their sanction to the arrangements proposed.

The Museum of Natural History, the Botanic Gardens, and the Library thus became public establishments to be wholly supported by public funds. The Institution in St. Stephen's Green ceased to exist as a Museum of Irish Industry, and the School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts was converted into a College of Science. The course of instruction for this College of Science was fixed by a Commission of which the late Lord Rosse was chairman, which reported in July 1866. Its system of administration was laid down in Mr. Corry's letter to the Treasury dated 26th Nov. 1866. This, however, was subsequently so far modified that the office of Dean which was to have been held in rotation by the professors was conferred on Sir R. Kane, who had been Director of the Museum of Action taken on the above Minute.

Irish Industry. During his retention of the office, therefore, the arrangement of annual rotation remains in abeyance.

Museum of Irish Industry,

One of the provisions of the Minute of the 21st Sept. has not, however, as yet been fully carried out. The Museum of Irish Industry proper has still remained on the premises of the College of Science. All the collections of the industrial museum, with the exception of the Portlock collection of Irish flora and fauna, are still retained, and with the collections of the geological survey, are still exhibited there.

its contents.

The collections consist of a mineralogical collection; of a technological collection, illustrative of building materials, mining and metallurgy and fuel, ceramic and glass manufactures; of vegetable and chemical products, and a few models. These collections are in charge of the curator of the museum. The collections in charge of the Director of the geological survey in Ireland are the palæontological and rock collections. The former has been made by the geological survey, the latter, purchased out of the funds of the museum, to illustrate lectures, and for the use of officers of the survey for the purposes of reference.

Estimates for 1868–69 of Royal Dublin Society and Royal College of Science.

The amounts taken in the estimates for 1868–9 for the foregoing institutions were as follows:—

—	Class I. Public Works and Buildings.	Class IV. Education, Science, and Art.	Total.
	£	£	£
Royal Dublin Society:— - -	—	2,185	
Museum of Natural History -	400	1,485	
Alterations in Museum and Agricultural Hall - -	192	—	
Leinster Lawn - - -	150	200	
Glasnevin Botanic Gardens -	4,500	1,950	
Increased heating apparatus -	125	—	
Kildare Street, maintenance, &c.	1,715	—	
Glasnevin Gardens, ditto -	772	—	
Library - - -	—	1,300	
			14,974
Royal College of Science - -	—	6,263	
New buildings - - -	2,000	—	
Maintenance, &c. - -	1,160	—	
			9,423
			£24,397

These estimates contemplated the erection of a Botanical Museum in Glasnevin Gardens, and the roofing over with glass of the court of the College of Science for the accommodation of the Industrial collections, the present galleries being required for conversion into class rooms. Pending our inquiry no action has been taken in the matter.

The position and functions of the Royal Dublin Society are now as follows:— Present position and functions of the Royal Dublin Society,

The Commission of 1862 considered that the constitution of the Royal Dublin Society as a body to be entrusted with the disbursement of public money was faulty, in that full powers were not vested in the council to act on behalf of the Society, but that its decisions were liable at any time to be reversed by a vote of a General Meeting. It was therefore recommended that the Society should obtain a new charter conferring the necessary powers on a council constituted as proposed by the Commission, and consisting of not more than 33 members, viz., seven vice-presidents and two secretaries, elected annually; the chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman of each of the standing committees of the society, of which there are not to be more than eight; and such other members as might be elected to make up the required number. New charter.

The imposition of this condition was also concurred in by the House of Commons Committee of 1864. A new charter was obtained in January 1866; and under that charter the general management of the society, the appointment, control, and dismissal of officers, and full authority to act on its behalf, is delegated to the council.

As trustees the society are responsible for the administration of the Museum of Natural History, the Botanic Gardens, and the Library, the funds for the support of which are entirely supplied by the State—with the exception of 100*l.* per annum contributed by the Society to the Library. The council appoint the curators and other officers, and look after the management by means of standing committees.

Out of its own funds, which amount to about 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* a-year, the society supports the Agricultural Museum and holds Agricultural shows. It has held periodical Industrial Exhibitions. It also holds examinations annually, and gives general and commercial certificates of merit. All the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society, including the Agricultural Hall and Museum and exhibiting yard, are maintained by public funds. The officers of the society, Agricultural museum and shows.

with the exception of those belonging to the Agricultural Department, are also paid by Government.

Reading room and library.

The society has a reading room, with newspapers, periodicals, &c., for its members, who have also the privilege of borrowing books from the library. It holds seven or eight meetings annually for reading papers on scientific and other subjects. The transactions of the society are published at the expense of the State.

School of Art.

The Royal Dublin Society also superintends a very successful School of Art. This School of Art is in the same position as any other School of Art in the kingdom, except that the house and repairs, &c., are provided at public expense. The Royal Dublin Society acts in the same way as the committee of a local School of Art, and makes certain payments to the school out of its private funds. These payments amounted last year to 60*l.* The State payments, including those to the poor schools taught by the Art pupil Teachers, amounted altogether to 259*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Royal Irish Academy.

Royal Irish Academy.

"The Royal Irish Academy was incorporated by Royal "Charter in January 1786, for the promotion of science, "polite literature, and antiquities. It has published 23 "quarto volumes of transactions, containing valuable "papers under each of these heads; but, as polite literature in the present day requires but little assistance, the "attention of the Academy is devoted mainly to science "and antiquities. It stands to Ireland in the same "position as the Royal Society, the Royal Society of "Literature, and the Royal Antiquarian Society do to "England. The constitution of the Academy consists of "a president, a council of 21, and an indefinite number of "ordinary members. There are also honorary members "in various departments of science and literature, who "are, for the most part, foreigners. The president, "though elected annually, usually holds office for five "years. The council of 21 is divided into three committees, each composed of seven members, for science, "polite literature, and antiquities. The council is elected "each year in accordance with the charter. . . . The "president and council are the executive of the society, "having the privilege of initiating all business relating to "finance and bye-laws; it rests, however, with the main "body of the Academy to sanction the recommendation "of the executive. . . . .

" The life composition is 20 guineas, but a member who " has paid the annual subscription for 20 years may, on " additional payment of six guineas, compound for the " rest of his life. The annual members pay an entrance " fee of five guineas, and an annual subscription of two " guineas. Admission is by ballot; the minimum quorum " of members balloting for the admission of candidates is " 16 as fixed by the charter, and at least three-fourths of " members present must vote for the candidate. There " is no absolute standard for admission to this academy, " but it is generally understood that persons seeking to " become members should be persons of scientific and " literary acquirements. The very fact of being on its " roll is regarded as a kind of literary or scientific " degree." . . . .

" In connexion with the museum is the learned and " admirable catalogue. It was set on foot in 1847, and " executed gratuitously by Sir William Wilde. It is " illustrated with 630 woodcuts, carefully drawn. The " cost of this work, and of the registration of the articles " described in it, was defrayed, partly by the Academy, " partly by subscription among its members, and partly " by Government grants. This catalogue has not only " made known to the world the riches of the museum, " but it has stimulated attention to Irish archæology. " All articles of stone, earth, wood, bronze, and gold " which were in the museum previous to 1857 have been " catalogued, described, and illustrated. Articles of " silver and of iron, ecclesiastical remains, and acquisitions " since 1857 are still uncatalogued. Most of the letter- " press of the unfinished portion of the catalogue is com- " pleted. It is unfortunately at a standstill for want of " funds. About 400*l.* or 500*l.* is required, and from its " popularity, it is expected that if carried out, it would " add to the income of the Academy."—(Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Scientific Institutions in Dublin, 1864.) Excellence of catalogue.

Sir W. Wilde states in his evidence that " up to the " meeting in March last every article in the museum, " numbering now about 12,000, had been (with the " exception of some coins) catalogued; and if the museum " was removed to-morrow there would not be 30 articles " to number or register." The publication of the catalogue is in the same state as when reported on in 1864.

Library.

The Academy has a good library containing manuscripts and works of great value, as illustrative of early Irish history. In addition to its library proper, it possesses the library of Thomas Moore, the poet, which was given by his widow. Its museum is said to be the richest in Europe in Celtic antiquities, and it is being constantly added to by gifts, by special grants for purchase, and objects of treasure trove deposited by Government. Articles of gold or silver which may be found, and taken to the police, are valued by the Committee of Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy, and if thought worth purchasing, the paymaster of constabulary pays the finder somewhat more than the intrinsic value of the metal. Many purchases have been made for the museum by special subscriptions amongst the members. And the museum has lately been enriched by the Petrie collection of antiquities purchased by a special vote in this year's estimate.

Museum rich in Celtic antiquities.

Recent purchase of Petrie collection.

Thus in addition to the valuable collection belonging to the Academy the museum is also the depository of a large amount of public property. For objects of so much value the museum is a very unsafe building. It is not fire proof, and could not be made so without great expense. Portions of the collections have been moved to make room for the library, and in consequence of uncompleted alterations have for a long time remained unarranged out of their cases. Visitors on application are admitted to see the collections, but the museum is not in the ordinary sense a public museum.

Building not fire proof.

Conclusions with reference to the Royal Irish Academy.

Altogether we regard the condition of this collection, which has now acquired a national character, as unsatisfactory, and we are of opinion that in consideration of the large expenditure of public money which a suitable new building and the necessary administration will require the Academy should be invited to place its museum under a director to be appointed by Government.

Representations have been made as to the want of funds in the hands of the Academy to enable them to assist persons engaged in making original researches. Such a grant appears to be unnecessary, as the sum of 1,000*l.* per annum at the disposal of the Royal Society, is applicable to the whole kingdom, and we believe is scarcely ever wholly expended. If this were generally known in Ireland, it would probably meet the wishes expressed on this point.

Amount and sources of income of Roya. Irish Academy.

The private funds of the Royal Irish Academy are derived from the annual subscriptions of members, the bequest of Timothy Cunningham, and the Academy stock, representing the life compositions of members. Since 1852, the Academy has received a regular annual Parliamentary grant of 500*l.* This has been supplemented occasionally by grants given in aid of the subscriptions of members made for special objects. Since 1864 there has been a special grant of 200*l.* a year for researches in connexion with Celtic manuscripts. The Academy is furnished by the Government with a house which is kept in repair by the Board of Works. Independently of the treasure trove grant of 100*l.* per annum the estimates for the current year stand as follows :

	Class I. Public Works and Buildings.	Class IV.* Education, Science, and Art.	Total.
	£	£	£
Royal Irish Academy	421	1,784	
The following special items are included in the grant in Class IV. :—			
Researches in connexion with Celtic manuscripts - 200			
Preparation of scientific reports, Expenses of library, Expenses of museum, &c., Illustration and printing of transactions — Recommended by Committee of House of Commons in 1864. 200			
Purchase of Tara brooch - 200			
£1,200			
The expenditure of the Academy, inclusive of the above sums, is estimated, for 1868-9, at 2,160*l.*, and the income at 376*l.*,			
Purchase of the Petrie Collection	—	1,580	
			3,785

* These votes are taken by the Treasury, and do not appear in the estimates of the Science and Art Department.

Royal Hibernian Academy.

Royal Hibernian Academy.

The Royal Hibernian Academy is a chartered body— "An association of artists for the promotion of the fine "arts in Ireland by means of drawing and painting, "lectures, and exhibitions." In 1826, Mr. Francis Johnston, an architect, and then president of the Academy, presented to it a house in Lower Abbey Street, on a lease of lives renewable for ever, but with reversion to his family on failure of certain conditions.

In 1858, the Hibernian Academy was reported on by Mr. Norman MacLeod, Assistant Secretary of the Science and Art Department, and this report was laid on the

table of the House of Commons. As the result of Mr. MacLeod's inquiry and the correspondence which followed it respecting the proper objects and organization of the Academy and its relation to the Government, the parliamentary grant of 300*l.* per annum was renewed and has been continued to the present time. In 1861 the Academy obtained a new charter increasing the maximum number of its members from 14 to 30, and granting power to the academicians to frame any byelaws or new regulations affecting the government and general interests of the institution; such rules being subject to the formal approval of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Its annual Exhibitions.

The Exhibitions of the Academy are held annually and comprise works of painting, sculpture, drawing, and modelling, of designs in architecture, and of unpublished engravings; and all persons whatever are invited to contribute. The exhibitions are open to the public on payment of 1*s.* or 6*d.* in the daytime, and 1*d.* in the evening; but hitherto the receipts from this source have not proved remunerative. In 1867 the exhibition did not take place for various reasons.

Schools.

The schools of the Academy are a school of the antique, open five evenings in the week under the supervision of the keeper; a school of the living model open on five evenings, and a school of painting open five days in each week. It is an absolute rule of the Academy that no student shall be admitted to these schools unless he produces a certificate from the Department of Science and Art to the effect

Examination.

that he has passed the examinations of the Department in the four subjects of freehand, geometry, perspective, and object drawing, of the "second grade." An examination of the whole of the students' works is held each year, in the autumn, by the President and the Keeper of the Academy in conjunction with an Inspector of the Science and Art Department. Medals are awarded, and the Inspector reports to the Department the results of the examination and of his inspection of the schools. There is an annual exhibition of the students' works, and a public distribution of medals; and works executed in the schools of the Academy are admissible, though they have but seldom been sent in, to the National Competition at South Kensington.

Parliamentary grant.

The parliamentary grant of 300*l.* for the educational purposes of the Academy is paid through the Science and Art Department, and the Academy reports annually to that Department.

The nature and methods of the instruction given in the schools have been the subject of much correspondence between the Academy and the Science and Art Department; and there is no reason to think that the Academy classes are either more efficient or more useful than the corresponding ones of the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society. It is, however, unnecessary at present to refer to this matter at greater length, as the attention of Parliament was directed to it in the session of 1866, and the correspondence and the Inspector's Report for the previous year were printed by order of the House of Commons (Paper No. 500, dated 10th August 1866). Nature of instruction in schools.

As regards the exhibitions of the Academy, Dublin must naturally suffer, from the fact of its being one of the secondary capitals of the kingdom, far below London in respect of wealth and population. Irish artists are naturally attracted to London; but even if they pursued their profession in Ireland, they would probably find it equally their interest to send their works to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Exhibitions of works of art as a means of influencing popular taste can only be improving if composed of works of a high class. There can be no justification for the State providing for the exhibition and sale of works of a special body of artists simply as such. This is a private object, and should be self-supporting. Exhibitions.

Irish National Gallery.

The National Gallery of Ireland, incorporated under the Acts 17 & 18 Victoria, cap. 99, and 18 & 19 Victoria, cap. 44, owes its foundation, as at present constituted, in a great measure to the committee of a fund called the Dargan Testimonial Fund, which was contributed with the object of commemorating the services of Mr. William Dargan in connexion with the Dublin Exhibition of 1853. The sum of 5,000*l.* was set aside by the committee towards the cost of erecting a public gallery of art in Dublin, and a suitable site, valued at 3,000*l.*, having been obtained on Leinster Lawn, Parliament has from time to time provided the additional funds necessary for the completion of the buildings; and the gallery, as it now stands, is estimated to have cost the public about 30,000*l.* The maintenance of the institution is in a great measure dependent on the continuance of parliamentary Irish National Gallery.

aid; and in the estimates for the current year, 1868-9, provision for this purpose is made as follows:

National Gallery of Ireland.

	£
Estimated amount required for salaries for 1868-69	888
Purchase of pictures	1,500
Incidental expenses	352
Cost of alterations	176
Maintenance and Repairs	248
Total	£3,164

The vote for the purchase of pictures is made in consideration of and as an equivalent to voluntary money contributions and the value of donations of works of art.

Parliamentary grants.

The total amount of public money which has been granted on this principle, for the special purpose of buying pictures, is 7,500*l.*, being the sum of 1,500*l.*, voted in this year's estimates; 1000*l.* voted in 1866–7, and a grant of 5,000*l.* on account of the Dargan contribution.

The governing body of the institution, as constituted by Parliament, consists of 17 members; of these five are governors *ex officio;* two are appointed by the Royal Hibernian Academy as its representatives on the Board, and three are nominated by the Government; the remaining seven being elected, for the term of five years, by the subscribers, and by donors of a sum of 10*l.* or of a work of art of the value of 20*l.*

The ordinary working quorum of this Board is five, and for purchases of pictures the approval of a quorum of nine members is required by the Act.

The practical responsibility, however, for such purchases has devolved upon the Director of the gallery, subject to subsequent ratification by the Board, and to the general control of the Treasury.

Nature of the collection.

The collection at present consists almost entirely of paintings by ancient masters, and but few additions have as yet been made to it by means of the system of depositing pictures on loan which has worked so well at South Kensington and in Edinburgh.

The gallery was opened to the public on the 1st of February 1864, and continues open, subject to the regulations of the Board, on four weekdays from noon to dusk, and on Sunday in the afternoon, the admission being free.

It is reserved for artists and students on Fridays and Saturdays, when the price of admission to the public is 6*d.*; and on Tuesday evenings during certain periods of the year it is lighted by gas and open free from 7 to 9 o'clock.

From the opening of the gallery in 1864 to the 30th of September 1867, the number of visitors was 480,426.

Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

The Zoological Society was founded in 1830, and the gardens established on a plot of ground assigned to it in the Phœnix Park. It is under the administration of a Council, an Honorary Secretary and a Treasurer, who meet once a week for the despatch of business. It is supported by subscriptions, by fees taken for the admission of the public, and by grants from the State.

Its objects are the promotion of the knowledge of natural history, of comparative anatomy, of physiology, of comparative pathology, and, further, the recreation of the public.

The rates of admission are, on week days 6*d.*, and on Sundays 1*d.* On Sundays the total admissions for the year average upwards of 100,000.

At the present moment the collection of animals though limited is in a highly satisfactory condition. But want of funds prevents the society from purchasing, supporting, and replacing animals as much as might be desired.

Parliamentary grants.

The regular Parliamentary grant to the Society is 500*l.* per annum, which it receives through the Department of Science and Art. During the last three years it has received in addition special grants of 1000*l.* per annum for making additional buildings, &c.

Including the State aid of 1,500*l.*, the receipts for 1867 were 3,126*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenses for the same year were 3,329*l.*

The Queen's Institute.

The Queen's Institute, Dublin.

The Queen's Institute, Dublin, was established in 1861, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, by a number of influential ladies and gentlemen residing in Ireland, who were interested in providing a means for assisting gentlewomen of limited means to obtain their livelihood.

The institution is managed by a council consisting of ladies and gentlemen. The administration is carried on by the Secretary. Its funds are derived from subscriptions, donations, and fees.

Subjects of instruction.

The institution comprises various sections or classes, of which the following is a list:

Sewing Machine class.
Commercial.
Foreign Correspondence.
Law Writers.
Lithography.
Engraving.
Telegraph.
Painting Photographs.
Illuminated Painting.
Drawing class.
Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

The majority of students admitted to the above classes pay fees of a small amount; other pupils are instructed gratuitously. These latter are admitted upon the recommendation of members who by their subscription or donation are qualified to give such nominations.

The number of students at present under instruction amounts to 183, of whom 18 are free students.

Students who have obtained employment.

Employment is given to the pupils under instruction by commercial houses, lawyers, the British and Irish Telegraph Company, and others. The work to be so done is in the first instance sent to the institute, and the secretary distributes it throughout the various classes.

Of pupils who have been trained, the following is a return of those who are now in employ:—

	No. entered Institute.	No. employed.
Sewing machine - - - -	347	188
Telegraph - - - -	80	61
Commercial - - - -	145	28
Law writing - - - -	88	45
Engraving - - - -	37	11
Drawing - - - - -	31	6
Lithograph - - - -	27	3
Painting photographs - - -	53	22
Illuminated painting - - -	3	3
	811	367

The art classes are almost entirely for applied art, such as painting on porcelain, engraving, and lithography. They are composed chiefly of students from the Government School of Art at the Royal Dublin Society, whence the best pupils come. The Queen's Institute neither provides for nor insists upon its students having a thorough elementary training in drawing, but looks upon its classes as supplementary to the regular art school. Art instruction.

The preceding table, while showing how successful the society has been, illustrates the general character of its action. It is a charitable institution, differing in no essential from numerous other charitable institutions in the kingdom. It is for the benefit of a defined and limited class—persons in a certain rank of life—and it is to teach, and by its special organization to bring within their reach, many ordinary mechanical arts to which as a rule persons in this rank of life have not access. And it is not for the purpose of giving general instruction in art or drawing, such as is aided by the Science and Art Department. The appeal, however of a charitable institution for State aid must be judged on other grounds than the good motive of its supporters and the success of its work. We feel that we should not be justified in recommending this institution to receive aid unless we were prepared, at the same time, to recommend that the State should extend similar aid to like charitable institutions in other parts of the kingdom, and enter on a course of action which at present is foreign to it—that of affording instruction in these trades to persons in all ranks and positions of life. Character of the institution.

The receipts this year amounted to 1,027*l.*, and the expenses to 1,013*l.*

The Irish Academy of Music.

The Irish Academy of Music was established in 1856 for the promotion of musical education in Ireland. Its classes are open to both male and female students. It derives its support from subscriptions and donations and pupils' fees. It is managed by a committee selected from the subscribers. The committee meets once a week. The course embraces instruction in vocal music, pianoforte, violin, violoncello, and wind instruments. Each year is divided into three terms, and the fees are,—for the female students, 8*l.* per annum; in the junior class 6*l.*; and for Irish Academy of Music.

the male students, 4*l.* per annum. There have been up to the present time 206 female and 166 male students instructed in the school.

In consequence of insufficient funds desirable classes in important branches of musical education, such as harmony, composition, elocution, languages, reading and singing at sight, have not been established.

The Academy has successfully trained upwards of 100 pupils, who have since done well as performers or teachers. It is not in receipt of any State aid, and its action, as already stated, appears to be fettered from want of increased funds. The receipts have averaged yearly about 540*l.*, of which 415*l.* is contributed by fees from students. The average expenditure has been 715*l.*

Want of funds.

The Proposed Royal Irish Institute.

Proposed Royal Irish Institute.

The Royal Irish Institute is represented at present by a body of gentlemen who have formed themselves into a society for the purpose (as set forth in their memorandum of the 1st October 1867, presented to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and subsequent suggestions,) of promoting the formation of a "Royal Irish Institute on Science and Art." It is proposed that this institute shall be "under the control or management of a board of resident gentlemen," or "Royal Commission of Irishmen," who "are to be directly in communication with the Irish Government and responsible to Parliament." And that it shall be independent of, and as regards Ireland, fulfil the same functions as the Science and Art Department now does for the whole kingdom.

We have heard every gentleman who has tendered himself on behalf of the project, and examined in reference to it gentlemen connected with the several institutions in Dublin which would be affected by the proposed institute.

Origin of project.

We believe that the project has originated in a misapprehension with regard to what the functions of the Science and Art Department really are, and that it was suggested by the opportunity of purchasing the Exhibition Palace,* and thus acquiring a spacious building, with a

* The Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company was founded in the year 1862, for the purpose (as stated in the Memorandum of Association) of "the promotion of rational enjoyment, combined "with instruction, by the exhibition of the various subjects of the fine

considerable area of ground, some 15 acres, adapted, in the opinion of the promoters of the project, for a permanent exhibition of Irish productions; for a national museum; for the consolidation and more or less complete amalgamation of the various societies and learned bodies to which we have referred, and for various other useful purposes.

Constitution of the Science and Art Department in England.

The constitution of the Department of Science and Art in England in no way answers to the idea set forth in the prospectus of the promoters of this project. It is neither wholly nor partially administered by a board of private gentlemen, but is one branch of the Education Department under the Minister in charge of education—the Lord President of the Council—who is assisted by a Vice-President. It has a permanent staff, the head of which is a secretary. The South Kensington Museum, contiguous to which are the offices of the Science and Art Department, is one only of the numerous institutions governed by that department. The permanent head of this museum is a Director, who is assisted by a special museum staff, and is responsible to the Minister. It so happens that at present the offices of secretary of the Science and Art Department and Director of the South Kensington Museum are held by the same person, but this may not occur again.

The South Kensington Museum.

The South Kensington Museum is, from the accident of its origin and growth a most heterogeneous collection.

"arts, music, manufactures, and scientific experiments, the delivery of "public lectures on scientific and other subjects, and the exhibition of "horticulture. 50,000*l.* constituted the capital of the company, "divided into 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each, all of which was subscribed by "the public. The palace consists of two principal portions, the first a "highly ornamented stone building, having a frontage of 500 feet to "Earlsfort Terrace, and the other adjoining, and made of iron and glass, "constituting the 'Winter Garden.' . . . In addition to this there "is the temporary building known as the Machinery Court, containing "a frontage of 100 feet to Earlsfort Terrace. . . . These grounds "contain 15 acres, and consist of ornamental gardens in the highest "state of cultivation and beauty. The premises are held on two leases, "for terms of 250 and 999 years respectively, at a gross rent of 500*l.* per "annum." After stating that the opening of the Palace was inaugurated by an International Exhibition in the year 1865, the memorandum proceeds: "The Palace, from various causes, is now 42,000*l.* in debt. "The shareholders having failed to assist in raising the additional "capital required, the dissolution of the Company and the sale of the "Palace and premises is inevitable, unless the Government assist in "their preservation, in the mode presently suggested."

It consists of (1) a picture gallery containing pictures, partly gifts to the museum, partly on loan, and partly deposited by the National Gallery for want of room in the building in Trafalgar Square; (2) a fine art collection partly belonging to the museum and partly on loan, and confined almost entirely to objects of art executed since the Christian era, in porcelain, pottery, metal, &c., sculpture, and casts of architecture; (3) an art library; (4) a museum of educational apparatus and books; (5) a food and animal products collection; (6) a collection of naval models, deposited by the Admiralty; (7) a collection of modern war material, deposited by the War Department. A School of Art and Training School for art masters, and a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, are housed on the same premises.

Room has also been found temporarily for the collection of models, &c., belonging to the Royal Commissioners of Patents. This Museum is, however, entirely independent of any control on the part of the Lord President.

Besides administering the grants for the various museums and institutions, the Department of Science and Art has organized a large and rapidly increasing system of instruction in science and in art of a more or less elementary character, throughout the whole country.

As there appears to be much misapprehension with regard to the rules of this system, it will, perhaps, be as well to summarise them, and also to give the statistics under the several heads for England, Scotland, and Ireland

Science and Art Schools.

Science and Art Schools.

The action of the Science and Art Department is to aid instruction in *science* in the following subjects:—1, practical plane and solid geometry; 2, machine construction and drawing; 3, building construction, or naval architecture and drawing; 4, elementary mathematics; 5, higher mathematics; 6, theoretical mechanics; 7, applied mechanics; 8, acoustics, light, and heat; 9 magnetism and electricity; 10, inorganic chemistry; 11, organic chemistry; 12, geology; 13, mineralogy; 14, animal physiology; 15, zoology; 16, vegetable physiology and economic botany; 17, systematic botany; 18, mining; 19, metallurgy; 20, navigation; 21, nautical astronomy; 22, steam; 23, physical geography. And in *art* in:—(1) elementary drawing as an education of the

power of observation, and (2) drawing, painting, modelling, and designing for manufacture and decoration.

Aid towards instruction in science.

In order to place a school or class in connexion with the Department, an approved committee, consisting of at least five persons, must be formed.

As respects *Science*, the aid consists of—

a. Public examinations, in which Queen's Medals and Queen's Prizes are awarded, held at all places complying with certain conditions.

b. Payments on results to teachers as tested by examination.

c. Scholarships and exhibitions.

d. Building grants.

e. Grants towards the purchase of apparatus, &c.

The *Examinations* are held in May by the local committees. The examination papers are prepared by the professional examiners in London, and are sent to the local secretary; one evening is set apart for each subject, so that the examination in each subject is simultaneous.

Examinations in Science.

The examinations are of two kinds, but held together, viz.:

a. The class examinations, of which there are two grades or stages; the first stage or elementary examination, and the second stage or advanced examination. Those successful in the elementary stage are divided into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, and those successful in the advanced stage into 1st and 2nd class.

b. The honours examination, of a highly advanced character.

Any person wherever taught may sit at any one of these examinations.

Rewards to successful candidates.

Four medals, one gold, one silver, and two bronze, are given in each subject in competition among the students of science classes.

Queen's prizes consisting of books or instruments are given to all candidates successful in obtaining a first class in either stage of the class examinations.

Payments on results of examinations.

Payments are made to the teachers on the *results* of the May examination. Any person may qualify to earn payments on results:

a. by obtaining a first or second class in the advanced grade of the class examination, or

b. by taking honours.

This examination is dispensed with in certain cases.

Payments are made only on account of the instruction of students of the artizan classes, or others whose incomes do not amount to 100*l.* per annum, or their children. The payments claimable for each such student in each subject are—3*l.* for a first class in the elementary stage, 2*l.* for a second class, and 1*l.* for a third class, and a further payment of 2*l.* for a first class and 1*l.* for a second class in the advanced stage, provided the student has in a previous year passed in the elementary stage. These amounts are reduced in the case of previous successes and according to a certain scale when the amount exceeds 60*l.*

The teacher must have given each student 25 lessons at least, and payments on results are made either directly to the teachers or to the committee of the school.

TABLE of the STATISTICS of 1867 and 1868.

	1867.				1868.			
	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
Number of Science Schools	150	53	9	212	210	76	15	301
Number of persons under Instruction	6,441	2,125	1,664	10,230	9,480	2,870	2,611	14,961
Number of persons Examined	3,288	1,409	223	4,920	5,077	1,714	370	7,161
Number of Papers Worked	5,933	1,895	385	8,213	9,843	2,813	457	13,113
Amount paid to Teachers*	£5,513	£2,017	£446	£7,976	£8,455	£3,269	£381	£12,105
Number of Teachers qualified to earn Payments engaged	138	50	12	200	206	75	12	293

* This is the amount up to the present time, all the claims not having yet been paid.

Scholarships.

There are two forms of *scholarship* in connexion with elementary schools.

1st. In the *Elementary School Scholarship* 5*l.* are granted to the managers of any elementary school for the support of a deserving pupil selected by competition, if they undertake to support him for a year and subscribe 5*l.* for that purpose. The payment of 5*l.* by the Science and Art Department is conditional on the scholar passing in some branch of science at the May examination.

2nd. The *Science and Art Scholarship* is of a more advanced character, and does not depend on any corresponding contribution on the part of the locality. A grant of 10*l.* is made towards the maintenance, for one year, of the most deserving pupil or pupils in elementary schools who have passed certain examinations in science and in drawing.

In both these cases the scholar must be from 12 to 16

years of age, and one scholarship is allowed per 100 pupils in the school.

The *Exhibitions* are :—

Exhibitions.

1st. *Local Exhibitions,* for advanced scientific instruction, to enable students to complete their education at some college or school where scientific instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. Grants of 25*l.* per annum, for one, two, or three years are made for this purpose when the locality raises a like sum by voluntary subscriptions. And if the student attend a State school, such as the Royal School of Mines in London, the Royal College of Chemistry in London, or Royal College of Science in Ireland, the fees are remitted. The exhibition must be awarded in competition.

2nd. *Royal Exhibitions* of the value of 50*l.* per annum tenable for three years, to the Royal School of Mines, London, and the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are given in competition at the May examinations. Six are awarded each year—three to each institution. Free admissions are also given to all gold medallists.

Whitworth Scholarships.

Besides these, the *Whitworth Scholarships* of the value of 100*l.* per annum, tenable for two or three years, are also given in competition at the May examinations.

A *grant* in aid of a *new building*, or for the adaptation of an existing building, for a school of science may be made at a rate not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per square foot of internal area, up to a maximum of 500*l.* for any one school, provided that the school—

a. be built under the Public Libraries Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 65. ; 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70. ; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 114.) ; or—

b. be built in connexion with a School of Art, aided by a Department building grant.

And certain other conditions.

Grants towards cost of apparatus.

A *grant* towards the *purchase of apparatus, diagrams,* &c., of 50 per cent. of the cost of them, is made to science schools.

As respects *Art*, the aid is :—

Aid towards instruction in art.

Firstly. Towards the teaching of *elementary drawing in schools for the poor.* This aid consists of payments to the managers of schools instructed by teachers certificated for drawing (*a*) of 1*s.*, 2*s.*, or 3*s.* on account of children who

Examinations. pass a very elementary—the "first grade"—examination, (*b*) of 5*s*. or 10*s*. on children or pupil-teachers who pass the more advanced or "second grade" examination, and (*c*) of prizes to successful children and pupil-teachers.

First grade. The "first grade" consists of freehand drawing in outline from flat examples, drawing from regular solids or objects of simple form, and of easy problems in practical geometry.

Second grade. The "second grade" examination is of a higher standard than that for the first grade, but in the same subjects, with the addition of perspective and mechanical drawing. Examinations are held in May in any elementary school taught by a master holding a certificate for drawing, or who has passed a second grade examination in any of the above three subjects of drawing.

Night classes. Secondly. Towards art instruction in *night classes for artizans* held in elementary schools, in literary, mechanics', or similar institutions. This aid consists of payments to the managers of 10*s*. or 15*s*. on account of artizans or their children above 12 years of age satisfactorily taught drawing of the second or third grades by certificated teachers; of prizes to successful students; and of payments towards the local expenses of examination.

Third grade examinations. The "third grade" is represented by works embracing the whole course of instruction in night classes or schools of art, such as drawing from examples, from casts or models, from nature, the antique, or the life; painting, flowers, landscape, or from life; designing or drawing for decorative purposes.

Schools of Art. Thirdly. To *schools of art* being held in rooms entirely devoted to art instruction. This aid consists of similar payments to the managers to those awarded to night classes, and of the following additional payments:—

20*s*. on account of every artizan satisfactorily instructed in art.

15*l*. or 30*l*. on account of art pupil-teachers.

5*l*. or 10*l*. on account of students trained for art teachers or national art-scholars.

3*l*. on account of free studentships to artizans submitting advanced works.

10*l*. on account of expenses of annual report and examination.

Prizes. *Prizes* are given to successful students, and the advanced studies of the schools of art are brought together in a

national competition, when *gold*, *silver*, and *bronze medals*, and other prizes, are awarded. All payments are contingent on the employment of certificated teachers.

Elementary schools, night classes, and schools of art are aided to the extent of 75 per cent. in the purchase of *examples*.

Grants are made in aid of *building* schools of art. Building grants.

Fourthly.—By the maintenance of the *National Art Training School* at South Kensington, in which highly qualified students from local schools of art are admitted and trained as masters for schools of art, or as designers, or art-workmen. Such students receive allowances for their support of from 15*s.* to 40*s.* weekly. National Art Training School.

Fifthly.—Through the *National Museum of Decorative Art* and the *National Art Library*, which are made as far as possible circulating collections for the benefit of local schools of art. Art Museum and Art Library.

Number of Schools to which Grants were made in —

——	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Schools of Art - - - -	80	5	9
Night Classes - - - -	59	2	2
Elementary Schools - - -	500	29	59

Payments on Results of Art Examination, 1867.

——	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Schools of Art - - - -	4,701	11	7	235	6	1	857	9	1½
Night Classes - - - -	658	12	10¾	53	5	0	35	6	9½
Elementary Schools - - -	2,650	18	0	136	10	0	293	14	0

Science and Art Institutions in Edinburgh.

The institutions which we visited in Edinburgh were the following. They are all supported or assisted by State grants :— Science and Art Institutions in Edinburgh.

1. The Science and Art Museum, a State establishment which may almost be considered a branch of the South Kensington Museum.
2. The Museum of the Society of Antiquaries.
3. The National Gallery of Scotland.
4. The Botanical Museum.

The description of these will be found in the evidence.

Grants to institutions in Edinburgh.

The grants they receive are given in the following table:—

1868–9.

	Class I. Public Works and Buildings.	Class IV. Education, Science, and Art.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh. Through the Science and Art Department for the United Kingdom	—	8,219 0 0	8,219 0 0
Society of Antiquaries. Through the Board of Manufactures, Scotland	—	300 0 0	300 0 0
National Gallery (Scotland). Through the Board of Manufactures, Scotland	—	1,142 0 0	1,142 0 0
Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. In Class I., through the vote for Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings; and in Class IV., through the Universities, &c., in Scotland	1,336 3 6	1,520 0 0	2,856 3 6
Royal Society of Edinburgh	—	300 0 0	300 0 0
			£ 12,817 3 6

Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

The Science and Art Museum contains a natural history collection, including geology and mineralogy; and, secondly, an industrial collection, that is to say, a technological collection and an exhibition of manufactures; with the latter are included a few objects of fine art.

General Resumé.

Ireland deficient in an Industrial Museum.

On comparing the institutions which exist in Ireland with those of England and Scotland, it will be seen that the former country is deficient in an industrial museum. Some branches of such a museum already exist. There are the technological collections of the Museum of Irish Industry still retained in the College of Science, and there are the collections of the Royal Irish Academy, which, even though kept distinct, might form, for the periods which they historically represent, the basis of a fine-art collection. By the addition of specimens of decorative art, casts, &c., and examples of modern manufactures, a valuable industrial museum might be formed.

Success of Irish Science Schools and Classes.

It will be seen that of Science Schools and Classes Ireland has established fully its fair proportion, if not more, and has won a correspondingly large share of the grants which are given as payments on results. It has been equally successful in obtaining the highest honours in the annual examinations. The very large proportion of medals carried off by Irish students has on several

occasions been specially noticed in the reports of the Science and Art Department.

Of 36 Royal Exhibitions to the Royal School of Mines in London, and the Royal College of Science in Dublin, which have been awarded since their foundation, 11 have fallen to Irish candidates, the remaining 25 to Scotch and English.

Art schools less successful.

On the other hand, art schools have not been so widely established, and one or two that were founded have died away. Where they have been maintained they have been as successful as the English. Why art schools have not been as rapidly developed in Ireland as Science Schools is readily accounted for. Science classes can be taught almost anywhere, and under the stimulus of a personal payment a competent teacher with little aid beyond his own energy manages to get them up. They may be small, but the teacher often has other occupation, and, at first at all events, he may devote but a portion of his time to them, and not look to them alone for support. An art school needs a special building, or at least special rooms. It requires more apparatus, and as it has mainly to support a specially trained teacher, who can readily find a more or less remunerative employment for his abilities in other ways, it involves a larger outlay of capital to commence with. An art school therefore requires a much greater combined effort on the part of the locality to establish it.

Difficulty of maintaining them in Ireland.

Then again, as was pointed out by one of the art masters, an art school even when established has great difficulties to contend with in Ireland. There are but few manufactures in Ireland. There is scarcely any opportunity for an artisan to turn his acquired powers of drawing or designing to account. It is therefore very difficult to persuade him to learn. It is to this probably that the fewness of night-classes—the second grade as it were of art schools, and requiring but little outlay in establishment—is due. This is a matter in which governmental action can avail but little. The normal lace school in Dublin affords a good illustration of this. The school which received State grants was very successful in the instruction of designers, &c., but notwithstanding the efforts of many philanthropic persons who interested themselves in the matter, no market could be found, and the school was closed. The creation of industries must be a matter of time, even if the resources of the country admit of

their ever being maintained. And the advantages of drawing as part of education are not yet fully appreciated.

And it is on the artisan or industrial classes that both art and science classes must primarily depend, as far as State grants are concerned. The parliamentary grants for science and art instruction are voted wholly and specifically to aid the instruction of these classes. Though the establishment of science schools or art schools does incidentally benefit the middle classes, and though it is to the larger fees paid by them that the art teacher largely looks for support, no direct payment can be made on account of their instruction.

Reason for retaining the imperial system of aid.

The less outlet there is for talent in Ireland the greater, in our opinion, is the reason for retaining the present imperial system, by which students throughout the kingdom are examined together. It affords an Imperial competition; success in it—and we see that Irish students are successful—not only carries far greater weight and prestige than in any simply Irish competition, but it opens to the successful student a far wider field. What, for instance, supposing there were a training school for art teachers in Dublin, would become of the teachers trained there? A promising student now comes to London, and we have it on record that many of them afterwards find employment in England and Scotland. Under no circumstances could Dublin afford the same means of education for an art master as London. And would any English or Scotch school take a teacher from the training school in Dublin in preference to one from the school in London? Or would manufacturers be likely to go there for designers?

Memorial from Art Students against exclusion from National Competition.

That this is strongly felt by the Irish students themselves is evident, from the memorial which was sent to the Treasury signed by 245 students in the Dublin School, when the scheme of a separate department was first mooted by the promoters of the Royal Irish Institute. To students who are supported by the State there cannot be much difference as to convenience between residence in London and in Dublin, their expenses of transit being paid. As to which place they would prefer for its advantages in completing an art education, there can be but little doubt.

The idea of having a separate department whilst retaining a general competition, which, but that it has been urged by some of the witnesses, it would not be necessary to notice, is equally illusory. But little acquain-

tance with competitions and examinations is necessary to know that the subjects for competition must be clearly defined, and that to secure success the instruction must be organized especially with this aim. Unless the course of instruction pursued in Ireland was within certain limits precisely the same as that pursued in England and Scotland, the Irish students would not meet their competitors on equal terms and would have no chance of success.

Separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland not required.

Unless a different course of instruction be established for Ireland—and there is nothing to show the necessity for it—there can be no use in having a separate department. A double examination for Irish students would only be an unnecessary tax on them and on the State.

The utmost freedom is now allowed in the method of instruction—in fact there is no control in this nor in the especial bias which it shall receive. The only limit is that which is imposed on the teachers by the necessarily definite subjects of competition.

Royal College of Science.

In the Royal College of Science, Ireland possesses an institution which, in the number of its professorships and general course of study, is more complete as a pure school of science than anything of the kind existing in Scotland or England.

Dundalk Science School.

We cannot close our remarks on this subject without adverting to an able address delivered by Lord Dufferin, in distributing the prizes to the Science School at Dundalk, during our sittings in Dublin. His Lordship called attention to the fact that one of the students of the school obtained the highest honours in a subject in competition with no fewer than 1,390 candidates from all parts of the kingdom, and many others had done remarkably well. It is obvious that the distinction acquired by these pupils would have been of a far lower order if the competition had been restricted to Ireland.

The Dundalk school is established under the Free Libraries and Museums Act, which allows a rate to be raised for the purposes of a free library, or for a museum, or art or science school. The meeting that Lord Dufferin and Lord Clermont addressed cordially supported the action of the Science and Art Department, and Lord Clermont has founded an exhibition in connexion with the school,

giving 25*l.* a year for that purpose. This is the first local exhibition the grant of which has been absolutely completed under the terms of the recent minutes of the Committee of Council, which supplements a local contribution of 25*l.* by an equal amount of state money for the support of a deserving pupil at a school or college where advanced scientific instruction is given.

In conclusion we may say that the opinions of many of us on the question of a separate department have not been uninfluenced by the consideration, that so long as the instruction in science and in art in Ireland forms part of a great system spreading over the whole kingdom, it will probably continue, as it has commenced, unhampered by the political and sectarian differences which unhappily too readily obtain on all questions of education at the present time.

Conclusions. We will now proceed to submit the conclusions at which, after the fullest consideration, we have unanimously arrived on the various points of our inquiry.

We regret our inability to carry out the Minute of the 22nd May in its literal integrity, by framing a plan for the formation of a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland analogous in its constitution to the existing Science and Art Department in London; as a mature consideration has convinced us that the formation of a separate department for Ireland would be detrimental to the interests of science and art in that country. We are of opinion, however, that all the advantages for Ireland proposed in that Minute may be practically secured by the arrangements indicated in the following recommendations:—

1. That in order to afford advantages and facilities to students, artizans, and others in Dublin, in some respects similar to those which are yielded by the South Kensington Museum in London, and, in other respects, to those afforded by the Science and Art Museum in Edinburgh, it is very desirable that there should be a General Industrial and Fine Arts Museum in Dublin. The people of Ireland would thus obtain the fullest opportunity of improvement in the cultivation of the Industrial and Decorative Arts by the study of approved models and objects.

2. That this museum should be purely a State establishment under a director responsible to the Lord President, or other Minister in charge of education.

3. That the director of the Science and Art Museum should be in immediate relation, not only with the Minister of Education, but also with the Irish Government, and it should be his duty to place himself in communication with the representatives of the various industrial interests of the country, with a view to the development of its resources.

4. That all votes for museums and educational establishments in Ireland should be taken on the responsibility of the Lord President of the Council, or other Minister in charge of education directly responsible to Parliament.

5. That with a view to completing the establishment of a central institution in Dublin, corresponding as far as possible with the South Kensington Museum and Educational Establishment in connexion therewith in London, we recommend that the Royal Dublin Society be invited to allow their School of Art to be made a purely State school, placed under the control of the director of the Science and Art Museum, thus relieving the Society of what is now a drain upon its funds.

6. That seeing, however, the small number of Art schools now existing in Ireland and the superior opportunities which the Arts collections in London must at all times present to advanced students, we do not think it expedient at the present time to recommend the establishment of a Training school in Dublin.

7. That the present system of Science and Art schools offers to the Irish student a full share of the highest rewards and advantages given by the State, and of the distinction due to success in a competition open to students throughout the Empire, but that it is desirable to consider how far the impediments arising out of the circumstances of the country, and the condition of a large portion of the population, may be diminished.

8. That a concentration on one site of several of the institutions mentioned in the minute is feasible, and very desirable, and that it may be carried out without prejudice to the independent rights of the societies concerned.

9. That the ground now held by the Royal Dublin Society, with some additional land adjoining their premises, which could easily and with advantage be purchased, affords sufficient space for the concentration of all the institutions which we think it desirable to bring together. From a full consideration of the various sites that are available in Dublin, we are of opinion that this would afford the greatest facility for carrying out the object proposed by the Minute of the 22nd May,—of combining or bringing into harmonious action the existing societies receiving State grants for Science and Art—consistently with the convenience and with the views of these bodies. If the Royal Irish Academy be removed to this site all the institutions referred to in the Minute of the 22nd May, that can with advantage be concentrated, will be placed in immediate contiguity, and in a central and most convenient locality; and the result will be a great central group of institutions —a Science and Art Museum, a Public Library, a Museum of Natural History, a Museum of Irish Antiquities, a National Gallery, and a School of Art. Several plans have been suggested which will be found in the Appendix.

10. That it is desirable to remove the Library of the Royal Dublin Society to more commodious premises, and to supply it with such funds and administration as may be required to develope it into a National Library. The present Natural History Museum, which is not well adapted to its object, would, with slight alteration, be convertible into a spacious and commodious Library and Reading Room. The rooms now occupied by the library might be appropriated to the use of other scientific societies, reserving the rights of the Royal Dublin Society.

11. That the Natural History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society should be removed to a properly constructed building, and supplied with such funds and administration as may be required to develope it into a National Museum of Natural History.

12. It has been proposed to erect buildings for a Museum of Economic Botany in the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, and money has been taken on account in the estimates for that purpose. We consider, however, that the erection of a building for this purpose in the gardens is to be deprecated, and that the collection may fitly form a part of the Science and Art Museum.

13. That the Royal Dublin Society should be invited to hand over the Agricultural Museum to the Science and Art Museum.

14. We offer no suggestions with regard to the Royal Hibernian Academy.

15. That the premises of the Royal Irish Academy being insecure, insufficient, and unsuitable for its purposes, it is desirable that the Academy should be transferred to a building, on the central site already indicated, adapted for its valuable collections ; and that rooms should be provided for its meetings, administration, and library.

16. That at the same time sufficient funds should be placed at the disposal of the Academy for the furtherance of its objects ; and that the Academy should be invited to make arrangements for the exhibition of its collection in connexion with the department of the Science and Art Museum devoted to antiquities.

17. That it is undesirable to modify the present constitution of the Irish National Gallery. That occasional grants should be made for the purchase of pictures, and that a liberal system of loans from the National Gallery in London to the capital of Ireland may be organized with great advantage.

18. That it would be inadvisable to remove the Royal College of Science from its premises in St. Stephen's Green.

19. That the appropriation of the premises in St. Stephen's Green to the purposes of a College of Science will render it necessary to find accommodation elsewhere for the officers and collections of the Irish branch of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom.

20. That as these collections will, no doubt, be permanently retained in Ireland as a record of the geological structure and history of the country, and as illustrative of its industrial resources, it would be desirable to find accommodation for them in the vicinity of the Natural History Museum.

21. That the collections of the Museum of Irish Industry still retained in the College of Science, may with advantage be transferred to, and form the nucleus of, the Science and Art Museum.

22. That it is desirable that the system of occasional grants to the Royal Zoological Society should be replaced by a fixed addition to its present annual grant.

23. That we consider an Academy of Music to be well worthy of State support. Pending, however, the organization of a complete system of musical education, and a well-considered scheme of scholarships for supporting promising students and perfecting their education, we do not feel ourselves in a position to make a specific recommendation as to how the State subsidies should be distributed, but would desire to leave this for the consideration of the Lord President of the Council.

24. The Queen's Institute has been brought under our notice. It appears to be an admirable, well-managed, and successful institution for the instruction in industrial pursuits of the daughters of persons of a middle rank of life who are in narrow or destitute circumstances. Whilst every facility should be afforded to the zealous and philanthropic supporters of this institution to profit by State assistance to education, we do not feel ourselves justified in recommending any departure from the principles on which that aid is administered.

25. The question of establishing a Veterinary College in Dublin has been brought under our notice: but while fully admitting the importance of such an institution to a pastoral country like Ireland, we do not consider ourselves to be in a position to make any specific recommendation on the subject.

We have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' most obedient servants,

KILDARE.
C. W. RUSSELL.
SAML. HAUGHTON.
G. A. HAMILTON.
T. H. HUXLEY.
R. M. LAFFAN, Col. R.E.
WYVILLE THOMSON.
J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

Dr. Haughton in appending his signature says:— "With the exception of conclusion No. 25, for which I "would substitute the following resolution passed by the "Commission on the 2nd October last:—

"That in an agricultural and pastoral country like "Ireland, it is highly desirable that means of instruction "in the Veterinary Art should be provided. These do "not at present exist. By the addition of two Chairs, "the one of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, and the "other of Veterinary Pathology, and of an Anatomical "Demonstrator, the existing staff of the College of "Science would be made competent to supply all needful "instruction in the theory of the Veterinary Art. The "hospital practice (which it would be highly inexpedient "for the Government to provide) might be well afforded "by the existing public and private Veterinary establish-"ments in Dublin."

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORT

FROM THE

COMMISSION ON THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT IN IRELAND,

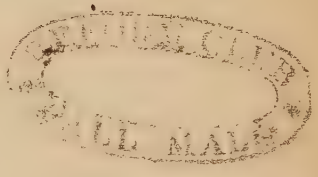
TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

VOL. II.—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

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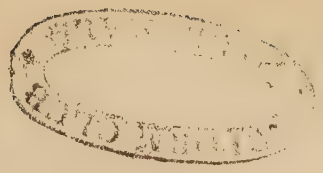

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE COMMISSION

ON THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT IN IRELAND.

Edinburgh, Thursday, 16th July 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

Professor T. C. ARCHER, Director of the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, called in and examined.

Professor T. C. Archer.

16 July 1868.

1. Would you describe the position you hold in the Museum of Science and Art, and the objects of the institution?—My position here is that of director, and the objects of the institution are to furnish the public with technological illustrations of the various arts and manufactures on the one hand, and on the other to display as prominently as possible, for the public good, the natural history collection which has been handed over to us by the university.

2. With regard to your general collections, do they include any objects of antiquarian interest?—Not at all, except so far as we consider them necessary to give illustrations of any special manufacture in use at the present time, or to offer suggestions for any improvement in existing manufactures.

3. Would you consider that the addition of archæological objects would be a benefit to this institution?—My own feeling with respect to that is, that the addition of an archæological collection would be of advantage; but as we already have an antiquarian museum in the town professing to illustrate this branch of science, a reason is thereby afforded for our not interfering with their operations. It often happens that in studying modern manufactures, it is advantageous to compare them with the ancient for

Professor T. C. Archer.

16 July 1868.

many purposes; but as the two buildings are very near each other, those who feel inclined to study the various objects can do so without any serious inconvenience.

4. Does the Antiquarian Society confine itself to Scotch antiquities?—Chiefly; but they have a few exotic specimens.

5. Am I to understand that the Antiquarian Museum is partly supported by the State?—The society receives a sum of 500*l.* a year from Parliament. I think it is 500*l.*

6. Now with regard to the natural history collection, I believe it was originally the property of the university. It was the town council who were the legal owners of the university property?—Yes.

7. Could you describe briefly the series of steps by which the Natural History Museum was handed over, or partially handed over to the Government department. I believe it was begun before your appointment here?—Yes. I do not think that I could give the information satisfactorily. Professor Playfair will furnish you with it.

8. Was there an Act of Parliament ratifying and putting on a final basis the agreement with the university?—Yes; there was a short Act.

Witness then read a letter on this subject printed in the Civil Service estimates for the year ending 31st March 1855, p. 15. (*See Appendix A., page* 592.)

9. What is the date of that letter?—The date is 1st April 1854.

10. Did the Treasury acquiesce?—They gave a general acquiescence, and the vote was passed in the estimates of that year.

11. Do you know the date of the Act of Parliament subsequent to that?—That was the Act that gave us the power to purchase the property here (18 & 19 Vict. c. 80.)

12. The ownership of the specimens is in the public? There is no ownership on the part of the university authorities, is there?—None whatever.

13. Was there any condition made by the university as to the relative space which the Industrial Museum and the natural history collections should occupy?—None that I am aware of.

14. And none as to the amount of money that should be expended for increasing the natural history collection as compared with the other?—None. The arrangement is that you shall not attempt to fetter the Government with any other condition.

15. In going through the museum it appeared to me that about one half of the space is devoted to technology, and rather less to natural history?—That arises from the peculiar construction of the building.

16. It appears to be in two parts?—It can only be well divided into two parts, one for technology and the other for natural history.

17. What do you propose when the building is completed?—We propose then to give up three halls to natural history. We propose to give one of the halls for a British collection of natural history, another for the extension of the general collection, and the third for a purely geological collection.

18. Halls like these?—(*Witness here gave an explanation of the plan of the building.*)

19. Then geology is included?—At present it is mixed up, but we propose to give a gallery for it in the final arrangement. It will come practically to this, that about two thirds of the building will be given to technology, and one to natural history.

20. Have you any notion of the extent of the floor space?—No; I could not give it at present.

21. Who regulates the relative areas, and the sums appropriated to technology and natural history in this museum?—I do.

22. Then suppose your successor should have no taste for natural history, and should spend the whole on technology, is there any guarantee that natural history will be kept up? Your successor might have a taste for natural history, and none for technology, or *vice versâ*?—That matter would depend on the appointment of the successor. It is necessary that those who make the appointment should see that the person appointed has general information.

23. But the university has no right to insist on that?—I think the rights of the university are defined by that letter. They have a moral control to this extent, that they have a right to make a public representation.

24. An appeal to the Science and Art Department?—Yes.

25. Does not the Act of Parliament settle the question?—The Act has reference only to the property.

26. So that, in fact, the proper course in the event of any complaint on the part of the university would be an appeal to the Government?—To the Government—to the Science and Art Department in the first instance.

27. There appears to be an ambiguity on a very important point. By the terms of this letter it appears that "the professor of "natural history has hitherto had a Crown appointment as "'keeper of the Museum of Natural History,' and my Lords "think that it will be advantageous that he should retain this "appointment, but be responsible to this board for its exercise." Now if that were carried out the professor of natural history would be always *ex officio* keeper of the natural history collection. The result of that would be, that the university would keep a distinct official control over that collection; that is, that the keeper would have a right to arrange it as he thought best, so that the university would have all the control it need have over that collection. I wish to know whether that is the understanding at present? Supposing the present professor of natural history should give up his office of keeper, would it be open to appoint any person as keeper except the new professor? You see the whole direct control of the university turns on that one point?—For my own part, I think they have the power to do so. If it were for the public good they would no doubt do it; but it can hardly happen, for the person who would be competent to take the natural history professorship would be able to take the office of keeper, and the Crown saves expense thereby.

Professor T. C. Archer.

16 July 1868.

28. Do you remember when a question arose about the regius keeper of natural history receiving a salary from the Science and Art Department? Was it not then stated that the regius keepership was disconnected entirely from the university, and therefore that the regius keepership, if it were to exist at all, was to be an office under the Science and Art Department?—I will explain to the Commission, that when the Government took possession of the museum it was in the university, and it remained there for some time. Shortly after the transfer of the natural history collection to this building a question was raised by the regius keeper as to whether or not he should receive a salary from the Government. A certain sum had been handed over from the Exchequer to the university for enlarging the collection. That was changed by the commissioners, and the whole thing was put under the Science and Art Department. Professor Allman maintained that as he held the office he ought to be paid for it. He had merely the right to spend a certain sum of money. A commission inquired into the matter at the time, and there was a suggestion made as to whether the regius keeper was any longer necessary. In answer to that, I said I thought it was exceedingly desirable that we should have a keeper to whom I, as director, might refer in any difficulty; in other words, that I might have an officer in order to put any question that might arise. After consideration they accepted the suggestion, and gave Professor Allman 100*l.* a year for that special position.

29. Do you mean to say that he is simply a consulting officer?—Quite so.

30. Did they not disconnect the regius keeper from the university?—I understand so, from that time to this.

31. Was it not on that ground that the recommendation for Professor Allman's salary was based?—Entirely so, I think.

32. In the letter it is said: "The professor of natural history has "hitherto had a Crown appointment as 'keeper of the Museum "of Natural History,' and my Lords think that it will be advan- "tageous that he should retain this appointment, but be respon- "sible to this board for its exercise." Is your construction of that, that it refers to the individual professor, or that it is a part of the general arrangements?—I think it is to apply to himself and his successors.

33. The letter proceeds to say: "Although my Lords consider "that he should be chiefly responsible for the arrangement, "custody, and purchase of objects of natural history in the new "museum, his duties in this respect should not be allowed to in- "terfere with the due responsibility to Government of any "general director of the museum who may hereafter be appointed." I understand you to say that it applies to his successors, as well as to Professor Allman himself?—I think that is unquestionable.

34. You are aware that this passage occurs in the letter:— "That the professor of natural history has hitherto had a "Crown appointment as 'keeper of the Museum of Natural

"History,' and my Lords think that it will be advantageous "that he should retain this appointment, but be responsible to "this board for its exercise." Do you interpret that as meaning that the professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh is *ex officio* keeper of the natural history collections?—Decidedly; he retains the appointment, and is paid for it.

35. And that his successor will be in the same position?—Yes.

36. The context goes on to make the keeper of the Museum of Natural History an officer of the Government, and not an officer of the university. But the important thing is, as I understand it, that the Crown virtually makes a bargain with the university to this effect—we take your collections, but we, at the same time, make the professor of natural history keeper of those collections—is it your opinion, Mr. Archer, that when a professor of natural history is appointed to the University of Edinburgh he becomes *ipso facto* keeper of the natural history collection in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art?—I think so, judging from that. I have got no other guide than that letter.

37. You are aware that there are two distinct appointments?—There are two distinct appointments.

38. Does the letter propose to make the professor of natural history the future keeper of the natural history collection in this museum?—I think that the letter suggests that arrangement.

39. Has any inconvenience arisen from the joint responsibility which that minute seems to impose on the director of the museum and the professor of the university?—Up to the present moment there has certainly not been one single inconvenience, because Professor Allman has left me pretty nearly to myself to work out the general plan of the thing, and has been always ready to give his advice and assistance whenever it was necessary.

40. Then do you consider that it is his part to arrange his own department in his own way?—No, I do not think so.

41. Supposing that you thought fit, of your own knowledge, to remodel the arrangement of one part of the natural history collection, or the whole of it, would you consider yourself entitled to do so without consulting the keeper?—No, decidedly not.

42. But suppose you and the keeper disagreed, who is ultimately to settle the question?—The Science and Art Department.

43. Are they the authorities who are to decide?—Yes; they have the means of calling in assistance from all quarters, and obtaining the very best opinions.

44. So that, in reality, the professor of natural history is not the final authority in the matter?—Decidedly not. The Government is the final authority in the matter.

45. What are the duties and the functions of the professor in regard to the museum?—I stated a short time ago, that when the Treasury Commission was appointed to inquire into the question of remuneration, the position of regius keeper was taken up on his own request, to have his pecuniary affairs looked into; and the question was met by myself that he should be retained as adviser for the department here. The

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question was whether he should not be dispensed with altogether, and the point was finally settled that he should not be regius keeper, but "keeper" on a salary of 100*l*.

46. Do you consider that equivalent to "adviser?"—The salary would not be equivalent if he were to have entire control. It would be a contemptible salary, and I do not think he would have accepted it for such a salary.

47. He has not the general arrangement of the natural history collection?—No.

48. When in the museum I revisited Professor Jamieson's collection of minerals, and found that they are in the same arrangement and position as they were some 25 years ago. Now that arrangement is not in conformity with the present views regarding mineralogical science. So if it were proposed to rearrange Professor Jamieson's valuable collection of minerals, would you have the responsibility of saying in what way it should be done?—That is a very important question, and I think nothing will better illustrate my opinion than what I have now to state. You see the collection in the position it was 25, or you might have said, 30 years ago. That collection has only been in the charge of the Crown some six years, and therefore we are only responsible for what has taken place during that time.

I am not finding any fault.

Witness continued: Allow me to carry out my own line of argument. That collection remained until four years since in the charge of the officers of the university, and no attempt was made to remodel it. I have been in London lately with the view of getting it re-arranged. If it was the duty of the university authorities, why have they not done it? If it has been Professor Allman's duty, why has he not done it? I am quite conscious of the utter mistake of allowing that collection to remain in the position in which it is. I have been doing all in my power to get it altered, and am now taking steps to commence the re-arrangement immediately. That I consider is my duty specially.

49. Would you consider that your position as director of the Museum of Science and Art would entitle you to proceed, taking the best advice you could, to arrange those minerals without giving Professor Allman a voice in the matter?—Certainly not.

50. Suppose he would object?—Then I would proceed.

51. You claim, as director, a right to take the specimens and rearrange them—of course with every courtesy towards Professor Allman's views as long as they agree with your own—and if he disagrees, then an appeal may be made to Government?—Just so.

52. I find this clause in the letter—"that he should retain this appointment, but be responsible to this board for its exercise." Does not that imply distinctly that he has no responsibility to the university?—Undoubtedly the responsibility is a responsibility to the Crown—to the Science and Art Department—and has no reference to the university.

53. I suppose Professor Allman has the charge of adding new specimens and things of that kind to the museum for the illustration of his class, and so on. He has an assistant for that purpose?—Yes.

54. That assistant is his assistant?—Yes, when required by him.

55. It is quite evident that Professor Archer and Professor Allman have managed to conduct each their own department in such a way as not to come into any collision; but possibly such a collision might occur with men of less tact and temper. Would Mr. Archer consider it a plan to be recommended if a similar institution was to be founded elsewhere, say in Dublin—to have an officer like the keeper of the natural history collection, occupying the same position as Professor Allman in this museum—an officer connected with another institution or body such as the Royal Dublin Society—occupying towards the new museum the same position as this university does. Would you consider it desirable that they should have an officer in such a museum analogous to the officer you have in your museum?—The answer is very simple. If you institute a museum and hold one man responsible for the proper arrangement and conduct of the whole, he ought to have a voice in everything in it; but if you want to have two separate museums do not connect the two men at all. If you want a department for Natural History, and another for Technology, and if the museum is to be for the public as well as for the instruction of students, have one man over the whole.

56. And you think that one man could conduct such a museum in which natural history and technology are in their largest extent?—I do not fear that a man could not be got to do so.

57. Would you have the assistance of experts in the different departments?—Decidedly; and I think that is a better way than dividing the departments, and putting them separately under experts.

58. Would you have those experts connected with the museum permanently, or merely as advisers?—As advisers. I think our plan works very well.

59. They can be permanently connected, and advisers at the same time?—As in this case. Here is an accidental arrangement with the university. Had there not been a university they would have had a right to appoint anyone as an adviser. When Mr. Hall Maxwell was alive I called in his assistance in the arrangement of the agricultural collection. In other departments I call in assistance, the Government furnishing me with means, when I want it. But in the natural history department I do not think it would have been possible to have got a man in Edinburgh equally suitable as the professor.

60. But the important point for our purpose is, that the transfer of the natural history collection is absolute?—It is absolute.

61. The university has really no hold whatever on the collection now?—None whatever.

62. And is there no definite understanding as to the use of the specimens? Do they retain the absolute right to the use of the specimens?—I think so.

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63. Has the professor of natural history a right to the use of the specimens in the collection at will?— Unquestionably.

64. And to remove any specimens that he thinks fit from the museum to the class-room for illustration?—No ; only such specimens as may be removed without injury to the public property.

65. If there is a specimen of such rarity that it could not be replaced, have you the power of prohibiting the professor of natural history from removing it to his class?—Unquestionably ; the director is responsible to the Government for the keeping of that specimen.

66. Even in the natural history department?—Yes.

67. Does the professor of natural history use the collection much?—Yes, very largely.

68. And his class use the museum largely for study?—In fact, his lectures are entirely illustrated by the property of the department. The diagrams and the specimens are the property of the department, and they are entirely at his service. I have never found it necessary to say that no specimen should be given.

69. Do I understand that the diagrams used by the professor of natural history are the property of the department?—The whole of them, I believe. I am not aware that Professor Allman has any diagrams of his own. The diagrams were furnished out of sums of money yearly given out of the Exchequer for the purpose of furnishing specimens to the department.

70. In point of fact, they belong to the public, and not to the university?—They belong to the public. They are held by us, but they are practically in the professor's class-room. The cabinets are chiefly in his room ; the balance of them are in our building. At any time we may recall the whole of them to our building. I do not know the arrangement that led to that. I have this view with respect to museums generally : if a museum is to be made for the special use of the students of the university, or for students generally, then I think that very different rules are required and very different people are required over it, compared to one which is for the general instruction of the public. Now, I am quite satisfied that the proportion of students who come here is so exceedingly small that the expense on this museum would be utterly unwarrantable by the Government for them only ; but considering the large numbers of the general public who come here, I think we are doing a very large amount of public good. The public is paying for this, and I think it is entitled to have that view of the case brought forward. Now, if you have a strictly scientific man keeping part of the museum he will take a strictly scientific view of the requirements of pure science. I should not blame him entirely ; but as this place is for the artizan who comes out of the close for fresh air on the Saturday night as well as for the student, I think that a much more general view should be taken ; and I think that that should be the case in any similar institution in Dublin.

71. But do you not think that a man profoundly acquainted with the scientific view of the question might represent the same

thing to the public as well?—I think that a man with general information would do so.

72. But you do not hold that a man of science would be so sunk in his occupation as to be unable to take broad views?—I do not think so, but I think it is likely that he will have a bias in favour of his branch.

73. I see that 274,031 persons visited the museum during the last year. Can you form any idea of the number of students who visited it? The numbers of students' admissions have been as follows:—In 1866, from 1st June to 31st December, 78; 1867, 1st January to 31st December, 157; and in 1868, from 1st January to 16th July, 60.

74. There seems to be another element in this. The natural history collection here is that of a great university. Therefore do you not think that it should be kept in a thoroughly scientific arrangement?—I think so, as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent its being so. Professor Allman has never raised a single objection that there is anything wanting in the scientific part.

75. You yourself have taken means to have it so?—As far as I could do so. My assistant is Professor Allman's assistant as well. If there was an objection raised to the collection as being non-scientific, and requiring arrangement, that would be done at once.

76. You seem rather to oppose popular arrangement to scientific arrangement?—I do not mean to say that the popular arrangement should not be a scientific arrangement; but I think that special collections might be so increased that they would not be of interest to the public, and I think that such collections should not be increased at the expense of more general collections, if they are not sufficiently used. Take the collection of fossils, which is very rich. The number of those who come to consult the specimens we have in reserve is so small that I question whether it warrants the expenditure of one hundredth part of the money that has been expended on them; whereas our general zoological collection is worn out.

77. But would not that difficulty be met by having a collection for the public, and one elaborately arranged for the use of the students?—We are making our consultative collections as complete as possible consistent with our duty to the public. I think that a director having a general view of the case is more likely to do his duty to the public than if he took a strictly scientific view.

78. Both are of use to the public?—I think so, too; but I think there is a greater limit to the one as far as funds are concerned.

79. You spoke of the Highland Society as being mixed up in some way with the collection?—They gave us their museum without condition. The agricultural museum of the university was handed over to us without condition. My impression is that we have not gained much by these collections—the university collection of natural history, the Highland and Agricultural Society's

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collection of agriculture, and the university's collection of implements. The professor of agriculture induced the senators to hand over their collection.

80. Did they make any condition?—None, except that they might use the specimens.

81. When was that?—About two years ago. These collections were in such a bad condition that they were not worth accepting. If the Government had not received the natural history collection, they might have got an infinitely better collection, and it would have been the same with the other two collections. In place of obsolete implements and so on, which occupy space representing a large amount of rent, we could have got more modern things made, and more judiciously selected.

82. Do you consider that your connexion with the Department of Science and Art is perfectly satisfactory, or can you suggest any improvement whatever with reference to the secretary, Mr. Cole? Do you consider that a resident secretary in Edinburgh would be of any advantage?—None whatever. I cannot conceive the slightest advantage in having a resident secretary. The relations between this museum and the Science and Art Department could hardly be on more satisfactory terms. I have only to go to South Kensington and I usually get the collections I wish. Without such a feeder the museum would be of little use to the public. The annual votes would not be sufficient to meet our requirements. If we had not a great parent institution to go to at South Kensington, the funds would be insufficient to make the museum attractive, except to a very small portion of the public. It has been mooted to have a separate department here, but the proposal has been invariably opposed by me. I do not wish to accept the responsibility, and few people would wish to do so.

83. Do you find that Mr. Cole, being resident in London, causes difficulty in any communication?—No difficulty at all. Every question is answered with great promptness. No difficulty has arisen. If I desire any advice from the department, a gentleman is sent down immediately.

84. Suppose that the whole Science and Art Department were severed from Scotland?—Then you would have all the schools separated, and these would require a secretary; but, as the director of the museum, I require no secretary except my secretary upstairs.

85. Do you think that any advantage would accrue from your corresponding direct with the Committee of Council on Education instead of through Mr. Cole?—None whatever. We must have some recognized officer to answer questions. The Lord President of the Council is only for a small portion of his time in London.

86. If Mr. Cole has to refer anything, he refers to the Committee of Council. The question is, whether if you had anything to refer, and Mr. Cole sent you to the Committee of Council, would there be any advantage in your communicating direct instead of through Kensington?—I do not see any advantage, because all we have is connected with the special museums in

London, and as Mr. Cole is the resident secretary there, that is the readiest place to apply to. Of course we have little or nothing to do with the educational branch, and Mr. Cole is secretary of the museum branch as well as of the educational branch.

87. Even supposing that there was a secretary, and he corresponded with the president, would there not require to be a register of the correspondence in London?—The correspondence is tolerably large with South Kensington, and there must be some place for having it registered and kept regularly.

88. Is there any other department connected with this museum besides the university?—No.

89. Are you connected with the survey?—No; unless that we afford the officers temporary accommodation while they are in town.

90. Are you connected in any way with the National Gallery?—Not in any way.

91. With the Antiquarian Museum?—Not at all. The Antiquarian Museum is a separate building, and under the Antiquarian Society.

92. You are not connected with any other institution in Edinburgh?—None. My own opinion is, that the Antiquarian Museum would be better if it were handed over to us, and the 500*l.* saved to the public.

93. Was there any proposal made to that effect?—I don't think there was any specific proposal.

94. You do not know how the Antiquarian Society would feel in that matter?—I do not think we would suggest it to them.

95. Was there any question as to whether Mr. Bell's collection should go to you or the Society of Antiquaries?—It was offered to me before it was offered to them.

96. Why did it not come to this institution?—Because I did not think it my duty to recommend the Government to purchase it, seeing that there was an Antiquarian Museum in the town.

97. Then there was a question raised as to the propriety of having an archæological collection?—Only by the proprietor of this collection. When it came here I suggested that it should be purchased by the South Kensington Museum, and I sent up photographs. But there is always the question coming up of the society here, which we ought not to enter into collision with.

98. Why not?—Well, we like to work harmoniously together, and these gentlemen would be very sore if we tried to swallow them up.

99. If the Society of Antiquaries were willing to make an arrangement with you such as was made by the university, would you consider it very desirable to add their collection to the museum?—Yes, without the keepership. If such a proposal were made with the sanction of the Department, it would be very beneficial that we should have an archæological collection along with the modern.

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100. And that could not be done without the cordial concurrence of the Antiquarian Society?—Certainly not. Copenhagen Museum is a good example of the advantage of having the archæological and technical collections together.

101. What is the special objection that you see to the keeper?—Because I think there would not be a necessity for introducing a new officer. I think that rather than that the question of the keepership should be started, the duties should be more strictly defined, as at present it is a stumbling-block.

The reason is that in the British Museum the term is applied to those who have the actual charge of the Natural History Collections.

(*Witness.*) The British Museum is quite different from this Museum, which is intended for a different purpose—to give a large amount of instruction to uninstructed persons.

102. And also to instruct the students of the university?—It is to do that also, but in a slightly different way.

103. Is it not by the bargain to be made available for the students of the university?—You are not to count students by the head as you do a crowd who go in and stare, and pass on, and get no instruction. One student may be of more importance than a thousand loungers. Still I can challenge anyone to say that the museum has gone back in the slightest degree in a scientific view since the time when I received it, and so long as no fault is found by the public or by the students, I think there is no reason for introducing a different plan for the museum. If you have a director who cannot keep all departments satisfactorily, you must remove him.

Professor ALLMAN, University of Edinburgh, examined.

Professor Allman.

104. Would you state to the Commissioners what is your connexion with this institution?—Regius Keeper is the technical title of the office. It is an office which had been always held by the professor of natural history in the university, when the natural history portion of this museum was attached to the university, and it is still retained with the natural history chair.

105. By whom were you appointed?—By the Crown.

106. As Regius Professor?—Yes.

107. Has there been no change made in that respect?—No change.

108. Were the two offices separated—that of regius professor and regius keeper?—The two offices have always gone together.

109. Is there any regius keeper attached to the university at present?—No.

110. Do you understand that the professor of natural history is *ex officio* keeper?—Yes, I think so; at least there has been no change made in the original system in which he was so.

111. What do you consider are the duties of the keeper of the natural history collection here?—A general scientific surveillance over the natural history portion of the collection—a purely

scientific one, however. His duties are especially to see that the different departments—the zoological and mineralogical departments—are properly represented; to see also that if objects show themselves in the market which are important to add to the collection, they if possible, should be secured.

112. Do you consider that the keeper of the collection has the initiative in regard to the disposition of the collection—of the mineralogical and zoological arrangements?—I can hardly talk of anything like an initiative being established. There has been always a cordial feeling between the director and myself, which renders it unnecessary for any absolute initiative to be taken at present; it is sufficient to act upon mutual consultation.

113. Do you consider your position altogether consultative; that your interference in the museum depends on being called in by the director?—No, I do not at all.

114. Do you consider that, as the keeper of the museum, you have a right to request that such and such arrangements shall be made?—Yes; so far as the purely scientific part is concerned.

115. So that you feel yourself at perfect liberty, if you see any arrangement in the museum that you don't approve of, to direct that it should be altered?—Yes.

116. You do not consider yourself merely a consultative officer?—No.

117. To whom would you apply to have any arrangement altered?—To the director.

118. Could you not do it on your own authority without applying to the director?—No, I think not.

119. Have you an assistant?—Yes.

120. He is an assistant in the university as well as in the museum?—He is assistant in the museum exclusively in one sense, but he has been permitted to act, after the museum hours, in the university occasionally as my class assistant.

121. Does he take his orders from you as to what he is to do in the museum?—Yes, in purely scientific matters.

122. Suppose that you found that the "podophthalmous crustacea" were not to your mind, would you think yourself justified in telling your assistant to rearrange them?—Yes, certainly.

123. Suppose you thought it right that certain animals in the collection should be arranged in accordance with modern ideas, would you feel justified in telling your assistant to make that alteration?—Certainly.

124. Without communication with the director?—It has been the practice. We have never had any difference on that point.

125. You would, as a matter of courtesy, communicate with the director?—I have never found it necessary to communicate with the director.

126. Then your function of keeper is that you *keep*?—Certainly.

127. Your theory of being a keeper is keeping order?—Yes, and keeping it up to the scientific standpoint of the day.

128. And so far you consider youself an independent officer?—Yes.

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129. You have not the custody of the articles ?—I am keeper, but I have not the custody of them.

130. In the letter from the Department of Science and Art, dated April 1854, there is the following :—" Although my Lords consider " that he should be chiefly responsible for the arrangement, custody, " and purchases of objects of natural history in the new museum, " his duties in this respect should not be allowed to interfere with " the due responsibility to Government of any general director " of the museum who may hereafter be appointed." I should like to call your attention to the circumstance of the wording of that. It seems to imply that the keeper should be chiefly responsible for the arrangement, custody, &c. ?—I think that has reference to the museum as it existed over in the old building rather than here. At least, it has been the practice for me to confine myself entirely to the strictly scientific—to place myself in a strictly scientific position.

131. When you were appointed, did you receive any document defining your duties ?—No.

132. Have you any official definition ?—There are records in the minutes of the senatus of the university regarding the official duties of the regius keeper of the natural history collection.

133. You believe that your position with reference to this institution is exactly as regius keeper of the university ?—I think it is the same—technically the same—though there is no doubt that practically the management of the funds, and that portion of the distribution and arrangement of the collection, which has not anything of a very strictly scientific character, devolve on the director more than they did when the regius keeper had the whole control.

134. Was there any official in the university to whom you were directly responsible ?—None. The regius keeper was always regarded as responsible to the Crown. His annual accounts were rendered to the Crown.

135. In fact, I understand that you have, as keeper, the charge of the scientific arrangements of the collection which is in your charge, and that a good understanding exists between you and the director of the institution ?—That is what I feel.

136. It would be very desirable that we should see the minutes of the senatus of the university referring to your position in regard to the collection now ?—I can get them for you. (*See Appendix, B., page* 595.)

137. Were you professor of natural history in the university of Edinburgh on the 1st of April 1854 ?—No.

138. What was the date of the minute written by Professor Playfair ?—That was the year after my election.

139. You were professor at the time that the arrangements were made between the university and the Science and Art Department ?—No.

140. When were you appointed ?—In 1855. I then found that the museum had been already handed over to the Government.

141. It had been handed over to the Government, but not transferred?—Not transferred to this building. It remained in the university building for many years.

142. But the arrangement between the university and the new building was before your professorship?—It was.

143. What is the date of the resolutions of the senatus?—They are dated April 4th, 1854.

144. Immediately previous to your appointment?—Immediately previous.

145. The final arrangement between the university and the museum was ratified by an Act of Parliament. Do you remember the Act?—No, I do not.

146. You have already explained to the Commission that you consider that so far as the custody of the specimens is concerned, that it has practically passed out of your hands?—I retain the scientific control of them.

147. You do not consider your duties as to the arrangement of the specimens to have been changed by the passing of them out of the new building?—No, I do not.

148. In walking round the museum I observe that the fossils are arranged geologically?—Yes.

149. Now, if you thought a zoological arrangement were necessary, would you proceed to make the arrangement zoological and not geological, or *vice versâ*?—Yes, I should.

150. And you would proceed in this along with the director?—Yes.

151. If a difference of opinion should arise between you and the director, or his successor, what authority do you think would have the power to say that the arrangement shall be so and so?—I think my duty would be to appeal to the Department in London and ask permission to adopt my views.

152. You are in the habit of reporting annually on the subject of your collection?—Yes, that is one of my duties, to send an annual report to Government on the Natural History collection.

153. The right to use the specimens for your lectures has been laid down. Do you avail yourself of that?—Yes, very much.

154. You bring specimens from the museum to illustrate your lectures?—Yes.

155. And you put them back again into the Museum?—Yes.

156. For convenience of transfer of these specimens there is a short passage from the museum to the lecture-room?—Yes.

157. Do any of the other professors avail themselves of the privilege; could the professor of anatomy, for example, use anatomical specimens to illustrate comparative anatomy?—I believe he has a right to do so according to the original terms, but he never does.

158. Then the students of the university use the museum partly in your lecture-room?—Yes.

159. Do they also use it privately?—Yes.

160. And they have every facility for doing so?—Yes.

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161. Would it be a good plan to have a duplicate set of specimens, so as not to expose those in the museum to the risk of moving them backwards and forwards?—I adopt that plan as much as possible.

162. Would it serve all purposes to have a duplicate set for the lecture-room, and in regard to specimens that are rare, to refer the students to the museum?—It comes practically to that at present.

163. Was there not some modification made of the office of regius keeper of the University by the University Commissioners?—No, I think none.

164. Was there a separate salary before?—No, there was no separate salary before.

165. Was there not a representation made to the department, that an alteration had been made by the University Commissioners?—Not an alteration exactly; but the University Commissioners, on the supposition that the regius keeper was a Government officer—now that the whole thing was altered—did not take his position into consideration at all in drawing up their conclusions.

166. That he was no longer connected with the university, but with the museum?—Yes; they regarded him as disconnected from the university, and connected with the museum.

167. And his previous connexion with the university was altered in that respect?—Yes.

168. But as regius keeper he was directly appointed by the Crown?—Yes.

169. Not by the university?—No; he was an officer of the university in the same sense as the professor of natural history was an officer, but that connection no longer exists.

170. Do you consider that the offices will be united in future?—I don't think it must necessarily be so; but I believe it would be necessary to have an Act of Parliament to disunite them.

171. Are there not two separate patents now?—No; there has been no alteration made in that respect.

172. In former days, when the keeper was an officer of the university, did his accounts go to the university or the Crown?—He accounted to the university for the condition of the specimens, and as to the way in which the museum supplied the wants of the students, but he accounted to the Crown for the expense.

173. The professor had no obligation referring to the Crown?—No.

174. The words of the letter are these: "The professor of natural "history has hitherto had a Crown appointment as 'keeper of "'the Museum of Natural History,' and my Lords think that it "will be advantageous that he should retain this appointment, "but be responsible to this board for its exercise." Does not that mean that they should be connected together?—I think so.

175. So that the professor of natural history should be *ex officio* keeper of the Natural History Museum collection?—I think that is the idea.

176. So that virtually, inasmuch as the keeper of the collection by that understanding was always to be an officer of the university, the university did keep a certain hold of the collection, by means of one of its own professors being keeper of the Natural History collection?—I think so.

177. And your opinion has not changed?—No, it has not. We can hardly consider that the university has any direct claim on the collection, of any kind whatever, except that of requiring it to be employed for illustration.

178–9. I do not say a "claim," but a hold, inasmuch as one of its officers is always *ex officio* keeper of the collection. But the keeper is paid by the Science and Art Department?—Yes.

180. The professor would be able to make an arrangement suitable for the teaching of the students?—Provided he were also keeper.

181. Not otherwise?—No. It would be a fatal thing for the university to separate the two offices.

182. In case there was any disagreement between the keeper and the director of this institution as to conveying specimens out of the building, you would apply as professor of the university to the Government, who, I suppose, could authorize you to continue to use them?—Yes, I should.

183. I think I understood you to say that practically you had never had the slightest difficulty in working out your relations with the director?—Not any.

184. In case of the Royal Dublin Society's collection being handed over to the proposed new institution in Dublin, do you think such an arrangement as you have described as existing between you and the management of this institution would be a desirable one in the case of the keeper of the collection of the Dublin Society in reference to the new institution there?—I do.

185. That is to say, the relation as you have described it?—Yes.

186. You consider that that relation would give such a body as the Royal Dublin Society a hold over the collection which it would be desirable for them to have?—I do.

187. Here, the Crown appoints the professor, and then appoints the professor the keeper, so that the Crown chooses the person who will act with its director. You seem to suggest that some person appointed by the Royal Dublin Society should hold the same relation to a director appointed by the Crown. But this is very different from the Government appointing both persons?—There is a distinction; but I do not see that it would have any practical results.

Friday, 17th July 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

Hon. B. F. Primrose.

17 July 1868.

The Hon. BOUVERIE F. PRIMROSE, Secretary to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c., in Scotland, examined.

Mr. Primrose has handed in the following memorandum of his evidence, as it was not reported in full at the time of his examination before the Commission:—

The Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland owes its origin to the Treaty of Union, by the 15th article of which it was agreed that an annuity of 2,000*l.* per annum should be granted towards the encouraging and promoting of the fisheries and such other manufactures and improvements in Scotland as might most conduce to the general good of the United Kingdom. This annuity was granted as an equivalent for Excise and Customs Duties imposed upon Scotland, and was only to be determined by payment of 40,000*l.* sterling. The administration of it was committed to trustees, 21 in number, afterwards increased to 28, appointed by letters patent from the Crown.

It used to be apportioned in two sums of 1,000*l.* each—1,000*l.* being applied to the improvement of fisheries, the other 1,000*l.* to the improvement of manufactures; and the application was made by dividing these sums into premiums of different amounts for the best productions.

This apportionment of the annuity continued until the year 1808, when the fisheries were committed by Parliament to a separate board, as a branch of the Board of Manufactures.

The whole annuity had not, however, been spent every year; there were therefore accumulations, out of which and other reserve monies, the Board, with the sanction of the Treasury, built in 1826 the Royal Institution, at a cost of about 50,000*l.*; and again in 1849 contributed 20,000*l.* towards the erection of the National Gallery. Of these two buildings, the Royal Institution and the National Gallery, the Board has sole charge under the Treasury.

Within the Royal Institution are contained—

1. The offices of the Board and of the Fishery Board.
2. The School of Art.

3. The museum and council room of the Society of Antiquaries.
4. Apartments held by the Royal Society of Scotland as tenants of the Board.

Within the National Gallery are contained two suites of exhibition galleries:—

1. On the west side, occupied by the collections of works of art forming the National Gallery of Scotland.
2. On the east side, allotted to the annual exhibition of modern paintings and works of art by the Royal Scottish Academy, together with a council room, library, and life class room for the Academy. The east side is occupied for only four months of the year by the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, and is available during the remaining months for other art purposes as they arise; but the council room, library, and life room are occupied by the Academy during the whole year.

Reverting to the period when premiums on manufactures were granted by the Board, they were at one time considerable, but gradually decreased until they ceased in the year 1843. In that year a Drawing Academy, which had been instituted by the Board in connexion with manufactures so far back as the year 1760, and which had developed itself into considerable importance, was reorganized and expanded into a School of Design, the funds that used to be given in premiums being applied to the maintenance of the school. At that period, and from the first building of the Royal Institution, the Incorporation of the Royal Institution received from the Board, under Treasury authority, a grant of 500*l.* per annum. This body was an incorporation established for the purchase and public exhibition of pictures and works of art; and by means of the grant they were enabled to lease from the board the exhibition rooms within the Royal Institution at a rent of 360*l.* per annum, the remainder of the grant, 140*l.* per annum, being applied towards the expenses of the Exhibition. The Board were also charged with a grant, under Treasury authority, of 200*l.* per annum to the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

In 1857, when the building of the National Gallery was completed, and it had to be opened to the public, it was seen that the Board's funds, deprived of 20,000*l.* by the cost of the Gallery, were inadequate to provide a proper staff of officers for it and maintain the building, along with the other charges existing upon the board. These charges were:—

1. Maintenance of the Royal Institution.
2. Maintenance of the Office of the Board
3. Maintenance of the School of Art, and salaries of its masters and attendants.
4. Grant to the Incorporation of the Royal Institution.
5. Grant to the Horticultural Society.

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A new destination of the funds had therefore to be considered, and was made by the Treasury, by a minute dated 25th February, 1858. (*See Appendix C.*, p. 595.)

This minute, in dealing with the funds of the Board, disposed of transactions which had caused the erection of the National Gallery, and which brought the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries to the Royal Institution. These transactions were—

1. That the exhibition rooms within the Royal Institution leased by the Incorporation of the Royal Institution had, with assent of the Board, been lent for some years in succession to the Royal Scottish Academy for their annual exhibition, an arrangement which compelled removal of the pictures of the Incorporation from the rooms during the whole time of the Academy's exhibition ; and as these pictures were works of old masters, this removal was attended with much risk and responsibility as well as annoyance. Continuance of the loan of the rooms to the Royal Scottish Academy was therefore refused, and they were required to procure rooms of their own ; but on the other hand they considered that they had a lien, from some transactions, over the pictures and art property of the Incorporation of the Royal Institution, which, although neither recognised by the Incorporation nor the Board, embarrassed the carrying into effect the ejection of the Academy from the rooms, and gave rise to most acrimonious discussions and correspondence.

   This conflict between the different art bodies, and the interest taken by the public in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy, which were threatened to be stopped altogether for want of a place to hold them in, induced the Government in 1846 to appoint Mr. (now Sir John) Shaw Lefevre to make inquiry into the matter. In 1847 Mr. Lefevre rendered a full report to the Treasury, in which he recommended, as a means of resolving the questions that had arisen, the erection of a separate building to be constituted the National Gallery of Scotland. This was ultimately agreed to by Parliament, upon the principle that the Board of Manufactures should contribute 20,000*l.* to meet a parliamentary vote of 30,000*l.* for the building ; and an Act was passed in 1850 (13 & 14 Vict. cap. 86) vesting it in the Board of Manufactures, and constituting them the Government trustees for the National Gallery of Scotland.

2. That during the construction of the National Gallery, which occupied eight years, arrangements had been made with the Treasury for conveyance to the Board of Manufactures, in property for the nation, of the whole of the Museum of Antiquities of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, upon condition of rooms and attendants being provided for the public exhibition of the collections, which rooms it was understood would be the vacated exhibition rooms within

the Royal Institution, as the pictures there were to be removed to the National Gallery upon that building being completed.

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The Treasury minute of 25th February 1858, enumerates the several collections of pictures and works of art ready for transference to the National Gallery, as a nucleus of the national art property thereafter to be deposited in that building, the appropriation of which is defined by the minute and restricted to purposes of art. It then proceeds to apply and fix the destination of the funds of the Board:—

1. By cancelling the grant to the Royal Institution of 500*l.* per annum, and to the Horticultural Society of 200*l.* per annum, substituting in their stead a grant to the Society of Antiquaries of 300*l.* per annum for maintenance of the Museum of Antiquities and for the salaries of its attendant officers.
2. By affiliating the School of Art to the Science and Art Department, and thereby to a great extent relieving the Board of the salaries of the masters and other expenses of the school, but leaving it thus constituted one of the Government schools of art of the country under management of the Board as a local committee of control.
3. By charging the Board with the ordinary maintenance of the National Gallery, including the salaries of its staff of officers, one of whom, the principal Curator, is appointed to be an Academician of the Royal Scottish Academy, and to be chosen by the Board out of a list of four submitted by the Academy upon each occasion of a vacancy.
4. By leaving the building of the Royal Institution in the hands of the Board as its property, and therefore a charge upon its funds for maintenance.
5. By also leaving the head office expenses, with a slight increase in them, a charge upon the Board.

The arrangements made by this minute have been found to work admirably, and to have been attended with the happiest results. All differences have been allayed and set at rest; and as regards the establishments under charge of the Board, viz., the National Gallery, the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, and the School of Art:—

1. *The National Gallery.*

Besides the collections with which it opened, it has, by gifts bequests, and in deposit, received numerous additions of most valuable works of art, which evince the interest taken by individuals in supporting it as a national institution, and in increasing the national art property, while as a place of public resort and enjoyment it has been visited by upwards of one million persons since it was opened in 1858.

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2. *The Society of Antiquaries.*

They have largely augmented their collections by donations and bequests since their removal to the Royal Institution, and the value of the national property in antiquities has therefore greatly increased. The museum is a source of constant attraction to visitors, of whom there have been 700,000 since its opening. The meetings of the society have been much better attended, and have served to awaken and diffuse a wider and more accurate knowledge of antiquarian subjects.

3. *The School of Art.*

It has greatly increased in numbers and in the return of fees obtained from it. The number of students is very much in excess of any number that ever was in the school when it was a separate school of design, either when the instruction there was given gratis or when fees were required, which had been introduced two years before its affiliation to the Science and Art Department. Besides this increase of students at the central school, several schools in the city now receive drawing instruction from the masters, a feature in education never realized by the Board's school when it was an independent school. The national competition is found to have a most healthy and stimulating effect upon the work produced in the school, which will bear comparison with what was produced at any previous time. The school has often obtained from the Department the highest distinction and honours of the year, and its increased reputation undoubtedly leads to students finding new openings for permanent and remunerative employment.

I hand in two returns:—

1. *Return for the Society of Antiquaries*, showing the votes which have been made in successive years by parliament for fitting up the museum and council room of the Society, including one vote in 1867 of 500*l.* for the purchase of Mr. Bell's Collection of Antiquities; and amounting in all to 4,910*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*:

and

2. *Return for the School of Art*, showing the comparative number of students and fees received for the ten years preceding its affiliation with the Science and Art Department, ending 1858; and for the ten years since that affiliation, ending 1868. (*See Appendix C., p.* 601.)

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

J. Stuart, Esq., LL.D.

JOHN STUART, Esq., LL.D., one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, examined.

188. Will you state what is your connexion with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, what position you hold in the institution?—I have been for 14 years one of the secretaries of

the society. The constitution of the society is regulated by a charter of incorporation, and the relative proceedings, which were granted in 1783. The office-bearers consist of the president, three vice-presidents, a council of nine persons, two secretaries for the general management of the business, one foreign secretary, two curators for the museum, and two auditors for the accounts.

189. Is there a large number of subscribers?—The present number of our members is, I think, about 330, but of these a good many do not now contribute any annual sum in consequence of having been members for 20 years, in which case they are absolved from further payment. Others have paid 15 guineas, which absolves them at once from all annual payments. So that, although we have 330 members on our list, it does not follow that we have that number of annual subscriptions.

190. What is the annual subscription?—The annual subscription is a guinea.

191. How are those subscriptions applied?—Formerly the subscriptions were applied in paying the rent of a museum. In fact, I ought to explain that the society, since 1780, when it was first set on foot as a private institution, chiefly by the Earl of Buchan of that day, has had a great many vicissitudes—a great many ups and downs. That is, it was a private body at first, and had to provide for a museum for itself, to pay its own officers, and every expense; besides endeavouring to add to its museum by purchases when it could, and to publish its transactions. All these necessities did more than use up the annual subscriptions, and consequently aid was often required from the members. There have been many vicissitudes in its career from the time since 1780, principally in consequence of difficulties in the financial arrangements of such a body, and of the many claims upon them. Until the recent arrangements by which our treasures, which were collected during the whole period from 1780 to 1851, were transferred to the Government as a public deposit for national purposes, our contributions have been applied in that way. In the early period of our history it was necessary for us to apply them to all these different purposes, which we did with great difficulty; and at one time we had to drop the "Archæologia." In 1851 the "Proceedings" were established in place of the larger publication. The arrangement with the Government was thought on both sides very advantageous, both as a public boon and also as establishing our Scottish antiquities on a better footing, and was principally brought about by Sir William Gibson Craig; since that time our funds have been applied in increasing our "Proceedings" and making the illustrations more valuable, and also in acquiring objects by purchase, when we could afford it. In 1858, when we came to this building, we were freed of the rent, of the expense of management and of paying officers; and since that time the annual revenue has been applied chiefly in improving in every way the "Proceedings" of the Society.

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192. Can you describe the arrangement made with the Government in 1851?—It was in 1851 that the arrangement was completed, but the Government were not in a position at that time to give us possession of any building for our museum.

193. What was the arrangement?—The arrangement was this: that in consideration of our handing over the property of all the collections of antiquities which had accrued since 1780—very varied and very valuable—in consideration of our parting with the property to the Government, they were to provide that in all time coming there should be proper apartments for the exhibition—open to the public—either in this building or in some other public building in Edinburgh; and also that the Government should provide a suitable establishment for the exhibition of the articles to the public, and a small sum for general expenses. The whole amount of that annual sum is 300*l.*, of which 150*l.* is paid to the keeper of the museum; 50*l.* to an under-keeper; and the balance goes to defray a good many expenses connected with the building, such as lighting, taxes, insurance, and so forth; all of which have to come out of the surplus, and if there is any balance left, we apply it for the purposes of the museum itself.

194. Has there been any surplus?—I think not. That sum has hardly done what was required. For example, there were some small additions made to the cases, which led us into a debt of 70*l.* or 80*l.*, which we are wiping off year by year.

195. So that by the arrangement of 1851 the collection became the property of Government, in trust for the public?—Yes.

196. Was there any objection to that transfer to the Government at the time?—None whatever.

197. Was it considered a good arrangement for Scotland and Edinburgh?—Yes, on both sides. It had been the subject of a good deal of arrangement.

198. You did not give the museum to the Government. You practically sold it them, and got 300*l.* a year?—Not merely that, but the Government were to exhibit it to the public in all time coming, and the value of the museum was enhanced by being made a public collection rather than if it had remained a private one.

Sir WILLIAM GIBSON CRAIG *said:* I was the Scotch Lord of the Treasury at the time of the agreement. I drew the minute with my own hand. The arrangement was simply this: Our only place of deposit for pictures was these rooms which the Antiquarian Society now possesses. When I got the grant for the National Gallery, I saw that it was intended to remove the pictures to the new galleries. The minute drawn up was simply to this effect: that we offered to the Antiquarian Society that if they transferred absolutely the whole of their collections to the Government, the latter would find the accommodation and attendants. That was the whole arrangement. Whatever enters these rooms becomes the property of the public, on the condition solely that

the public are to get gratuitous entrance to it; but the charge of the collection remains with the Antiquarian Society to do with it what they like. They cannot, however, take any of the articles out of the rooms, or sell them, or part with them.

199. In fact, the society are the keepers, are they not?

(*Sir William Gibson Craig.*) The society are the keepers; they arrange it, and deal with it as they please, so that they do not dispose of it, or shut it up.

200. Does the society appoint the keeper?

(*Mr. Stuart.*) We recommended the keeper to the board, and he was at once appointed by the Government. There is an express provision in the deed that the Government will always be willing to give us such full liberty in the general management of the museum, as is consistent with that general oversight of all public collections which they must carry out. As we had an opportunity of getting the best man we could get, there was no difficulty.

201. What would be the case in the event of a vacancy; has the society the right to appoint?—The society recommends a person to the board of trustees, who then transmit our recommendation to the Government.

202. Still the Government is not bound absolutely to appoint?—Not bound.

203. Do the society conceive that they have a right to make a recommendation?—I am not sure.

204. In case the keeper was found not to do his duty, have the society the power to dismiss him?—We would have to report to the Treasury; we could not at once dismiss him.

205. You would recommend his appointment, and recommend his dismissal, if necessary?—Those would be the steps to take.

(*Witness then read the Minute referred to.*)

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 1st July 1851.

My Lords have under consideration the letter from the Board of Manufactures dated 24th ultimo, reporting upon the arrangements for providing accommodation for the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, as directed by the Minute of this Board of 7th March last, and also a copy of a letter from the Society of Antiquaries to the Board of Manufactures, dated 12th May last.

My Lords concur generally in the view taken of this subject by the Board of Manufactures, and they will proceed to state the conditions on which (subject of course to the approval of Parliament) they are prepared to give their sanction to the completion of the agreement with the Society of Antiquaries:—

1st. The entire collection of antiquities, coins, medals, portraits, manuscripts, and printed books belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, with such additions as may be hereafter made to them, and the cabinets, glass cases, &c., in which they are contained, to be conveyed to the Board of Manufactures on behalf of the public, subject to the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury.

2d. Fit and proper accommodation to be at all times provided in a public building for the preservation and exhibition to the public of the collection of antiquities, and for the meetings of the society of the Antiquarian Society, but no stipulation can be entered into permanently to appropriate particular apartments in the Royal Institution Building to these objects.

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3d. The charge and custody of the collection of antiquities to be entrusted to the Society of Antiquaries, subject to such regulations and special directions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Manufactures, with the consent of the Treasury.

4th. The funds required to alter and adapt the apartments in the Royal Institution Building for the reception of the collection, to furnish the requisite means for the preservation and exhibition of the Museum, and to pay the salaries of additional servants, to be provided under the direction of this Board, by an estimate to be submitted to Parliament.

My Lords concur in opinion with the Board of Manufactures that it would not be conducive to the object which all parties have in view in making this arrangement, that express stipulations should be entered into with the Society of Antiquaries on detailed points of management; but the members of that society may rest assured that it will be the desire both of the Board of Manufactures and of this Board so to exercise the general control which they must retain over all collections exhibited at the public expense as to leave the Society of Antiquaries as unfettered in the charge and management of the Museum as circumstances will allow.

As no money will be required for carrying these arrangements into execution until the buildings of the new National Gallery are completed, the sanction of Parliament cannot at present be obtained, or indeed asked for, but my Lords entertain no doubt of their sanctioning so useful and desirable an object. My Lords see no objection, therefore, to the arrangement being entered into at once, subject to the final approval of Parliament, and when the proper time arrives, they will submit to Parliament the necessary estimate for the expenses herein stated to be necessary.

206–7. That minute leaves the general control in the hands of the Government?—Yes. At least it leaves it in the hands of the Board of Manufactures, subject to the control of the Government.

208. Can you state, as matter of fact, what increase there has been in the collection since it was handed to the Government?—It has been enormously enlarged. I know in point of fact, from intercourse with people all over the country, that there is a much greater disposition now to part with objects and to present them to us than ever there was before. The increase is very great since we were established as a public body.

209. There is one thing that occurs to me at this moment which may probably have been advantageous, namely, that the treasure trove which is found in Scotland is given by Government to your institution?—Yes.

210. Have there been many articles of interest in that way deposited?—A great number. An enormous number of objects were lost at an earlier period; but, within my recollection, there have been many valuable articles of treasure trove obtained. An instance of that occurs to me. A valuable collection of objects was found in Orkney, consisting of silver ornaments weighing about 16 lbs., including Cufic coins, some Saxon coins of the ninth century, as well as other coins. In all there was about 80*l.* or 90*l.* worth of silver.

211. That is since the Treasury minute of 1851?—It was about the beginning of the operations of the new arrangement with the Government. That law of treasure trove is not a new one. The right to treasure trove, the right which the Crown claims to all treasure and other objects which belong to nobody, is a right that has been always recognized in the law of Scotland; but it

has not, till lately, been generally known throughout the country in an equitable point of view. We have induced Government to offer to all finders of relics the full value of anything that they may find; and in regard to things not of actual value, such as mere urns and bronze articles, the general mode of proceeding has been that the Government would consult with this Society what would be a fair thing to give to a finder. So people now know that they need not run off and conceal things as they did in former times; and treasure trove has not now the unpleasant appearance it has had at a former period. Unless that arrangement had been made, treasure trove would not have helped us so much as it has done.

212. With whom rests the responsibility of arranging the objects in a scientific manner?—The society, through its keeper.

213. And the society has control over the keeper?—It remits that to the two curators, who are supposed to be conversant with the subject.

214. But the society controls the arrangement?—Entirely.

215. Out of what funds are the additional articles purchased for the museum; has the society any means for purchasing?—They are very slender indeed. On two days of the week the admission is not free, each visitor paying sixpence; on three days it is free; and on Saturday evening it is free. There is a small sum of 50*l.* or 60*l.* which accrues from these entrance fees With that we purchase articles for the museum. We keep it as a fund to be applied for the museum.

216. Are there any objects of particular value purchased by private subscription?—There have been many instances in the course of our history, but not of late.

217. Do private persons or public corporations send objects of interest to the museum for the public view?—The university, for instance, has deposited a good many Roman altars and objects of that sort, very much because they think they are more akin to our pursuits, and that they are, along with other things, very valuable to the public; but they are only on deposit. I know individuals have deposited things with us.

218. On the same principle as paintings are deposited in the National Gallery?—Yes.

219. And no dispute has arisen, or inconvenience to the owners?—No.

220. There is a careful record kept?—Yes.

221. What provision have you got if megalithic monuments were to turn up? Suppose some proprietor in the north of Scotland were to send a large stone cross?—We are deficient in that respect. Additional accommodation would be required if that were carried out to a great extent. Our museum will be quite full enough.

222. Suppose an effort were made to get a collection of such objects, or casts of them from Ireland, would they be valued in Edinburgh?—We could not put them in our rooms, but they would be very highly valued, and the only thing would be to consider whether they could not be put in such places as Princes Street Gardens.

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223. Would there be any objection to place them in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art? I mean, would the society think it was interfering with their proper function?—We would doubtless think they were more akin to our pursuits; but I cannot say, exactly, what view we might take.

224. I would like to know your own personal opinion as to whether it would be advantageous to the Society of Antiquaries, and, as far as you know their general feelings, whether they would wish the museum to be deposited in a larger public museum on the same principle as the university has deposited its natural history collection in the museum. I ask that because your society is analogous to a society in Dublin that we have to deal with. I think it is well for the Commission to know whether there would be a strong feeling in regard to this?—I do not think there would be a difficulty in answering that. The exhibition of our collection implies a specialty in those who have charge of it. The mere placing of it in a larger building does not imply a change in the parties who have to arrange and exhibit, because the antiquities in our collection could not be exhibited to the slightest advantage without a knowledge that has to be acquired by long experience. Supposing they were able to put the Society in a larger building, as the Government have retained to the Society the arrangement of the museum, I do not think that the Society would be particularly interested in the place where they have to perform these duties, though I think they would prefer, as the only representatives of the national antiquities, that they should remain as they are, a separate collection.

225. Suppose your collection outgrew your rooms and your means of exhibiting it here, would not such an arrangement be advisable? Natural History requires a specialty for examining it. The university has parted with its collection, and retains control over it. Might not the Society of Antiquaries, or any other society, part with its collection and retain control over it through their keeper?—I think they could; but as a matter of feeling they would prefer to remain as they are.

226. Out of what fund is the cost of publishing your transactions paid?—Out of our annual subscriptions.

227. And it would be out of your annual subscriptions that you would purchase anything for the museum?—Yes, and from the funds for that purpose, already specified. The principal means of aid to the museum are private gifts, which come in now more markedly than before; and, as in Denmark, what we trust to are private donations.

228. Do you think that it is an advantage, as in Denmark, to have the archæological passing into the modern collection?—It has some great advantages.

229. And that would involve a great deal more accommodation?—Yes; to carry it out fully it would occupy more room than we could expect here. It is complete illustrations of the early history of this country rather than relative collections that we can hope for.

230. But some such arrangement as that would open the way to a generalisation of that kind?—It might do so, of course.

231. I understand you to say quite distinctly that, supposing that the Government were disposed to give ample room, and at the same time to allow the society to retain control over the collection, you do not think the society would have any insuperable objection to any such arrangement?—I do not think they would be entitled, under their agreement, to object, because the Government retains its power to give accommodation either in this house or in any other public building in Edinburgh, subject always to the control of the society. Therefore I do not think it would be entitled to object, but I think probably it would represent that it would prefer to remain as it is.

232. Supposing that your acquirements should outgrow your means of accommodation, and that it should be convenient for the Government to offer a large hall, suitable in all respects, say in the Industrial Museum, do you think there is any insuperable objection?—I do not think we would be entitled to object, but of course the Government would require to put in our view something much better than we have before we would offer to remove.

233. Do you think that the feeling you have referred to would operate strongly, supposing it were convenient for Government to give you what was more suitable as regards accommodation?—I think it would require to be with the consent of all parties in order to go on harmoniously and preserve the advantages we have now, and which commend us to the country generally. I find that there has been an increased interest in matters connected with antiquities within the last 15 years. The correspondence we have all over the country, and the pleasant footing that exists in the society, is a very great advantage as it stands; and I think it would not be safe to disturb that feeling unless with the full consent of all parties. I, however, only express an individual opinion.

234. It would not be desirable that your institution should be absorbed by another great institution?—That is the first thought which the proposal would suggest.

235. Do you think there is great advantage in holding your meetings in the locality where your collection is?—Yes, I am sure of that.

The Honourable Bouverie F. Primrose *said:* The Society of Antiquaries stands in this position at the present moment. We have had runic stones standing under the portico of this Greek building (the Royal Institution), and we have them in the lobby of the hall, so large and heavy that they could not be put upon the former floor of the museum. It was in consequence of the board stopping their entry into the museum that the floor was strengthened, and it is hoped now that the society will take them into their museum, the floor having been strengthened; but they take up an enormous deal of space, and if they came

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in great numbers there would be difficulty in disposing of them. The Board of Manufactures is in some degree responsible for matters of taste and instruction in art, and it appears to be a great disfigurement to a Greek building to allow runic stones to lie under the portico. I think the board are taking considerable responsibility upon them in allowing such a violation of taste. The society had no alternative before, because the things could not go into the museum, and that was the only place where they could be put for safety.

(*Sir William Gibson Craig.*) I do not agree with Mr. Primrose. The stones are quite well seen, and are no disfigurement to the building. If things of larger dimensions were offered, there is no place in the building for them.

Professor Balfour.

Professor BALFOUR, University of Edinburgh, examined.

236. You are professor of botany in the university?—Yes.

237. Who appointed you to that professorship?—The chair I hold in the University of Edinburgh is that of professor of medicine and botany. In my day the appointment was made by the town council, but it is now handed over to the curators.

238. Your successor would be appointed by the curators?—Yes.

239. What office do you hold in connexion with the botanic gardens?—I hold, under a separate commission, the office of regius keeper of the botanic gardens; and along with that they also style me "professor."

240. Who appointed you to the regius keepership?—The Crown.

241. Then it may happen that the same person would not hold the professorship of botany and the regius keepership?—Such a thing might occur, but I think it would be unfortunate. One person might be professor of medicine and botany, and another might be appointed regius keeper.

242. Dr. Allman holds a double office also; but he is appointed by the Crown?—Yes.

243. What would the university do in such a case for the instruction of the students?—If such an unfortunate thing should occur, the university would require to provide a botanic garden.

244. Similar to that of the University of Dublin?—Yes.

245. Was there ever a university garden distinct from the botanic garden?—No, it has been founded very long; it has been connected so far with the university from 1670. It was kept up by funds subscribed, and the university subscribed to it. It has been a royal garden for a hundred years or more. It has never been a university garden.

246. And you do not consider what I stated as to the appointments being separated to be more than a possibility?—It is not likely.

247. The university had a collection of their own?—Yes; the herbarium of the university was at the top of the college, and when I came here I found it in great confusion. When the garden was enlarged I got the sanction of the Crown to transport

the herbarium from the rooms in the college, which were not good, to one of the best herbarium rooms in the kingdom.

248. And you think that a botanic garden is a suitable place in which to keep a herbarium?—Yes. I think there should be dried specimens, the library, and living plants, all within easy compass.

249. Do the university retain the property in the herbarium?—Yes, by an express arrangement.

250. And you have control over it in the university?—Yes, as professor; and in the gardens as regius keeper.

251. Do you know the garden in Dublin?—Yes.

252. Do you think that it would subserve the interests of science if Trinity College were to present its herbarium to a public institution, where it would be available to others than university students?—I think it should be open to all, and that it would be useful to all; so much so that I have arranged collections expressly for the public. I have not only made a special collection for students, but particular divisions—geographical divisions—of plants of Europe, Africa, America, and so on, for the benefit of those who are studying for special objects, and of those intending to go abroad; and if the herbarium were taken to a good room, near fresh plants, it would be of immense advantage to all—letting the university have the care of it.

253. How far is the garden from the university?—It is a good half-hour's walk.

254. Then it is comparable with the public gardens at Glasnevin?—The distance is about the same.

255. Do you think that others than students consult the herbarium?—Yes, large numbers. We are always glad to accommodate them.

256. Do you enjoy the advantage of having amateur botanists to superintend your garden?—No; I think it would be a needless addition. I report directly to the Office of Works. Formerly it used to be to the Exchequer; but now the Office of Works have taken it under their care, and Lord John Manners is at the head of the garden.

257. Are you in the same position as Kew Gardens?—Yes. I give in my report once a month, and at the end of the year, in regard to the expense, to the Office of Works. I am responsible for the whole expenditure of the money.

258. Then you are as completely separate from the university as the Kew Gardens are from the University of London?—Yes, as completely so.

259. Would you think it an arrangement that would work well if a body like Trinity College were to place its herbarium at Glasnevin under the control of its own professor, or would the proper person be the keeper of the gardens?—I am very much disposed to think that as the herbarium is more of a scientific collection intended for students, it would be better to put it under a professor. Perhaps that may be because we have it so here. Even though the garden did not belong to the university, still I think an arrangement might be made whereby the university

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students could visit the herbarium, and have it in charge of the professor, although the gardens might be regulated by another person.

260. And you would say that a botanic garden would be a more suitable place for a scientific herbarium than a central museum in the city?—I should say so.

261. What is the reason of that?—The facility of comparing it with the living plants; you ought to have the library, the living plants, and the dry plants together. I do not see that there is any objection to a competent person taking charge of a herbarium, provided it was made available to the professor and the university.

262. And you think that the professor should have the arrangement?—I think so. He is best acquainted with the subject.

263. Does the present arrangement work satisfactorily?—It is quite distinct. We report to the Office of Works every month the accounts, which are regularly docketed and signed by me. I go over the accounts with the curator. The accounts are also given in at the end of the year.

264. Who appointed the curator?—He was appointed by myself, with the sanction of the board. I think they may do it themselves after this. Lord John Manners, or whoever is at the head of the Works Department, pays us a visit generally once a year. He inspects the arrangements, sees how the money is dispensed, and so on; and a report is sent up as to what may be required for the garden. There is no one between me and the Board of Works.

265. You are secretary of the Royal Society?—Yes.

266. Will you be kind enough to tell us what subsidy the society receives from Government?—We receive 300*l.*, which just pays our rent and taxes.

267. Have you any collection?—We had at one time, but the greater part of it is in the public museum, and now only a little remains.

268. What remains of the museum?—What remains is a few fossils which were given in connexion with certain papers read, and they were kept. We are anxious to hand them over to the public museum.

269. The fossils would thereby be much better seen?—Yes; they are quite out of place. We require more room for books.

270. Do I understand from you that it is not desirable that a museum should be appended to a scientific institution?—I think it is better when you have it altogether.

271. Do you think the position of the Royal Society satisfactory?—We want accommodation; we want room for books; greatly more room altogether. That is what we chiefly want. We have also a badly-ventilated building.

272. You have no direct communication or connexion with the Society of Antiquaries here?—No.

273. You are as independent of them as of the Royal Society of London?—Yes.

274. Have you a lease?—Yes; but it will be out in seven years. *Professor Balfour.*

275. Have you a lease of the apartments?—Yes, only a lease; and we may be turned out by the Board of Manufactures. 17 July 1868.

276. But if the board could give you more accommodation you would be ready to pay for it?—Yes, certainly.

277. Do you publish antiquarian papers?—Yes, occasionally. We have published papers by Sir James Simpson and Dr. John Muir. We take papers when we can, and are quite ready to publish them.

278. In fact, you do not exclude antiquarian papers from your transactions?—We are glad to get them.

279. Would there be more good done from greater combination of these societies?—If your museums were to be collected under their proper head, I believe they would have a far better effect.

280. What is the fund you have available for publication?—Simply a subscription by the members.

281. How many members are there?—I think about 300 who pay an annual subscription for a certain number of years.

282. Has any union between the two societies been proposed?—I do not think any direct union has been proposed.

Dublin Castle, Thursday, 17th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

Sir DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN, Bart., examined. *Sir D. J. Corrigan, Bart.*

283. (*Chairman.*) What office do you hold in connexion with the Zoological Society?—I am at present an ex-president and an honorary member of the council. I was for five years president. I have been since its foundation a member of the body, and very nearly since its foundation a member of the council. 17 Sept. 1868.

284. Will you kindly make any statement you like with reference to that society?—I believe the purpose for which the council desired me to trouble you with my presence to-day is this. Under your Commission they hope that the Zoological Society will be considered as deserving of some increased grant in common with some of the other societies, and they have sent me here

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to-day to put before you some of the grounds on which they hope for your favourable consideration. I will make my notice of these grounds as condensed as possible. This society was founded in the year 1831, principally by debentures issued for the purpose of raising a capital, and thus it began life under the most unfavourable of all circumstances—in debt. It was founded for the purpose of promoting the knowledge of natural history, of comparative anatomy, of physiology, of comparative pathology, or the pathology of the inferior classes of animals; and also for the purpose of affording recreation to the young and old of all classes. It had necessarily very much to contend with; the purchase of living animals is sometimes very expensive; the feeding is very expensive, and deaths of course are frequent. We had not the opportunities of purchase of animals, or of donations, which they have in the London gardens; for while the latter frequently get donations of very expensive animals, and have early facilities of purchase, we are deprived of both these sources to a great extent. There then came a curious circumstance which did us harm, and it was this. After a great deal of discussion, we opened the gardens in the year 1841 to the humbler classes of the city on Sundays after the hour of divine service at the nominal entrance fee of 1*d.* I can hardly give you an idea of the obloquy and opposition that we incurred from that. However, we persevered; and for that I think we deserve very much credit, for we were the first public body in the United Kingdom that opened the institution under its control to the public on Sundays. Some years afterwards, in consequence of the example set by us, a parliamentary committee sat upon the question of opening the public gardens and museums in and around London in a similar manner. I cannot at the present moment refer to the report, nor could I lay my hand upon it, but I have a distinct recollection of the facts. Our example was adduced in favour of what the parliamentary committee reported; and the example, that we set in 1841, was followed, 12 years afterwards, by the opening of Kew Gardens to the public on Sundays. But the example, although it brought great good by withdrawing the people from public-houses, and bringing them into the open air, and bringing them together, which is a great means of making them well-tempered and civil, was not followed in the Botanical Gardens of the Royal Dublin Society until 1864. We preceded the opening of those gardens by 20 years. Then came the terrible famine years of 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850. How we struggled through those years seems to be almost impossible to conceive; we were obliged to sell all our *carnivora*, our resources had fallen so low. Then came the disturbances of Fenianism and the cholera visitation in 1866. Thus we have been really able to maintain only a bare existence; we have never been able to lay by capital to erect buildings; we have never been able to employ a competent person to dissect the animals that die, and make preparations of skeletons. The result of that, and I think it a very great loss, has been that we have not been able to lay by a supply of such

preparations for the use of the various colleges, schools, and educational institutions throughout the country, and in Liverpool, Manchester, and various other places, which would gladly purchase them if we had the means of preserving them from being lost. As it is at present, when a valuable animal dies, the skeleton of which might bring a good many pounds if laid by in a museum by us, we are obliged to sell it within 48 hours. We are obliged to send notice of an auction to those persons who desire to become purchasers, and we really have none, except the College of Surgeons, Trinity College, and an animal stuffer in Dublin; we have no means of preserving the skeletons and *viscera*. Within the last few weeks we were obliged to sell in that way an alligator 7 feet long; we only got 6*s*. for him, whereas his skeleton and *viscera* would be worth a great many more pounds if we only could have laid them by. Again, we have not the means of making preparations of large animals, which would require great space. From time to time we have made great efforts to collect subscriptions, and I have taken my share in these efforts, as well as Professor Haughton. We built the fence that goes round the gardens by a private subscription; we have collected funds for buying special animals; we have collected funds for building occasionally; we have got donations which we have been obliged to part with. For instance, we had in our possession, and still own, one of the finest specimens in the world of the fossil Plesiosaurus, which was presented by the Marquis of Normanby to Sir Philip Crampton, who kindly gave it to us. We had not the means of protecting it from the ravages of the weather, and we deposited it in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, where it at present is. We received from Mr. Warren a bequest of native birds, the work of his life; we had no place to put them, and we have deposited them also with the Royal Dublin Society. I think a large building where we could, as in a museum, collect our skeletons and whatever preparations were requisite for teaching, either to sell them or give them as donations to the various educational institutions throughout the country, would be not only of great use to us, but it would be of the greatest use to those most important branches of the natural sciences, zoology, comparative anatomy, and, I may add, comparative pathology. In the year 1855, on our representations, and upon investigation of the way in which matters were managed in the gardens, the Government were so satisfied that we deserved it, that they gave us an annual grant of 500*l*. per annum, which has continued up to the present; but, with this and our own subscriptions, the receipts are quite insufficient for the purchase, the support, and the replacing of animals. On two occasions the council have been obliged to advance from themselves, on each occasion a sum of 240*l*. to meet our current expenses; and this has been repaid by 10*l*. a month, the payment of course extending over a very long time. At the present moment we owe in that way a debt of 190*l*. in 10*l*. shares. I have here a

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table of the receipts and expenditure for the last nine years, from 1859 up to the present time, which I beg to hand in:—

Year.	Annual Receipts.			Annual Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From April 30th 1858 to same period 1859 -	1,724	7	2	1,955	2	3½
„ „ 1859 „ 1860 -	1,854	5	1½	2,082	2	3
„ „ 1860 „ 1861 -	1,699	16	6	1,698	13	9½
„ „ 1861 „ 1862 -	1,691	13	8	1,465	17	0
„ „ 1862 „ 1863 -	1,628	4	4½	1,673	10	7
„ „ 1863 „ 1864 -	1,988	14	3	1,934	16	4
„ „ 1864 „ 1865 -	2,156	5	0	2,069	5	8½
„ „ 1865 „ 1866 -	2,004	0	3	2,046	16	1
From April 30th to December 31st, 1866, to which date the accounts are now made up (8 months).	1,820	14	7	1,808	3	5
From December 31st 1866 to same date 1867 -	3,126	18	6	3,329	8	4
£	19,694	19	5	20,063	15	9½

Average of receipts for the 9 years and 8 months, per annum, 2,036*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Our income has varied during these several years from 1,700*l.* to 3,000*l.* a year, but I must observe that in the large sums which are mentioned in that account (Dr. Haughton will set me right if I make any mistake) there are included the sums paid to us by the Government within the last two or three years for buildings.

285. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) A special grant of 1,500*l.* in the last two years.

286. (*Sir Dominic Corrigan.*) That should be deducted from the income of 3,000*l.* The reason of the "eight months" coming into the account is, that last year we changed our mode of keeping our accounts, thinking that instead of commencing and ending them in May, the more proper mode was to let them commence on the 1st of January in each year and terminate on the last day of December. The witness then handed in the following account:—

AVERAGE of RECEIPTS for Nine Years and Eight Months, from 30th April 1858 to 31st December 1867.

	Details of Receipts.			Total as per Table.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual and life subscriptions - -	249	3	6	2,036	8	8
6*d.* and 3*d.* admissions - - -	398	2	5			
1*d.* admissions - - - -	411	2	3			
Sale of animals - - - -	145	14	6			
Average Government grants - -	650	0	0			
Incidentals and subscriptions for special purposes.	182	6	0			
	2,036	8	8	2,036	8	8

Under these circumstances the task the council have entrusted to me is, to represent that it appears to us, that our gardens having

reference to the objects which I have mentioned, to the way in which they have been managed, and to the struggles which the society has made to maintain them, are at least as well deserving as any other department of science, of support; and I am requested to add, that, in the opinion of the council, in case you should come to the conclusion of deeming us deserving of any additional support, the better way of giving that aid would be by giving an annual grant of say 500*l.* a year to the gardens, rather than desultory grants as has been done hitherto. My reason for presuming to offer this recommendation is, that desultory grants are uncertain; and if we have not the money to make purchases when animals—and large animals are very expensive—are offered for sale, the animals are sold elsewhere. It happens even in the case of small sales that they take place to other parties in consequence of the delay. Opportunities of purchasing a hippopotamus, an elephant, a giraffe, a rhinoceros, or other large animal of that sort might offer, and a desultory grant would be of little use to us; for the Treasury very often does not give the grant until a long time after the application, and we should lose the animal in the meantime. We prefer very much therefore, for the purpose of carrying on the machinery of the gardens steadily, and enabling us at once to purchase animals, that we should get an annual grant. I need not add that that annual grant might be given to us under any restrictions that you might think necessary as to the laying by of a portion of it, or as to how it should be expended. That is all I have to state. I shall be happy to answer any questions.

287. (*Chairman.*) Have you formed any idea of the probable expense of erecting the buildings that you propose for dissections?—I should say the expenditure would not be very great, for of course they would be done in the very plainest way. We are building a very large aquarium for about 400*l.*, and I think if we were to treble that, say 1,200*l.*, it would be a very fair allowance for a large museum for our purposes; but I could not give anything more than a very rough estimate.

288. (*Professor Thomson.*) Have you any idea of making it an exhibitional museum?—Well, I have not thought of that. My impression is that we would do more good by not making it an exhibitional museum; for between the College of Surgeons and the Dublin Society, and the Museum of Industry in Stephen's Green, if these three were joined into one then there would be an exhibitional museum. If we were to make ours an exhibitional museum in the gardens we should be obliged to retain the skeletons. Now my view is, that we would do a great deal more good by selling them to the various colleges or institutions in England, Ireland, Scotland, or elsewhere, that might require them.

289. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you think that in Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham, where there are no zoological gardens, the medical schools would avail themselves of your preparations?—They would; but they cannot get them under the present system. I think there is not an advanced school or

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college in Ireland or England that would not purchase from us, because natural history and comparative anatomy have now become sciences in the very foremost line of knowledge. Natural history is to some extent taught in the national schools. I think that even schools in which boys of 12 or 13 or 14 years of age are taught would be glad to purchase from us; and we should be doing very great good by having the specimens for them. In the Queen's colleges at present the collections in natural history are very poor; and I may say they are nothing throughout the schools in the country. The conclusion to which I rather come is, that our museum ought to be altogether a museum for the preservation of the skeletons and *viscera* of animals, according as we deem it fit to put them up for sale to the various schools that want them.

290. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would you propose to mount the skeletons?—Well, I would be inclined to say so.

291. That of course would make a difference in point of space?—It would.

292. We quite understand your wish to establish a sort of house for anatomical preparations, where the preparations would be made by your own officers; but the quantity of space you require would necessarily depend on whether you put those skeletons up, or whether you allowed them to remain in boxes?—I think, with regard to that, there are some skeletons that we might allow to remain in boxes, and probably others that we would like to put up; but the space would be diminished in this way, that the skeletons would not be permanently there. Supposing we put up the skeleton of an elephant or a camel, I don't calculate that it would be kept there for many years. My wish would be to sell them; and though of course much more space would be required for putting them up as you mention than for putting them away disjointed in boxes, yet I think that is a question which should be left at the discretion of the council. My own impression is, that as far as can be done they ought to be put up; but Dr. Haughton will be a better authority on that point than I am. I would like to see them put up, for there is always a risk of loss and dismemberment if the bones are thrown away in boxes.

293. It would make a great difference, because if you were to have them put up, the skilled labour that you would have to employ would form a large item of expense?—It would.

294. If you wish to dismember the animals, that can be done by a skilful journeyman, who can preserve all the bones; and I venture to think you would find that that plan would be much better, for many museums would greatly prefer to have the dismembered bones, because they would like to have them to set up in any fashion that they pleased?—I think we might do everything in this way: let the skeletons and bones not be set up, but merely dried and macerated by a person who would not require a very large salary, and put into boxes; and whenever parties asked us for the skeletons they could have them in what form they pleased.

295. (*Professor Thomson.*) It is exceedingly desirable that there should be throughout the schools of the country types of the different groups; and it would make a great difference in the profit to you if you could sell them set up. If you had men to set them up you would get ten times more for them?—With regard to sending them through the country to be used as types in the different schools, the masters of the schools and colleges might not be capable of setting them up, they might not have persons to put them together; and in that case we certainly would get much more for them than for the bones merely thrown together. So that it comes back to this, that we might keep them in both ways; the matter might be left to the discretion of the council. With regard to any plan of a building, the expense would be merely in increasing its length; we would not have to increase its height or its width. Instead of a museum of 100 feet long, we might put up one of 200 feet long. The end walls would be the same, and there would be just the expense of so many additional feet of side walls and roof. Considering the plan of the building, I would rather have it put up of a considerable size at once.

296. I understand you to propose the erection of what would be called a temporary museum?—Precisely.

297. You would not propose to establish an exhibitional museum?—No.

298. With respect to a grant, I understand you to say that if 500*l.* a year additional to what is now allowed were granted, it would be sufficient. There is at present only a grant of 500*l.* a year?—There is.

299. And you would make it 1,000*l.*?—1,000*l.*

300. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I understand you to express an opinion to the Commissioners, in fact you have expressed it very clearly with regard to dead animals, that we do not make sufficiently available to the general public the advantages we possess in having a zoological garden, which are very great. There are some other questions with regard to rendering the garden available for general purposes which I would like to have your opinion on. We have tried, as you must be aware, from time to time, many experiments in the breeding of animals in these gardens—domestic animals with wild animals. Is it your opinion that such experiments ought to be continued; that they would lead to any advantages useful with regard to the production of animals connected with profitable breeding. These experiments cost money?—I am sure that the breeding has been of use, for this very day I met a gentleman who told me that he has now, he thinks, the best breed of pigs in the county of Dublin—a cross breed that he got from our wild boar.

301. The Mexican wild boar. You are aware that we sold our Persian half-bred goats into the county of Fermanagh, where they have been greatly admired?—I think I recollect the fact.

302. Do you think it desirable to continue these experiments?—I think that is one of the great objects for which the garden

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was set up, that we should cross the tame animals with the wild, and see the result.

303. These experiments cost money?—Of course they do.

304. With regard to the dietary of animals our attention was drawn some time ago to our monkeys, in connexion with the diseases they died of, and we found that they did not die of consumption, as we thought, but of diseases more allied to scurvy from sameness of diet; can you state to the Commissioners what the result of the experiments on that occasion was in the changing of their food?—I did not note these matters. I thought that in a commission of this kind it might not be well to go into minute details as to medical matters; but I well recollect the circumstance, and I think you were on the committee of investigation into the diseases of the monkey tribe and animals of that kind. They did not die, as you observe, from consumption; and by varying their diet, and giving them fruit, rice, oranges, and apples we have improved very much the health of these animals and lessened the diseases under which they previously suffered. And, as you have alluded to it, I think that by following up what I have designated as comparative pathology, that is, observing the effects of diet and keeping records of the diseases of the animals, and, if necessary, specimens of them and drawings, we should do a great deal of good both in respect to the rearing of animals and the attaining by comparison a more intimate knowledge of the diseases of the human race.

305. Do you think such investigations, although attended with expense, likely to lead to profitable results?—There cannot be a question of it. Our stomachs are very like the stomachs of some of those animals.

306. Do you remember some years ago Dr. Foot and other members forming themselves into a committee for the purpose of examining the intestinal worms of animals in the gardens?—I do.

307. Do you think those inquiries were valuable?—I look on them in the present state of science as absolutely necessary.

308. Do you think that observations on the different kinds of worms produced in different kinds of animals by different kinds of food might have an indirect bearing on our own species?—I think a very direct bearing. We occasionally get an energetic man like Dr. Foot, but after a few years he must drop off, for he cannot give time to it. A part of the 500*l.* a year for which we ask could not be better expended than in paying a man who would give his time to the examination of the dead bodies of animals, and the effects of dietary, and the keeping of a record of the pathology of the diseases of the animals that died, just as such records are kept in the army of the deaths of soldiers in hospital.

309. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are aware that the Zoological Society of London have established an officer of that kind?—They have, a prosector; and I think the office a most necessary one.

310. What do they pay him?—I do not know of a certainty, but I think about 200*l.* a year.

311. Do you think there would be much difficulty in getting a young man in Dublin at a moderate rate to discharge such duties? —I do not; but I am not an advocate for low salaries, for which I think you get very bad articles. If London gives 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year, less than the half of that ought to be enough here, because the gardens are not very extensive.

312. (*Chairman.*) Would his practice be confined to your gardens?—Oh, no; he might do anything else; but we would require that the moment an animal died he would not allow anything else to interfere with his work for us. For instance, if an animal died on a warm day in summer we should not accept as an excuse from our officer for not examining the remains that he had other avocations. He should examine the animal within six or twelve hours.

313. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Although we have not, as you think, made sufficient use, from the want of funds, of our advantages in the way of comparative pathology, yet I think you will admit to the Commission what we have done. We have presented the Plesiosaurus to the Dublin Society; there is a skeleton of a lion in that society's museum also; and there is a skeleton of an elephant in Trinity College Museum, which was presented to them in Dr. Harrison's time?—I think so.

314. Then your evidence is, that as far as we could we made those advantages available, and that we have been stopped by the want of resources?—I must say that as far as I know—and I have laboured in the council—we did everything that men could do during so many years. I think we got the grant for building partly, or very much in consequence of Sir Charles Trevelyan's very favourable notice of our management in a former commission. He was greatly pleased with all we did.

(*Capt. Donnelly.*) I think you will find it was after Mr. Bruce's visit in 1865. He was then vice-president.

315. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton to witness.*) There is one other question I would like to ask you. You handed in an account of our general sources of income; did you distinguish between the 1*d.* and the 6*d.* visitors in it?—Yes.

316. The "etcetera" after the figure "6*d.*" means that 3*d.* was charged for the admission of children under 12 years of age?—We abolished the 3*d.* charge, and it is now a *bonâ fide* 6*d.*

317. What was the result of the 6*d.* and the 1*d.* charges during the nine years?—The average receipt for nine years from the 6*d.* admissions was 398*l.* in round numbers, and from the 1*d.* admissions 411*l.* The penny admissions brought in more.

318. These numbers evidently fluctuate. You remember that in the year 1866 the cholera was in Dublin; our 6*d.* admissions in that year were cut down considerably. What would you attribute that to? Who paid those sixpences, Dublin people mostly, or strangers?—I should say both. It would be very hard to divide

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them, but I should say both causes operated. When the cholera was here people fled out of the city.

319. The visitors from the country coming to Dublin contributed largely. Is it to that cause that you attribute the falling off of the 6*d.* visitors in the cholera year ; the 1*d.* visitors seem to have kept up pretty well ; they produced 379*l.* ?—The 1*d.* visitors are principally furnished by the population of Dublin and its suburbs.

320. And the 6*d.* visitors were both from Dublin and the provinces ?—From both ; in the cholera year there were fewer visitors in Dublin ; people had not the inclination to go. Both causes probably operated.

321. What have you set down the average of subscribers at for the nine years ?—The annual and life subscribers at 249*l.*

322. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you distinguish between the life and the annual subscribers ?—They are not distinguished in the account.

323. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I have taken a particular year, and I find that in it there were 415 members altogether, life and annual, so I take it that nearly half of your members paid the life composition. I suppose that something like that is the case ? —The life subscription is sometimes paid in another way.

324. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) What is the advantage of being a life member ?—When he pays the life subscription he has no annual subscription to pay. It saves persons from being called on yearly. He pays 10 guineas, and then he is free for the rest of his life.

325. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you consider that there is any feeling at present in Dublin against the gardens being opened after the hours of divine service ?—Oh, not the slightest.

326. You think that it has disappeared ?—Well, I would not say that it has totally disappeared, but I think it has disappeared to such an extent that we may consider that it has practically disappeared.

327. In fact, the advantages of opening the gardens on Sundays have put down the prejudices against it ?—We have now no objections. We don't allow the sale of any intoxicating liquors in the gardens. We don't allow spirits, beer, or porter to be sold. We have frequently 5,000 or 6,000 people in the gardens on a Sunday. I am not aware that we ever have had an instance worth noticing of any confusion or misbehaviour, and it brings the people away from whisky-drinking houses and bad air, and induces the tradesmen's wives, which I think is a very important thing, though it may appear ridiculous to notice it, to compete with one another as to the dressing of themselves and their children. The wife of A.B. comes to the gardens on Sunday and sees that the wife of C.D. has a better bonnet than she has, and so she brushes up her husband to get her a good bonnet.

328. (*Chairman.*) Do you think the establishment of the People's Park has interfered with the gardens ?—I don't think it has.

329. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Has it been beneficial?—We were afraid of it at first, but we found that people, after looking at the flowers, came in to look at the animals. After the opening of the Botanical Gardens at Glasnevin in 1863, we thought that it would do an injury to us, but it did not. I think each garden has helped the other. The people have got a taste for going to see, and if not studying, at least enjoying both animals and plants, and flowers.

330. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you consider that the penny admission on Sunday is practically a free admission?—I think so.

331. Is there any day in the week on which the admission is equally free?—No.

332. Do you recognize the great holydays, such as Easter Monday, &c.?—No. We did; but we abolished them, and I think for a very good reason. We found that when there was a holyday in the week on which the gardens were opened at that rate, we had a very different class of people from those who came there on Sundays. An immense mob came; they were not well-behaved or very manageable, and some of them came tipsy. It occurred to us then, after a good deal of thought,—and I believe Professor Haughton concurred with me in taking this course,—that as we had every Sunday in the year an admission for a penny, it was quite enough for those who wished to come there, and to whom the boon should be given, and that we did not do any good worth noting, but rather brought some ill-behaved people there on holydays. We therefore even abolished the admissions on Christmas-day for 1*d.* We have, therefore, abolished every admission for 1*d.* except on Sundays. We tried it in another way; we opened the gardens at 5 o'clock in the evening for 1*d.* a few years ago, in the expectation that tradesmen and people of that class, after their labours were over in summer, would come out there with their wives and children. We found that they did not come. A man coming home, suppose at 6 o'clock, after his labour, is not well inclined to get up and go out and walk a distance. We found that instead of benefiting them, we enabled the stingy respectable people to avail themselves of our kindness; for it was not uncommon to see just before 5 o'clock carriages with ladies in them, and gentlemen on horseback who waited until the clock struck and then came in for a penny so we shut that up; and we have confined our penny admissions, and I think most properly, to Sundays.

333. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You forgot to state what the terms of admission are with regard to schools?—I am glad you reminded me of that, which is very important. We admit the boys of all charitable and regimental schools free, only requiring that they shall send a sufficient number of care-takers with them, as it would be impossible for our men to mind 100 or 200 boys. All we require, therefore, is a master, or two or three other persons responsible for looking after them. Every week in the year we have a number of children from the various schools in the garden, and they are all admitted *gratis*.

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334. (*Professor Huxley.*) I suppose you base this claim for support on the ground that you do practically admit large portions of the public free ?—I think so.

335. Of course as a private society you would hardly have standing ground in asking for State support ?—I think that is a very strong ground which you have mentioned, because really the admission at 1*d.* on Sundays is practically *gratis*.

336. I presume it would be on that ground that you ask the subsidy ?—Well, that is one of the grounds ; but I really would attach very great value to the advantages we could confer upon educational institutions by collecting supplies of skeletons and preparations of animals for the teaching of natural history through the various schools.

337. But these you would sell ?—Oh, yes ; but if we sold them we would apply the money to keeping up the supply. It would not be money that we would fund or apply to profit in any way. If we sold the remains of animals we would not apply the produce to any other purpose than the supplying of other animals. It would do the public good, without being a heavy tax on any one person.

338. But still you would base your principal argument for obtaining a subsidy from the State on the ground that you are doing the public a service ?—I think that is the ground. Yes, we are.

339. You admit that 100,000 people pay 1*d.* for admission to the gardens every year (I have taken an average of three years running) ?—As a contrast, without intending the observation for the disadvantage of London, in that city precisely the opposite plan to ours is followed. The Zoological Garden of London is not open on Sundays to either poor or rich for payment. It is open on that day only to members. I think, therefore, that we do more good than they do on Sundays.

340. Does not the difference you mention between the two societies arise from the fact that the London society not only receives no subsidy from Government, but pays 600*l.* a year rent for its ground ?—I don't like to give an opinion as to the cause of their not opening their gardens, and, in making the observation that our system is different, I do it without imputing any blame whatever to London, but merely say that I prefer my own system.

341. (*Chairman.*) Do you think that the distance of the gardens from the city influences any part of the population that comes to them on Sundays ?—I don't see how it would be possible to get a better situation for the gardens. They are near the part of the city inhabited by the poorer classes, who can walk there on Sundays ; and those who are rich have their vehicles and can go there when they like. I would not change the situation of the gardens.

342. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then you would not bring the gardens to Stephen's Green, like the Jardin des Plantes ?—Some years ago my opinion was asked about that, and I said, " If it be done you will get houses in Stephen's Green for

" nothing, for I defy anyone to sleep with wolves and hyænas " howling from sunset to sunrise."

343. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) You spoke of the dissection of dead animals and the observation of their diseases during sickness. I am not sure if I understood you as proposing to give facilities to the medical schools of Dublin for studying the diseases of animals in your gardens and dissecting room?—I don't know that I exactly put it in that way. If you mean that any persons from medical schools would have liberty to go out and dissect there, that could not be done, because we should have a responsible person to do it. The records of the diseases, and the preparations, and the opportunities of being present at the dissections, would be open to them.

344. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) If I understood Dr. Russell right, he understands that at present they have certain advantages with regard to dead animals—they can purchase them. You would not exclude them from such purchases? Supposing they chose to pay a proper price for a dead animal, you would still let the medical schools of Dublin purchase it instead of dissecting it on your premises?—I would a great deal rather sell it to them at once—sell it well, and get the money for it; but, from my experience, we cannot get that to any extent. Our only purchasers, as I have said, are the Dublin College of Surgeons, Trinity College, and an animal dealer.

345. And you would still allow them to purchase for a good price?—I would; but in place of putting a dead animal up to auction as we are obliged to do at present, and giving an animal worth 10*l.* for 5*s.*, I would put an upset price on the animal. That is, taking the case of the crocodile which died the other day, we would say that its carcase was worth 10*l.*, and if no one offered that amount we would preserve it in our museum and sell it ourselves whenever a fitting opportunity occurred. But if the learned bodies mentioned were to offer nearly as much for the fresh skeleton and viscera as we thought we ought to get for them, I would much rather sell to them. I would continue the auction, but with the price marked on each animal.

346. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) In fact your proposition is made mainly with a view to improving your revenue?—I hope we have a higher motive, and that is the desire of extending education; and if that could be done at the same time with improving our revenue, it would be most desirable to combine the two.

347. With regard to the proposition of increasing your grant, I understand you to propose that an additional 500*l.* a year should be given in commutation of what you call desultory grants?—Yes, or more if you give it.

348. Do you apprehend that a regular grant has the effect of diminishing life subscriptions?—I do not think it has.

349. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Might it not increase them by placing the society on a more stable footing. People run away from a poor society. If a society is well before the wind its friends rally round it better than when it is in poverty?—I don't

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think I could lay down any general principle. My experience of some institutions is that it is very much better for them to be always in debt. I was once very nearly ruining a charitable institution with which I was connected by showing a balance to its credit at the end of the year. Another way in which a grant would serve us would be by showing that the Government took an interest in us as being deserving of it. But it would also enable us to add to the attractiveness of the gardens by having a much greater number of animals, and thus inducing subscribers and visitors to come to us, it would enable us to disseminate the knowledge of the gardens over a much wider sphere than it occupies at present; so that the advantage of bringing persons to the gardens would be promoted by the increased facilities we should present for the study of natural history and the preparation of skeletons.

350. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You pay no rent for your ground?—No; if we did we might as well be bankrupt at once.

351. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) It is part of the park?—It is, and the Government have power to take it back at any time. We have not liberty to cut down a single tree without the permission of the park ranger.

352. For an average of the last nine years the income of the society, independent of assistance from the public funds, amounted to something like 2,000*l.* a year?—No; the Government grants are included in that.

353. Then the Government grants are a fourth part of your income?—About that.

354. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Has the income been regular, or has there been a falling off or an increase of late years?—I find on referring to 1858 that the receipts were 1,700*l.* in round numbers. They fell down to 1,600*l.* in round numbers in 1863. They have since that rather increased, and I think they are pretty steady now.

355. (*Professor Huxley.*) 249*l.* of subscriptions is a very small sum for a large city like Dublin?—I think it is; but I assure you that that has not been from the want of efforts on the part of the council. If we could only get in political and sectarian elements, we might perhaps have larger subscriptions.

356. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) That 250*l.* represents 500 members?—Yes. If you look to the list you will find that the life members are two to one in, I think, nearly all the pages.

357. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What proportion of the annual income from subscriptions and life subscriptions declared for the last three years is due to the life subscriptions?—I cannot state that now; but there will be no difficulty in getting the number of life members entered this year and last year from the secretary at the gardens.

358. Are these the only form of subscriptions; are there any shares?—No. We issued debentures, I think, of 20*l.* each at the time the society was first founded. A very large number of the gentlemen who held these debentures have kindly pre-

sented them to us. There has been a great deal of liberality in that way. A number of persons advanced 20*l.* on each of these debentures, on which interest was to be paid at four or five per cent., until they were paid off. Every year some one or more of them said, "Enter my name as a life member and there is the debenture for you." At present, I believe, there is not a single debenture outstanding. They have been all either paid off or given back to us. We have a third class of subscribers which I ought to have noticed; they are what we call garden subscribers. According to our bylaws it is necessary that anyone proposing to become a member of the society should have his name proposed at a meeting of the council by one member of the council, and seconded by another, and then, if he is elected, he becomes a member. During the long time that I have been connected with these gardens, upwards of 30 years, I never yet knew anyone to be rejected. It is a mere matter of form, but at the same time it is a useful check, because there might be persons whom we would not wish to have as members; persons of a rank in society that we could not ask to our *conversaziones.* The president generally gives a *conversazione* in the course of his year of office; and without this check it might happen that persons of a very humble class of society, such as we would not like to see at our houses, would become members of the society. These have another way by which they obtain all the advantages of the gardens equally with ourselves, and that is, that without any recommendation the person enters his name in a book kept at the gate as a "garden subscriber." He pays no entrance money, he pays merely 1*l.* a year; there is no kind of election of him, and he has admission for himself, his wife, and children to the gardens and all the advantages of them, except that he cannot be elected a member of the council, and he cannot vote at our meetings.

359. (*Professor Thomson.*) And he saves 1*l.*?—He saves 1*l.* entrance money.

360. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) So that any individual may, by subscribing 1*l.*, acquire a right for himself and family to use the gardens for a year?—Precisely: the same as I have.

361. (*Professor Thomson.*) His family in that case means those living under his roof?—His wife and children. Some years ago there was a rule that a member had a right to admit two persons *gratis*, and in addition his children under 12 years of age We abolished that privilege; I am afraid that there were more lies than truth at the garden door as to the ages of children. We now admit the children of members of all ages—the child may be one year old or 60. We have also abolished the privilege of members admitting persons *gratis.* We have given the other privilege; and I think the public are pleased with it. At first they were very angry of course; but there has been no opposition now to it for two years.

362. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you of opinion that it would be better to have "a separate Department of Science and "Art for Ireland, analogous in its constitution to the existing

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"Science and Art Department in London for the United Kingdom;" or to have one great institution in London with the several departments of Science and Art throughout the United Kingdom in connexion with it, as at present established in regard to Scotland?—I am of opinion that it would be better to have one great institution, with its departments embracing England, Ireland, and Scotland, which would ensure uniformity of action, interchange of products and specimens of science and art, and a free field for competition in teaching and learning.

The witness handed in the following table, showing the life subscriptions to the Royal Zoological Society for nine and a half years:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1858 to May 1859 - - - -	1 life at 6*l.*	6	0	0			
" " " " - - - -	1 " 7*l.*	7	0	0			
					13	0	0
May 1859 " 1860 - - - -	5 " 7*l.*				35	0	0
" 1860 " 1861 - - - -	8 " 7*l.*	56	0	0			
" " " " - - - -	1 " 10*l.*	10	0	0			
					66	0	0
" 1861 " 1862 - - - -	4 " 7*l.*	28	0	0			
" " " " - - - -	2 " 10*l.*	20	0	0			
					48	0	0
" 1862 " 1863 - - - -	1 " 7*l.*				7	0	0
" 1863 " 1864 - - - -	4 " 7*l.*				28	0	0
" 1864 " 1865 - - - -	10 " 7*l.*	70	0	0			
" " " " - - - -	2 " 10*l.*	20	0	0			
					90	0	0
" 1865 " 1866 - - - -	1 " 7*l.*	7	0	0			
" " " " - - - -	3 " 10*l.*	30	0	0			
					37	0	0
" 1866 to 30th December 1866 - -	2 " 10*l.*				20	0	0
January to December 1867 - -	6 " 10*l.*				60	0	0
					£404	0	0

This wants six months of 10 years. Average of 9½ years, 42*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Saturday, 19th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM CARROLL, M.D., Lord Mayor of Dublin, examined.

Right Hon. Sir W. Carroll, M.D.

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His Lordship said: I wish to give evidence as chief magistrate of Dublin, having presided over several meetings of the citizens. Before commencing, I wish to state that I think the public at large would wish that the evidence I shall give, and that of persons afterwards to be examined, should be made public.

(*The Chairman.*) That subject has been very fully considered. We have not hitherto made the evidence taken before us public.

(*The Lord Mayor.*) A great many persons have expressed wishes to that effect to me.

(*Chairman.*) The resolution we came to was that the evidence should not be made public.

(*The Lord Mayor.*) For brevity's sake I put in this paper:—

"The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Carroll.

"I am Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.

"As such I this year presided over several meetings of the citizens, most numerously and influentially attended, at which resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to establish a School of Art and Design, or Royal Institute, in Dublin.

"I also presided at a meeting of the Corporation of Dublin, held in the City Hall on the 6th day of July 1868, at which resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of the establishment in Dublin of such school or institute, pointing out the eligibility of the Exhibition Palace and grounds as a site for such institute, and urging the purchase of same upon the Government. (*See Appendix D., page* 602.)

"By direction of the town council I subsequently proceeded to London and presented a petition from the corporation (embodying these resolutions) at the bar of the house.

"I also accompanied a most influential deputation which subsequently waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which urged upon him, as financial head of the Government, the propriety of establishing such an institute in Dublin, and of maintaining it by a Government grant.

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"This view was very forcibly impressed on the Chancellor by the deputation, which included amongst its numbers many members of Parliament, representing all shades of political opinion.

"I believe that the establishment of such school of design is urgently required, that it would be largely availed of, and that in an industrial point of view it would be attended by the most beneficial results.

"I am persuaded that by the establishment of such an institution the Government (while doing an act most serviceable to the country) would meet the approval and receive the thanks of men of all parties.

"I have heard the subject very generally discussed, and I believe it is one in favour of which the public here may be said to be unanimous.

363. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) This printed paper,* which I hold in my hand, is, I believe, a summary of the several proceedings taken in the matter?—Yes, I believe it is.

364. It comprises the memorial addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, and the proceedings which took place when the deputation waited on the Chief Secretary?—Yes. I had the honour of being one of them.

365. Your Lordship's object now is to urge on the Commission the importance of carrying out the suggestions contained in it?—Precisely so.

366. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would your Lordship desire to put it in evidence?—Well, I am not at present prepared to do that. I am only giving you my own views.

367. Is it your wish to confine the Royal Irish Institute entirely to a School of Art and Design?—To have it analogous to South Kensington.

368. You desire to have nothing but a School of Art and Design?—I think what they originally intended was to have it on the same principle as the Kensington Museum.

369. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) In the observations you have made, you confine yourself very much to the recommendation of what you have called a School of Design?—Yes; I think on these points I would refer you to the Hon. Mr. Vereker, who knows more about it in detail than I do. I am only here as chief magistrate, called on by my fellow citizens, having presided over them. I confine my evidence to the paper.

Hon. J. P. Vereker.

The Hon. JOHN PRENDERGAST VEREKER examined.

370. (*Chairman.*) I believe you were Secretary to the Committee for the promotion of the establishment of a Royal Irish Institute?—I am one of the honorary secretaries, and in the year 1863 I filled the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin.

371. Give a statement of your objects?—The general objects are contained in this pamphlet,* but we don't tie ourselves particularly

* Pamphlet entitled "Some Suggestions for the Foundation of a Royal Irish Institution of Science and Art 1868." (*See Appendix I., page* 645.)

to any statement contained in it, as some of the members of the committee entertain different opinions about it.

372. Do you intend to put in that pamphlet?—It is scarcely worth while. The general object of the committee was to urge on the Government the foundation in Ireland of an Irish Institute, or society analogous to that of South Kensington. The Crystal Palace in Dublin was originally founded, altogether by private means, with the object of giving an artistic education to a certain extent to the higher and middle classes in Ireland, and to promote Irish industry by a permanent exhibition of manufactures. It was found after some time that it was impossible to afford that education on a sufficiently gigantic scale simply by private means, and afterwards the Crystal Palace became more a place of show and amusement than it had been. Subsequently it got into debt; and it now, in fact, is in the market for sale. Such being the case, a meeting was held consisting of a number of leading manufacturers and citizens of Dublin, when it was decided that as the Government in England had established a department of Science and Art for the benefit of the English labourer and artizan, we considered that in Ireland the Government should do a similar thing; and we were of opinion that the Exhibition Palace, being already built, and in many ways very suitable for the purpose, afforded an opportunity to the Government to purchase it at once, in order to confer upon Ireland benefits which we considered might be conferred now at a very convenient period when there was a general feeling abroad that something ought to be done to conciliate Ireland and to encourage manufactures in this country. Accordingly a committee was formed of which I shall give you a list. Several deputations waited on Lord Mayo and the Lord Lieutenant; two deputations waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the last deputation that waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer was pursuant to resolutions passed at a committee meeting at the Mansion House, at which the Lord Mayor presided. These resolutions were—"That the government having decided to "establish a Royal Irish Institute in this city, this meeting is "of opinion that the most eligible site for the purpose is the "Exhibition Palace and the grounds situated in Earlsfond "Terrace. That with a view to carry out this object a deputation be appointed to wait on the Premier, the Chancellor of "the Exchequer, the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Mayo, and "urge upon them the importance of at once purchasing the "Exhibition Palace and grounds for a price to be settled by "arbitrators mutually chosen." The Chancellor of the Exchequer pursuant to these resolutions which were forwarded to him named the end of June for that deputation to wait on him. I was on that deputation; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave, verbally, the reply of which I have the report here. It is very shortly given in the newspaper:—"*The Chancellor.*—I visited the place (the Dublin Exhibition) "in reference to the establishment of a Royal Irish Institute

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" when I was in Dublin before Christmas, and certainly I thought " the situation a good one. I am not, however, sufficiently " acquainted with Dublin to be qualified to say whether it is the " best in that city; and I believe the point is one on which " there is some difference of opinion. With respect to the " building itself, taking a general view, it appeared to me that " while it might be made suitable for an art institute, yet if " we were commencing *de novo* it is not such a building as we " should erect for the purpose. The Government thought suffi- " ciently seriously of the matter to appoint two gentlemen, " Colonel McKerlie and Mr. Hunt, of the Office of Works, to " make a report on the subject, and they have reported; but it " would require a considerable expenditure to make the building " suitable for an art institute, and to make it thoroughly water- " proof. They put a valuation on the building, and the sum at " which it was valued has been offered to the company. In " order that the deputation may see that the Government are " making progress in the matter, I may mention that they have " appointed a Commission to consider what should be the organi- " zation of the new department about to be established. The " Commission holds its meetings in the room in which we now " are. Before the Government can come to any decision on the " matter in which the deputation is interested, I think we must " have the report of the Commission in our hands. In the mean- " time we shall do our best to ascertain whether the views " expressed by the deputation are the views entertained by the " people of Dublin generally. Judging from the character of the " deputation I have no doubt they are. When the Commission " shall have reported it will be for Government to decide on " the question of site, and they will lose no time in doing so."

It is in pursuance of that statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that we now desire to lay before you some evidence as to the suitability of the site, and to hand in a schedule of the expenses incurred in its erection, and so on. Allow me with that object to make the following statement:—

" I am one of the hon. secretaries of the General Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Mansion House on the 1st of February last for the purpose of supporting a project for the formation of 'a Royal Institute of Science and Art,' analogous to that existing at South Kensington. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; the High Sheriff of the city of Dublin; his Grace the Duke of Leinster; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Hon. J. P. Vereker; Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart., M.P.; Sir R. Shaw, Bart.; Sir Thomas Deane, Bart.; Sir Edward Grogan, Bart.; Right Hon. H. E. Chatterton; Right Hon. R. Warren, M.P.; Alderman Tait, Mayor of Limerick; Anthony Lefroy, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P.; Jonathan Pim, M.P.; Alderman Joynt, D.L.; Alderman Manning, Alderman Crotty, Alderman Gregg, Major Knox, W. R. Stephens, Thomas Vance, W. Russell, Thomas Fottrell, J. W. Switzer, John Fry, H. Andrews, A. H. Bagot, Thomas Brunker,

Henry Parkinson, J. H. Kirk, A. E. Guinness, W. H. Kerr, Gilbert Sanders, Thomas Gresham, J. F. Lombard, Edward Fox, Alexander Boyle, James Howard, J. V. Mackey, James West, F. W. Brady, Q.C.; Samuel Waterhouse, John Barrington, J. L. Carroll, George Smith, Edward Purdon, Alexander Parker, H. O. Barker, LL.D.

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" JOHN P. VEREKER,
" J. L. CARROLL, } Honorary Secretaries."

I think a very strong feeling exists in this country in favour of the foundation of an independent department of science and art in Ireland. But I think many of the advantages that might be expected from such an institution (both moral and practical) will be lost by delay. If beneficial results are likely to follow no time should be lost in conferring those benefits on the country. In England no unnecessary delays were permitted, and temporary accommodation was obtained in Somerset House and Marlboro' House pending the preparations for the department of art in Kensington, which is still, I believe, far from complete. In Dublin the Exhibition Palace and gardens afford a site that could be immediately made available. The situation, though central, possesses plenty of light and pure air. Here the models, pictures, and articles exhibited will be in a great measure free from the dust, &c., to which they would be exposed in a crowded part of the city, and the gardens afford great facilities for the study of drawing, china-painting, &c., from nature. These grounds are now for sale, and could be immediately secured. Efforts to procure another site (which could never equal in my opinion that of the Crystal Palace) would necessitate long negociations for purchase and title, &c., after which another long period would be spent in building, so that the advantages of such an institute would be indefinitely postponed. This would have a very bad moral effect, as a strong feeling still obtains among the people that the ignorant prejudices which formerly induced England to destroy Irish manufacturing industry are still in existence. I should add that this matter has now been a long time under the consideration of the Government. The first deputation, headed by the Duke of Leinster, waited on the Chief Secretary on the 27th of September 1867; another influential deputation waited shortly afterwards on the Lord Lieutenant; and on the 26th of March the first deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the same subject.

373. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Your statement, so far, has been confined to the particular site, but as regards the object itself you have, I think, described it in general terms as an institution for the promotion of art and science in Dublin, but it would be rather desirable that we should know, more definitely, what you mean by that?—As I understand, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has already conceded the necessity of having in Ireland an institute analogous to that of South Kensington. The object of the present Commission is rather to consider how that result is to be carried out, than whether the object is necessary or not. Accordingly I have

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completely avoided giving any general evidence as to the necessity for an institution here analogous to South Kensington. In fact, I think, that is conceded. Even in England a second museum of industry is about being formed, and, *à fortiori*, one of the kind is necessary in Ireland. Representing a committee composed of members of various scientific bodies, I would not feel at liberty to enter particularly into the mode I would suggest; because I could not enter into details with respect to the foundation of such an institution without interfering to a certain extent with existing societies, which would be matter of jealousy.

374. But is it not one of the objects of an inquiry of this kind to ascertain how such an institution can be formed either by interfering or by not interfering with existing institutions?—The different gentlemen connected with these institutions will give you better evidence than I could on the subject.

375. (*Chairman.*) Your object is to recommend the foundation of a museum?—My whole object is to recommend the foundation, I don't care how it is carried out, of a great national department of science and art in Ireland, managed completely under the control of Irishmen who have no object at heart dearer than the promotion of the industry and manufactures and the progress of their own country. I think Ireland is entitled to such an institution. I think the particular details by which it is carried out are not so material. It is only a matter of jealousy between different local societies; but I think the Government with a strong hand should grasp all the existing societies in Dublin, locate them under one central head and under a local board in a suitable building, and then I think the disputes on matters of detail between the different societies would be a mere bagatelle.

376. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Would you propose that it should be exclusively Irish and have no connexion with the South Kensington Museum?—I think it ought to have a connexion in the nature of a sisterly connexion, but I don't think Irishmen would have any confidence in an institution that was dependent on South Kensington. You must bear in mind that such an institution would, to a great extent represent the middle and lower classes, who are really the people that would benefit most by a technical education, and they cannot be expected to be as enlightened as we are. Their minds are more swayed by historic prejudices than the more enlightened classes.

377. (*Chairman.*) Do you think it desirable that there should be no competition between the Irish students and the English students, but that the prizes should be separate, and competitions should be separate?—I think it would be very desirable that there should be competition, but I think that the Irish student should have an opportunity of obtaining the best technical education under an Irish board, and then let him compete with the Englishman who has obtained the best technical education that England can afford; just as the student of Trinity College may compete for a Government situation with the student of Oxford.

378. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think that the Irish student would compete with the same advantage if he were educated on a different plan?—They might be educated on the same plan under Irish management. I think it would be extremely difficult, having regard to Irish feelings and Irish prejudices, to persuade the labourers or the middle classes in Ireland that any English department was really anxious to make Irish branches of manufactures superior to the English branches. I don't think it would be possible to persuade them that such generosity existed in the world.

379. (*Professor Huxley.*) I understand you to say that you considered the Government pledged to the establishment of such an institution?—I think so.

380. Will you be kind enough to say on what grounds you base that opinion?—On the 26th March 1868 a deputation waited by appointment on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Hon. J. P. Vereker, Sir P. O'Brien, M.P., Capt. Archdale, M.P., Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart., M.P., Viscount Hamilton, M.P., Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., Viscount Gort, Lord John Browne, M.P., the Hon. Col. Bernard, M.P., J. S. Blake, M.P., Hon. Col. Stuart Knox, M.P., Sir William Verner, M.P., Sir Charles Lanyon, M.P., William E. Verner, M.P., Anthony Lefroy, M.P., John T. Hamilton, M.P., W. Pollard Urquhart, M.P., John Bagwell, M.P., Sir John Gray, M.P., Charles Moore, M.P., Chichester O'Neil, M.P., John Vance, M.P., Jonathan Pim, M.P., Sir J. McKenna, M.P., Osborne Stock, M.P., Edward De la Poer, M.P., D. J. Rearden, M.P., &c.; and in reply to the statements made to him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "My hon. and gallant friend had said that he hoped they "would not be able to resist the pressure made upon them. "They wanted no pressure, for he did not think he should be "wrong if he stated that Her Majesty's ministers had taken the "initiative in the matter. When he was in Dublin at Christmas "the present question was a subject of discussion with the Lord "Lieutenant, himself, and other gentlemen. On their return to "this country, they communicated with the President of Council, "and the subject had been under the consideration of the whole "of the cabinet, and the Government were prepared to give "general effect to the views which had been expressed by the "deputation. He agreed with what had fallen from various "speakers with regard to the capabilities of the Irish people, "and was quite satisfied that there was among them a great "natural aptitude for art and design. The Government, as he "said before, had taken the matter into their consideration, "and proposed to give to Dublin an institution analogous to "that of South Kensington under the direction of Irish manage-"ment, and which should be a sister to and not subordinate "to the English establishment. It would be, therefore, under "Irish direction, who would be responsible to the minister "of education, and it was also proposed that the various local

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"establishments should be affiliated to the Dublin institution." I quote from the London "Times" newspaper of the 27th of March 1868, which I can say is quite accurate, for I was present at the deputation.

381. You consider that that implies a distinct promise on the part of the Government to establish an independent institution?—I do unquestionably.

382. Then, under these circumstances, it is your opinion that this Commission is not competent to discuss that question?—You are competent, of course, to discuss whatever is in your Commission.

383. But if the matter is settled by the Government already, do you think it is open to the Commission to say anything about it?—I consider it so settled that I think I should waste your time by putting forward any evidence on that part of the subject.

384. Quite so; and therefore, as I understand, you don't bring forward any evidence on that point?—No; none on that subject, except incidentally.

385. Do you consider that the Government are equally pledged to the purchase of the exhibition building?—Certainly not.

386. That's an open question?—That's an open question; but I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer is pledged to give a certain weight to public opinion. I think public opinion is an ingredient which he is bound to take into consideration, as an important element in selecting a site.

387. Don't you think that the chief consideration which a government should bear in mind in this matter is the fitness of the building for the purpose to which it is to be allotted?—Certainly.

388. You mentioned, I think, that the exhibition building was erected out of private resources in Ireland?—Completely.

389. Was it by subscription?—Under the Limited Liability Act; 50,000*l.* worth of shares.

390. Was that 50,000*l.* sufficient to erect the building?—Mr. Stephens, of the eminent firm of Courtenay and Stephens, will lay before you a detailed estimate of the cost. I think it exceeded 80,000*l.*

391. In what way was the deficit supplemented?—By overdrawing the company's bank account.

392. And on what conditions did the bank allow them to overdraw?—Upon the directors, or the greater part of them, signing a guarantee.

393. A personal guarantee?—Yes.

394. Can you tell us for how much the directors remain liable under that guarantee now?—Now, about 32,000*l.* or 33,000*l.*, but this sum is primarily a charge on the company's property.

395. Can we be furnished with a list of the directors now liable?—Certainly.

396. And of their respective liabilities?—Yes. They deposited at their bankers by way of guarantee two joint and several promissory notes.

397. Then the question of purchase you look on as entirely open?—I look upon it as entirely open; but I also consider that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will give effect to public opinion, which I think is very strong in one particular direction. The Lord Mayor has already given you his opinion. The gentleman who was elected Lord Mayor elect, though his election was afterwards cancelled, will also give similar evidence, and also many of the leading manufacturers of Ireland who are not shareholders or in any way interested in the exhibition palace.

398. Did I understand you to ask for the establishment of an institution of this kind on the ground that Ireland at present has nothing of the sort?—That she has nothing adequate to her wants.

399. Does she now possess any institution which might be developed into the sort of institute which you are now speaking of?—Any institution, by being enlarged, and by getting an adequate grant, may of course be developed into anything; but I think there is no institution now in existence which is capable of giving the technical education that I think Irishmen are entitled to have. For instance, I may mention that within a recent period a number of ladies have commenced studying in the Queen's Institute under Miss Corlett, who can be examined if you wish it, china painting; and they have already obtained considerable proficiency in that branch. You will have Mr. Kerr (a gentleman deeply interested in this branch of manufacture) presently examined before you, who will prove to you the very serious disadvantage he labours under in consequence of the want of a technical school where he could get large classes educated; and it is not two, or three, or four skilled persons that create a great manufacture in a country, but it is the masses possessing a practical art education.

400. Is there no school of art and design at present receiving Government support?—Not at all adequate for the purpose. There is a school connected with the Dublin Society, but I don't think it is a sufficiently practical school.

401. Supposing that that already existing school could be developed by adequate Government support, would that meet the wishes of the gentlemen who are advocating the establishment of a Royal Irish Institute; it would then, I understand, be entirely under Irish management?—I consider that if that school were sufficiently developed and the necessary additions made, it would become a Royal Irish Institute. That school, or that society, if it were sufficiently developed in all its branches, and placed on an adequate site, would then become a Department of Science and Art; and that really brings us back to the original question—is a Department of Science and Art in Ireland requisite or not.

402. Then, as I understand, you think it possible that by developing existing institutions the object you have at heart might be attained?—I think amalgamation is also necessary. For instance, there may be in the town a great number of small museums—a geological museum here, a little sculpture there, a

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few pictures scattered through different galleries. I don't think these have at all the same educational importance that they would have if all were properly classified and brought together under one roof, and utilized under the direction of a proper board of management.

403. Suppose the different societies and museums now in Dublin were brought together, with adequate buildings on the site of the Royal Dublin Society, and suppose that greatly enlarged means were given to the Royal Dublin Society, and particularly to its art schools, would that meet the wishes of the gentlemen who are advocating the establishment of an institute? —There would be matters of detail and development to be carried out before such a society would meet the requirements of the people, *i.e.* before it could be changed into an Irish Institute such as we require; but assuming that the site of the Dublin Society would be sufficient for such a purpose, which I don't believe, I think it would meet their wishes.

404. I put this hypothetically, you understand?—I think it would meet their wishes. I think the wishes of the committee that I represent are to have an adequate Department of Science and Art in Ireland; and the mode in which it is to be carried out we leave for after consideration.

405. But you speak of a department of "Science" as well as "Art." I understood the Lord Mayor to say that he conceived the "Royal Irish Institute" was equivalent to a school of art and design. Does that meet your view of the case? There is a wide difference between a school of art and design, on however large a scale, and a Department of Science and Art. The Department of Science and Art in London takes in not merely primary technical instruction, and art instruction, but also has the administration of a large amount of scientific instruction. Do you propose that the Institute in Dublin should correspond with the Department of Science and Art in that particular and take in science as well as art?—I think it would be very desirable, most desirable.

406. You are aware of what the Department of Science and Art in London does in the way of conducting examinations and so forth in science?—I have some knowledge of it.

407. Would you like to see the science examination at present conducted in Ireland altogether separate as a thing by itself and put entirely under management in Dublin?—I think that what has worked well in England and has been brought as near perfection as a large institute existing in the capital of a country can be expected to do, may be assumed to be the best thing for that country; and for the same reason an analogous institution would be the best thing for Ireland.

408. You are aware that the science schools of Scotland are all in immediate relationship with the Department of Science and Art in Kensington?—I am not aware of the nature of the relationship.

409. You are doubtless aware that there is no separate Department of Science and Art in Edinburgh?—There is a great difference between Edinburgh and Dublin. London is much more accessible to Edinburgh than it is to Ireland. In Ireland you meet hundreds and hundreds of people even belonging to the higher classes of society who have never been in London. I doubt if you will find that in Edinburgh.

410. I am not in the slightest degree arguing the question one way or the other, but merely wish to know what your views are as to an analogous institution. You would like to see an institution in Dublin, corresponding in every respect with the Department of Science and Art in London?—As nearly as the circumstances of the country and the genius of the people would admit.

411. Would you wish to have the head of the institution report directly to the Government, or to the Lord Lieutenant?—To the Government in Ireland.

412. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I find on reading this document (pamphlet mentioned above)* that your views appear to have changed as you went on. At page 21 I find that the institutions you proposed to embrace first were the Museum of Irish Industry, the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Royal Irish Academy, and the Academy of Music?—Yes.

413. There is what appears to me to be a marked omission of the Royal Dublin Society in that list. Was that intentional or not?—I presume it was not.

414. Why was so important a body omitted from the list when you brought in the Academy of Music and other smaller institutions; were there any difficulties felt on the score that members of that society would object?—No, not at that time.

415. It strikes me, knowing the institutions of Dublin, as a remarkable omission from the list?—The way that that came to be written was this, when the first deputation waited upon Lord Mayo, his lordship asked for a written statement in order to consider it.

416. This is your written statement for Lord Mayo, and it appears to me that the omission of the Dublin Society is very marked. You say at the same page, 21, "and many other germane Institutions." Could you give me an idea of what you mean by "institutions?"—The way this document was prepared was this. I drafted the document having been requested to prepare it. There was a meeting at the Exhibition Palace, I think, at which the Duke of Leinster took the chair, and he asked me to read the document, and I read it through. We were in a hurry to get it; we wished to please everyone and offend nobody; and as I read it, somebody said, "alter the paragraph in such a way," and I said, "very well," and then altered it. Until you called my attention to it I was not aware that the Royal Dublin Society was not included.

417. At page 23 I find another very important body brought

* (*See Appendix I., page 645.*)

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in, namely, the Queen's University. Now the Queen's University seems rather an important institution to bring in and affiliate with these others when you omitted the Royal Dublin Society?—It is not proposed to be affiliated. In enumerating the advantages offered by the Exhibition Palace, the erection, if desired by the Government, of the Queen's University, on that site is referred to.

418. Then I misunderstood you. The Queen's University has no relation to the institute, but is merely mentioned in relation to the site?—To the site.

419. At No. 5, the consolidation is proposed of all the learned bodies; and the question was thereby opened, if the Queen's University was not to be consolidated along with the rest?—"Learned body" means bodies *sui generis*.

420. There is one other question that I wish to ask. Supposing that an institute were founded in a locality that your committee recommend, namely, St. Stephen's Green, you say at page 32, that on the incorporation of the Royal Dublin Society with the Royal Irish Institute, the present buildings of the Royal Dublin Society could be granted to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. Have you any reason to know what the feelings and wishes of the members of the Royal Dublin Society would be in reference to that proposal to move them from their comfortable quarters in Merrion Square to St. Stephen's Green, and give their house to the Royal Agricultural Society?—I am not able to state.

421. Has that question ever come before them?—Not to my knowledge. I am not aware of it; but I don't believe any learned society in Dublin would be willing to allow the institute to interfere with it.

422. I am an old member of the Royal Dublin Society, and I was rather startled at the proposal. I had never heard of it before?—These were only suggestions in the pamphlet.

423. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) With regard to the existing School of Art in Dublin, do you think it not sufficiently large, or that the course of instruction there is not sufficiently developed?—I don't think the premiums of the Royal Dublin Society are sufficiently large; and I think the absence of a garden is a great drawback to an institution of the kind. I think a garden for the purposes of design is very desirable; and I think fresh air very desirable where there is any exhibition or display either of arts or manufactures, as already referred to by me.

424. You are aware that they are supplied with flowers from the Glasnevin Garden?—I am aware; but that is a very different thing from having an available garden, and from having what I would consider a graceful and handsome building and space practically unlimited.

425. In that way with regard to a garden I suppose they are on the same footing as the School of Art at Kensington?—How on the same footing?

426. That the School of Art at Kensington is no better off as regards a garden than the School of Art in Dublin?—That is a

pity. I thought they had practically the use of the Royal Horticultural Gardens.

427. Is the course of instruction at the School of Art in Dublin different from that in the School of Art in Kensington?—I don't belong to the former School of Art. There are persons who will give you information upon that point.

428. Are you aware that the works from the students in Dublin are put in competition with the works of students from all parts of England and Scotland, and from the Central School of Art at Kensington?—Yes.

429. And that the medals are awarded on a competition throughout the whole country?—Yes.

430. Do you not think that by separating the School of Art in Dublin from the others, and thereby preventing the students from entering into the general competition you would be doing the students a good deal of injury?—That question was already put to me in other terms. I would not prevent competition. I would enable the Irish artizan or the Irish student to get the best possible education under his own countrymen here, and I would allow him to pursue that competition in the way they do at Kensington.

431. Would that be possible if you had a separate department?—I think so. Why should it not be possible?

432. Would it be a separate department; they are now taught by their own countrymen, are they not?—They would be separate departments, as I would consider Trinity College and Oxford, though the persons educated at both these universities may meet in competition in London any day.

433. The science schools are on the same footing; the competition runs throughout the whole country—the whole United Kingdom?—I believe so.

434. And the Irish students are now enabled to compete and obtain royal exhibitions in London, as well as royal exhibitions of the College of Science of Ireland?—I believe so, but they have not the same facilities of education.

435. They do get the royal exhibitions, do they not?—Yes, I am aware they do, under very great disadvantages frequently.

436. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) What are those disadvantages? — A gentleman, perhaps it would not be fair to mention his name whose daughter got an exhibition lately, was describing to me the great difficulties she had to overcome. She resided in Cork, and then she came up to Dublin and ultimately obtained, I think, one of the scholarships at South Kensington, which necessitates her residence at South Kensington away from her family. Of course it is as plain as possible that such a scholarship obtained by a Dublin girl, who must leave her parents' home and go to reside in London, is a very different thing from the same scholarship obtained by a young lady in Dublin who lives under her parents' roof, and has the same facilities for education and masters, &c.

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437. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) This was a scholarship in the Art Drawing School?—I think so.

438. Obtained by a Cork lady?—Yes.

439. Then you propose a drawing school in Dublin for her to come to?—I would propose that such drawing schools and exhibitions should be connected in Dublin with the Royal Institute.

440. She would still have to leave Cork to attend the drawing school in Dublin?—That would be very immaterial as compared with a removal to London.

441. Now with regard to the science exhibitions, you are aware that three are open every year to the College of Science in Dublin, and three to the School of Mines in London?—Yes.

442. And that the scholarships in London are obtained by Irish students as much as by English students?—They may be, but in England you have models, drawings, magnificent museums, *chefs d'œuvres* of ancient and modern art, and the first masters of the highest possible talent to instruct the people of England. You have nothing of the kind in Ireland.

443. (*Professor Thomson.*) Might not that even be a disadvantage to have the Irish pupils cut off from the very highest form of instruction. It would, perhaps, be scarcely possible to get the Dublin school to such perfection as the London one?—The Dublin school may never be able to equal the London school, probably it never would, but it may approach it. I think it desirable that it should be elevated.

444. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that the Irish schools of science are as successful as the English schools of science, I mean the local schools?—I am not able to enter into that question.

445. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do I understand the general tenor of your evidence to go to this, that while you would like the teaching to be Irish, and entirely under Irish management, you would like the system of examination and consequent competition for prizes to be open, and to be managed from London?—Yes, I think it would be very desirable.

446. Would that plan meet your views; to make the teaching Irish, and at the same time to throw open the competition for prizes to all the world?—I think it would be very desirable that the people of Ireland should feel that under their own control they have the best possible education that the ingenuity and the honesty of their own countrymen can procure for them, but I think also it would be very desirable that national emulation should be kept up by contests for prizes under a central board in London.

447. That is exactly what takes place at present?—The existing system is, that we are completely under England, and that there is no Dublin board. For instance, the sum of money voted to the Queen's Institute this year is 4*s.* 6*d.*, I think. This could not be the case if we had an institute here. An injustice is felt to exist, even though perhaps it may not exist, which would not be felt if there was an Irish board sitting here and a direct appeal to Irish sympathies.

448. Are there no schools of art all over Ireland subsidized by the State exactly in the same way as the schools of art in England?—There is this great difference, that the schools of art in England are under an English department which has the confidence of Englishmen, whereas in Ireland they are under an English department which wants the confidence of the people of Ireland. There are no rational reasons, perhaps, why that confidence should not be bestowed, but there are historic reasons, and as a matter of fact there is not the same confidence in the English institution that there would be in an Irish one; as a matter of fact there is not, nor ever will be in my opinion.

449. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You spoke of a sum voted to the Queen's Institute amounting to 4*s.* 6*d.*; what was that for?—Miss Corlett is the head of that institution and will give her evidence on the subject.

450. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) When you say that, as a matter of fact, there is not confidence in the English Board on the part of the Irish people, I am afraid I must ask you what are your grounds for that statement. You might have stated it as a matter of opinion, of course, without question?—Contact with all classes of my fellow citizens for a number of years; intimate knowledge of various parts of Ireland have led me to that conclusion; a number of instances so great in my mind that they amount to a matter of fact.

451. Do you mean instances in which Irish students ——? —No; but instances in which the public prejudice—in which the people refuse to give confidence to the English institution.

452. Is that by declining to go to the schools?—No, they don't——

453. Excuse me—is it by declining to go to the schools because they are under the Science and Art Department in England?—Want of confidence in an institution is manifested in a thousand different ways. It is manifested by acts, and it is manifested by conversations, and it is manifested by prejudices in many different ways. I don't for a moment mean to say that that confidence is properly withheld.

454. (*The Chairman.*) How far do you suppose that want of confidence affects the present position of the schools in Ireland?—I think that want of confidence in England and English institutions and English goodwill towards this country unfortunately affects all except the upper classes in this country.

455. Do you believe it affects the schools under the Dublin Society?—I think it affects the entire country, and all the institutions in the country, more or less.

456. Are you aware of the proportion of medals that came to Irish schools and to those in England?—No, I am not able to state.

457. (*Professor Huxley.*) Supposing that feeling to exist (I don't wish to enter upon the question whether it does or not), if you know the system of examination of the Department of Science and Art, tell me how can it possibly affect the result? I daresay

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you are aware that the rewards given to the successful students are awarded in this fashion. An examination is held all over the kingdom, in which the questions are the same. The answers to this examination are sent up to London numbered. The examiners don't know the names of the candidates, or the places from whence they come, nor have they any means of knowing. The awards on the answers are made entirely on the merits of the papers. I don't hear that the local schoolmasters in Ireland ever refuse to receive the gratuities awarded to them in virtue of the success of their pupils, so that I am at a loss to understand how this want of confidence can affect the working of the system. They don't refuse to teach, and they don't refuse to receive the sums of money they earn by teaching, which would appear to be the only ways in which they could manifest a want of confidence. They teach, as an examiner, I am glad to say, very successfully. You perceive the bearing of this. It is difficult to see how that want of confidence, if it does not prevent them from presenting themselves for examination and receiving the reward of their labours, can act on the system?—If all persons had the same intelligence that you have, and the same opportunities of arriving at the truth, it would not exist.

458. Supposing I was the most malevolent person in the world, I could do nothing in my capacity of examiner. I don't know from whence the papers come; I don't know whether they are Scotch, English, or Irish?—But if you were a very ignorant person and had this thought deeply implanted in your mind by early education that England was determined to mar Irish manufactures, and certainly would not promote them, it would be very difficult to disabuse your mind of that feeling.

459. That is a very different case. I am now speaking of the working of existing arrangements in promoting education in Ireland. What I endeavoured to point out to you was, that it is very difficult to see how the prejudice of the Irish people, which you say exists, can operate to affect the working of the system. I am unable to see it myself, can you remove my difficulty?—Everyone has a bent or fancy to adopt a particular course in life, and that will be more or less influenced by the effect of prejudice and other things. That's the way I answer it. If there is a general feeling that a high class of art education cannot be obtained, that will work out its own result. It is necessary for an institution to flourish that there should be public confidence in that institution, and that want of confidence should not exist, even though that want of confidence is misplaced and unjustifiable.

460. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that all payments both to the art and science schools are made on the results of the instruction?—I am not acquainted with the details of the system.

461. They are not made by special votes to different places which anybody can control. Perhaps you are aware that the payments on results to the Irish teachers have been very large, as large in proportion as those in England?—I am not acquainted with the details of the system.

462. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What we should like to have is some fact evincing the real existence of this want of confidence, showing that it is a feeling affecting the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination, and in consequence of which there is a want of proper proportion between the numbers that might be expected to frequent the schools and those that actually do. If you can show that in different parts of England certain numbers attended the schools, whereas corresponding numbers, or such as might be expected to attend, in Ireland really do not, and abstain from it, that would be a fact tending to establish the position you put before us?—I should say that in Ireland a great deal more than an ordinary proportion should attend, a great deal more than do in England, because in England there are manufactures and many other ways in which a person can engage in business; there are a great number of other attractions; whereas in Ireland the opportunities for a man to improve his position are very small. I may illustrate this by one example, namely, that the proportion of army assistant-surgeons furnished by Ireland is vastly greater, in proportion to the population, than from England and Scotland, and so in many other branches. If I had known that the question would have been asked I could have had the statistics. In several other branches of the same kind Ireland has far more than her proportion of prizes, and I should say that in technical education the same rule would prevail. I should say both from the genius of the Irish and from their national character, that if they had the same opportunities that exist in England, the proportion of Irishmen possessing a technical education of a high class would be vastly greater than that of Englishmen.

463. If you had an entirely separate institution in Ireland, and if at the same time you had an examination of the students in Ireland and the students in Great Britain in common, how would the examination papers be prepared; do you think that if the Irish people feel this want of confidence in the institution in London, they would feel confidence in examination papers prepared in London?—I think that up to a certain point Irishmen might be altogether educated in Ireland and get their own prizes from their own Irish Institute; but I think that after they should have passed a certain point they would have attained such an eminence in their line, and such an intellectual superiority over what they had been before, that they would boldly enter into the race of competition anywhere.

464. Do you mean that a student who has been educated in Ireland, and who has competed for and gained prizes offered by the Irish Institute, should then have it open to him to enter into competition for the English prizes?—I think there ought to be superior prizes open to both nations. I think that small prizes intended to encourage beginners might be offered in England and in Ireland separately but after a certain amount of merit and proficiency is attained, then I think there should be a great

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national examination or national competition between England and Ireland.

465. (*Chairman.*) Are you aware of the state of feeling in Edinburgh with respect to the schools?—No, I am not.

466. Are the Scotch equally national with the Irish in that respect?—I think the Scotch are not so national as the Irish. I mean that I think the Scotch are more thoroughly amalgamated with England than the Irish, though they also have their nationalities.

467. Are you aware whether the laws of Ireland or of Scotland are more similar to those of England?—I have no objection to make to the laws.

468. (*The Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Are you aware of what the state of feeling of the Irish schools of art themselves is with respect to their connexion with South Kensington? Which would they prefer, that, or a separate constitution?—I have had no opportunity of obtaining information as to the state of feeling of the schools.

469. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you aware that a memorial was sent up, remonstrating on the part of important schools which won prizes, against being cut off from the English system?—I have heard of it.

470. Is that not rather against the evidence you have been giving the Commission to-day, that there should be such a feeling of terror,—I can call it nothing less than terror,—on the part of these young people, at the prospect of being shut up and kept among themselves instead of getting a fair chance against the English and Scotch; is not that very damaging to the idea of a separate institution?—I think that any change that is made will always be opposed by existing institutions.

471. This is not an institution. These were poor young people learning to earn their bread; and they looked with terror on your proposal, saying they preferred an open market?—It is very easy to get up these memorials, and the subject and object of them are very often unknown to the memorialists who sign it under misconceptions.

472. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is it your opinion that that feeling does not exist?—My opinion is, that if there was a Royal Institute in Ireland, with the same class of masters and the same opportunity of winning prizes as exist in London, the people would be just as well satisfied, and better pleased, of course much better pleased to have it in Ireland; particularly if there were museums and models, and exhibitions of manufactures, and things of the kind, all collected in one institute in Dublin where they could have opportunities of study such as they never can have now.

473. Do you think that the same honour to the young persons would accrue, if the prizes they gained were simply won against Irish competitors, that would accrue if the prizes were gained against competitors coming from the whole of the three kingdoms?—I have already stated that I think the junior prizes are

very secondary things, and that in the higher branches of science I think the examination should be general, open to everyone.

474. Then you would still continue the system of what I would call imperial examination?—I would in the higher branches; but I think in the junior branches it is quite immaterial.

475. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You have illustrated it by referring to other competitions amongst more educated people. Let us take the case of the competition for appointments in the artillery and engineers. Would you consider it more beneficial to Ireland to have a Woolwich founded in Dublin for Irish students, or to allow young men able to do so to go to Woolwich?—That is a very different thing, because the man who is going into the artillery can spend a few pounds in going to Woolwich very easily; but if you had 50 or 60 lads learning to make pottery in the bogs of Fermanagh, you would be greatly puzzled to send them for a fortnight to South Kensington to study. In that case it would be a moral impossibility.

476. I don't see how people in the bogs of Fermanagh would be more benefited by an institution in Dublin than in South Kensington?—Mr. Kerr, who is connected with the Belleek Pottery, is ready to give evidence on the subject, and he will tell you of the proficiency of the young men at his factory on a very short trial indeed, and of the great advantage he would derive from an institution here.

477. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think that these young potters in Fermanagh could bear the expense of coming to Dublin and living here to learn the art of pottery?—Certainly. The expense would be very trifling. Their employer would pay the expense, and it would be very small indeed.

478. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that you can establish local schools of art, and that such are established in different parts of the country?—Yes.

479. And that a school might be established under the same rules at Belleek?—I know that manufacturers in Ireland complain of the great difficulty of getting any articles from South Kensington.

480. (*Chairman.*) Are you aware that there is a museum founded at Edinburgh that is not under an entirely separate department?—I am not acquainted with it.

481. Do you not think that a similar museum might be established in Dublin, and yet that it should not be under a completely separate department?—I think that one museum in Dublin which consolidated all the museums now existing would be very valuable. I think the existing museums are almost useless. We have a museum of Irish industry; we have a good deal connected with the School of Design in the Dublin Society; there is a museum of Natural History connected with the Dublin Society; a museum connected with Trinity College; and a museum of Raw Produce connected with the Botanic Garden. All these, alone, are almost useless; amalgamated together in one

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large museum they would be very valuable indeed to the student and the philosopher.

482. (*Professor Huxley.*) I return to a previous question. Supposing it was desirable to promote the formation of pottery manufactures in Fermanagh, is it not now within the competence of the manufacturers in Fermanagh to get up a very efficient art school there on the terms which are at present proposed by the Department of Science and Art?—I would prefer that that question should be asked of Mr. Kerr and Mr. Armstrong, the resident partner at the potteries.

483. But the question has a general bearing as well as a particular one. What I wish to ask is, are you aware of the organization which at present exists for the purpose of setting up local schools of art wherever they are needed?—I don't think that in Ireland, without the establishment of an Irish institute, we ever could have such schools of a high class, because all the masters of a high class necessarily reside at the head institution. There are plenty of eminent scientific men, capable of teaching the very highest class of art residing at South Kensington. I think one of the advantages that would result from such an institution here would be the residence in Dublin of those very masters. There would be encouragement held out for their residing in Dublin, and then attaining eminence in their various situations; and that alone would have a very beneficial effect in Ireland, I think.

484. Is not the eminence of the master very much a matter of salary?—I believe so. Money can procure an eminent master.

485. Do you think, supposing that the potteries of Fermanagh required an art school, and could afford a good salary for an efficient master, they would have more or less difficulty in getting one after the establishment of an Irish institute than they have now; is it not wholly a question of payment?—I think they would have more facilities; but I think the existence of an Art Institute here would be advantageous in the remotest parts of Ireland by inducing employers to send those whom they employ up here to study. The cost, as you are aware, of travelling is very cheap in Ireland; and the expense of a labourer living for a particular purpose in Dublin for a week or a fortnight, or a month or two, is really very trifling. Nobody not well acquainted with the country knows for what a small sum a poor Irishman can live while studying his trade.

486. Do I understand you to think that a month or two's instruction, taking the outside limit of what you said, would be sufficient to qualify a man in art?—The gentlemen whom I have mentioned will tell you how long it would take to do that. But a single visit to an exhibition may improve an artizan's skill or taste.

487. Is it your opinion that that possibly can be an approximation towards the time required?—Mr. Kerr will tell you exactly what time it takes.

488. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did I understand you to say that you did not consider the advantages of an Institute of Science and Art to be dependent on putting the institute in the particular locality of the Exhibition Building, although you are of opinion that that building affords certain advantages?—Yes.

489. But assuming an Institute of Science and Art to be founded, if it were put in the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, the advantages to the public would be the same irrespective of locality?—Assuming the space to be sufficient.

490. You would wish the foundation of an Institute of Science and Art in Dublin, even though the Exhibition Building were not availed of?—Certainly. I think the purchase of the Exhibition Building is a subordinate question.

491. (*Chairman.*) But in your opinion, in consequence of its having much larger space available, and a garden, the Exhibition Building would be the more suitable?—More suitable also for this reason, that practically there are no limits within which the Exhibition Building is confined. I understand that at present a portion of land is in the market called Brown's Yard, which is a veterinary establishment at the south side of Stephen's Green; and that, I understand, is to be sold for a very small sum; and so it would be easy from time to time to purchase some of the old houses alongside Stephen's Green, which are in very bad condition, and would sell for very little. This is independent of the Crystal Palace grounds, which are nearly 16 statute acres in extent. They are capable of considerable extension and they have at present two entrances at opposite sides; one in Earlsfort Terrace and the other in Harcourt Street. It has a large frontage along a part of Hatch Street and Wellington Square; and the purchase of one old house on the south of Stephen's Green would give it another entrance there, so that it would be almost a square piece of ground with four entrances if desired.

492. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You spoke at the commencement of your examination of placing the institute under a mixed board. Would you explain what kind of board you mean?—What I meant by a mixed board was, to place the proposed institute not under any one existing society but under a board composed of the representatives of the different existing societies that would be amalgamated, with a president at its head.

493. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) And all Irish?—Yes, the leading members of the existing bodies.

494. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Would you propose that this board, composed of the representatives of the existing societies, should administer the parliamentary grant?—I don't like to enter minutely into details, because really I am not able; but, generally speaking, I think there ought to be such a board consisting of men who have taken an interest in the existing institutions, many of whom are very eminent men in Dublin. I think such a board as that managing the Royal Institute, and administering the sum voted by Parliament, and directly responsible to the Irish Government, would be very important. From time to time it

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would be in the power of the Irish Government to control their action if aught went wrong.

495. You are aware that there is no such analogous board at South Kensington; that South Kensington is directly under a Minister of State?—I am aware of that, but I would make this board directly responsible to the Irish government. My reason for mentioning a mixed board of that kind is, that there is great difficulty in Ireland in inducing any public society to allow any action to be taken for national purposes that at all interferes with its own peculiar privileges.

496. (*Professor Thomson.*) This board would be quite additional to what is in Kensington. There is merely a staff there, directly responsible to the Government. Would you have this other additional body in the school which you propose?—What I mention is only general, and merely as a suggestion, and not an indispensable feature. There are but two all-important features, I take it, in the proposal. One is the founding in Ireland of a great national institute, governed in Ireland, responsible to the Irish government alone, and the other the securing of such a site for that as will not only be sufficient for the present but will allow of being extended to meet future emergencies. I think these are the two principal features. The matters of detail are really very trifling. They might be altered from time to time.

497. (*Professor Huxley.*) It is, however, very desirable that we should clearly understand that such a plan as that which you have just described is one that we are excluded from considering at present by the terms of the minute which has been made public. You are, doubtless, acquainted with the minute of the Privy Council?—I have read it.

498. You are doubtless aware that under the first head of that minute the Lord President states that "Her Majesty's Govern-"ment have decided to constitute a separate Department of "Science and Art in Ireland analogous in its constitution to the "existing Science and Art Department in London for the United "Kingdom;" and then, under the fifth head, our object is stated to be "to frame a plan for the formation of a department "for Ireland with a permanent head to which there shall be a "secretary and director resident in Dublin, with a sufficient "staff, who will report directly to the head of the educational "department;" the head of the educational department there meant the Lord President of the Privy Council. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Government, by whatever force of reasoning you conclude it to have pledged itself to establish this institute, has already pledged itself in like manner not to adopt such a scheme of government as that which you have just mentioned, because in the department of Science and Art there is no such mixed committee. It is purely a department that the Government administer in the ordinary way with a secretary, director, and so forth, and with a staff of assistants and clerks, so that any such management as that which you have

mentioned, whatever view we might take of it, seems to me to be one we could hardly recommend by the terms of our instructions?—Then I shall not press my views upon you. There will be insurmountable difficulties in stripping any of the existing institutions of their privileges without giving them some sort of compensation in the way of the management of the new institute. I see great difficulties in that way, but of course I have no hesitation in stating that if it were possible to act as perhaps the Emperor Bonaparte would do, that is, make a clean sweep of everything and found an institution *de novo* without regard to existing rights, that institution would be far more perfect than anything that could be made having regard to existing interests.

499. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Then am I to understand, Mr. Vereker, that your *sine quâ non* is, not that the institution you propose to be established should be under the Irish Government, but that there should be a separate Irish Board of Management; so that the institution would be under the Department of Science and Art in England, but would be managed by a separate Board in Dublin, consisting of Irishmen?—I think there ought to be a separate Irish Board, managing an independent institute, and responsible to the Irish Government.

500. You stated in the early part of your evidence that you considered the main reason for that was what, I think, you called the prejudice, or the feeling, at all events, of the Irish people on the subject?—The strong feeling of the Irish people.

501. You heard the statement from Professor Huxley of the present mode of conducting the examinations in London. I should like to ask you whether, supposing the Irish people were thoroughly acquainted with the mode of examination which he has described, namely, that all the papers go over to London, without any names to them, and are examined by gentlemen of the highest character and competence, and that there is no possible means of knowing whether any one paper came from an Irishman or an Englishman, and that therefore the adjudication is made without reference to the country of the parties,—supposing the Irish people were aware of all that, do you think they would prefer that there should be a separate Board to decide upon Irish qualifications as contradistinguished from English ones?—I don't think the Irish competitor is on the same footing with the English competitor for the reasons I have mentioned. He has not the same opportunity of obtaining technical education in this country. He has not the same objects of art to study, nor are the same masters within his reach. There are gentlemen here, who, if examined as witnesses, will give you evidence of the important results of even two or three visits to the South Kensington Museum.

502. Do you mean that there is not a museum here furnishing the materials for study?—Not an adequate one.

503. Would not that object to a certain extent be met by the establishment here of a museum without a board?—It might be.

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Still a Board of Management would be a means of soothing difficulties, because I know there will be great difficulties and obstructions placed in the way by existing institutions.

504. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you think there is a feeling on the part of the students in the science and art schools that they are not fairly dealt with, or that they are not dealt with exactly in the same way as the English students?—I am not able to give an opinion as to what the feeling of the students is.

505. (*Colonel Laffan.*) At first you seemed, I think, to imply that the students felt no confidence in the fairness of the examinations; but when you subsequently explained, did you not convey, that they felt a want of confidence rather in their own merits from the want of proper opportunities of study?—No; what I wished to convey was, that the Irish student, when he enters into competition at an early stage, does not feel that he is entering into competition on fair terms with the English competitor. He feels that the English competitor has had greater opportunities of study by models, and other means than he has had, and also has been more closely in connexion with masters of a higher order; and therefore he feels that he has not had the same opportunities as his English rival.

506. Would he, therefore, prefer competing with those who have had only a similarly confined experience with himself, rather than with a larger world?—I think in the early stages he would. When a man obtains eminence in his profession, a few months or a few years in London is very trifling; we see every day sculptors going to Rome for years to study.

507. (*Professor Thomson.*) Have you met with any instance of that feeling existing in any case amongst pupils?—No, I cannot specify any individual.

508. Because it is very important to know it as a fact. We may take for granted the existence of such a feeling, but are you aware that it does exist amongst individuals?—I cannot name any case, but form my opinion from the general result.

509. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) If it did exist, would it not also equally apply to the final and higher examinations?—I don't think it would. First of all, those who compete in the higher classes are better educated, and they have surmounted the prejudices which prevail amongst the less educated persons—that is one important reason. Secondly, when a man has attained some eminence in his profession he has opportunities afforded to him every day, which another man has not. For instance, the other day an artist borrowed from a friend of mine some handsome pieces of antique china to model from. An artist who has attained some eminence can obtain all these lifts, but the man beginning to study is totally deprived of them. He must rely on himself and whatever the School of Design opens to him. He cannot go beyond the four corners of the school in which he studies.

510. (*Professor Thomson.*) The pupils here have been remarkably successful. Do you not think that that being the case, and their getting their due proportion of prizes from Kensington,

ought to do away with the prejudice?—A great deal would depend on the meaning of your words "due proportion." I think there is a much greater aptitude in the Celtic race for technical education than there is in England, and that the people of this country do not get their due proportion of the opportunities the English artizan obtains for mastering a technical education.

511. (*Chairman.*) Do you consider that the School of Design in Dublin is under greater disadvantages than the School of Design in Manchester, or any other local school of design?—Oh, yes; because a man living in Manchester can go to London for, I believe, 5*s*. Here the savings of a man's life in the inferior class would not bring him to South Kensington and back

512. Do you know whether students do go up from Manchester to London?—I should say a great number go, and that they have opportunities of going, and of working and maintaining themselves, and studying at the same time.

513. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You spoke of the early stages of instruction as distinguished from the more advanced stages, with regard to competition; do you think that the Irish students are not so successful in the early stages of competition as they are in the more advanced stages?—I should say not. I should say there is not the number at all studying in the early stages that ought to study.

514. Are they successful in the early stages?—That is a matter of statistics. I have not got the figures, and am not able to tell. But the success of a people is a comparative term, and depends on the facilities placed within the reach of the humble classes.

515. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) This is a memorial which has been addressed to the Treasury: "We the undersigned students of "the School of Art (Royal Dublin Society), having heard that "it is proposed to establish a Science and Art Department for "Ireland, pray that no step may be taken which will prevent "students of Irish schools of art from competing for national "medals and prizes with those of the schools of art in England "and Scotland." That memorial is very largely signed. I should be glad if you would look over it, and tell me if it modified in any degree the opinions you have expressed?—I don't consider this as any protest against the foundation of an Irish Institute here, which would open out to them opportunities of study superior to what they have in the Dublin Society.

516. It is a protest against confining the competition, is it not?—But I think that can be very easily met, if necessary, by allowing anyone to compete who chooses in the general competition.

517. (*Chairman.*) Would that be fair to the English and Scotch students, that the Irish should have a double chance?—I would not give them a double chance. I would allow the Irish student to elect to compete in the imperial examination or in the Irish Institute, whichever he chose.

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518. Could that be done practically?—I don't see any objection to it.

519. Have you any further observations to make?—No. I would only mention in conclusion, that some time ago a number of students were selected to visit the Paris Exhibition at the public expense, but no member of any Irish school of art or design was included in that number. I think that caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and jealousy in Ireland. Doubtless the selection was very properly and fairly made. I don't question the selection at all, but it gave rise to a very strong feeling in Ireland, that the South Kensington Museum did not pay the same attention to the Irish schools of art and design that it did to the English. It may be right or it may be wrong, but I know that the fact I have stated created a very strong impression in all classes in Ireland that the Irish schools of design were not placed on the same footing with the English.*

520. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Were the Irish schools not on the same footing as the English?—There was no person selected out of any Irish school of art or design, no manufacturer working in any Irish factory, no artizan connected with the fine arts in Ireland, within the compass of the four seas, selected to go to Paris at the public expense.*

521. Are you aware of any artizan being selected by the South Kensington Department to go to Paris?—No, they were selected by the Department of Science and Art.*

522. Are you sure?—Yes.

523. Are you aware that by a special minute all masters of schools of science and art were allowed to go to Paris, and had a certain amount paid for their expenses, and that that minute referred to all schools whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland?—I am satisfied that boon was not offered to any Irish student or master, or to anyone resident in Ireland.*

524. Are you aware that 45 teachers of science schools went to Paris under that vote?—The persons I refer to consisted of 78 workmen.

525. You spoke of masters and students in schools of science and art. I am now referring to them?—What I referred to was the 78 workmen. They were selected by the Department of Science and Art, and they were sent over to the Paris Exhibition free of charge, for the purpose of study. It caused great jealousy in Ireland.*

526. Are you aware that those 78 workmen were not selected by the Department of Science and Art at all, but were selected and sent by the Society of Arts. The Society of Arts and the Department of Science and Art have no connexion with each other?—I know they have not, but I am now mentioning that as an instance that created a great deal of jealousy. People naturally said, "Why should 78 Englishmen be selected and not a single Irishman;" because the hardship was this, not that the

* With reference to these answers, see Note by Mr. Vereker, *Appendix E., page* 602.

Society of Arts selected men to go to Paris and paid for them out of their own funds, but that they obtained the right to select, and that they sent over the men selected at the public expense. A considerable portion of the expense was paid out of the public funds. I think 500*l.*

527. (*Professor Huxley.*) If the Royal Dublin Society had done the same thing it would, I suppose, have received the same subsidy. Are you aware whether the Royal Dublin Society made any effort of that kind or not?—I am not aware of what the Royal Dublin Society did, but I am sure that if we had an Irish Institute here some Irish workmen would have been selected.

528. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) With regard to the masters of schools of science and art, are you aware that they are exactly on the same footing in England, Ireland, and Scotland, that is, those under the Department of Science and Art?—Yes.

529. And that a large number of teachers did go over from Ireland?—I was not referring to that. I only referred to the workmen.

530. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Were you aware of that fact, Mr. Vereker?—I was not.

531. (*Professor Huxley.*) Does not that fact tend to show that there was no intention on the part of the Government to be unfair?—You need not try to satisfy me of that, for I know there is not; but I know there was a want of attention on the part of Irish existing institutions at the time. I am also blaming the Irish institutions who lay by and allowed 78 English workmen to be sent over at the public expense while no Irishman was sent over, and I am using that fact as a plea in favour of an Irish Institute.

532. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) I think you are mistaken. Were not some Irishmen sent over by the Society of Arts?—I made the statement to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no Irishman was sent. A letter was afterwards written by the secretary of the Society of Arts, in a morning paper, stating that I was wrong because there had been Irishmen sent. I called on the secretary and found that they were Irishmen by birth, that is, clever young Irishmen who left this country and went to England and got educated in schools of design there, and were selected out of English factories and for the improvement of English manufactures, but there was no Irishman sent who then resided in his country, or who had left Ireland with an *animus revertendi.*

533. Are you aware that one of the ablest reports was written by an Irishman named Conolly, a mason?—Yes, but the education and refinement that he received by visiting Paris was not for the benefit of Ireland but of the place where his industry was employed, namely, England.

534. That was done by a private society, whose private subscriptions were supplemented by a Government grant?—A considerable grant, I think 500*l.*

535. Was it not an English private society?—It was an English public society.

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536. Are you aware that 45 science teachers in Irish schools received 5*l.* each to enable them to visit the Paris Exhibition, while 124 received the same amount who went from England, and eight who went from Scotland, and that all of them who wrote reports that were published received 2*l.* in addition?—5*l.* to an Irish teacher was very little compared with 5*l.* to an English teacher. The travelling expenses are very different.

537. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do I understand that you don't make this a matter of complaint against the Government, but against your own Irish societies, which ought to have looked after the matter in the same way that the Society of Arts did?—Yes. I mentioned it as against our own societies. It showed their inertness, and I also stated that the fact had prejudiced Irish minds against English rule, because it is not everyone who will take the trouble of investigating a fact, or who has a mind that is capable of accepting an explanation, and I rely upon it as a fact in favour of the foundation under a local board of a Royal Irish Institute.

P. P. McSwiney, Esq., J.P.

P. P. McSwiney, Esq., J.P. (Alderman, Town Council of Dublin), examined.

538. (*Chairman.*) Would you state what connexion you have with the promotion of the establishment of an Irish Institute?—I am not at present a member of the Committee. I was formerly connected with it in 1864, when I was Lord Mayor. Some queries have been sent to me which I have come to answer, if the Commission think it necessary that I should do so. I happen to have some experience of the different branches of manufacture. I am connected with them, and I have noted down replies to the queries sent to me:—viz.

I am an alderman of the corporation of Dublin, a justice of the peace, and am ex Lord Mayor.

I am the senior partner in a firm of this city, extensively engaged in several branches of commerce in which science and art exercise no inconsiderable part.

From my knowledge of manufactures I am enabled to state that the training schools and schools of design fostered and encouraged by local government in many countries abroad, give foreigners an immense advantage over the people of these islands. The want of artistic taste of a high class at home compels many manufacturers to spend large sums of money annually among Frenchmen and Frenchwomen for drawings and designs to meet the ever varying requirements of taste and fashion.

Were similar training schools established in this country, under proper supervision, and under the control of a local Science and Art Department, our young people of both sexes would soon be in a position to compete for the prizes so largely borne off by foreigners from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland. In support of this view I will take leave to quote a passage

from the jurors' report of the Exhibition of 1851, which refers to Magnus's enamelled slate works in Pimlico.

Mr. Magnus says :—"Though not brought up to any profession, "I had in my youth studied drawing, *con amore,* under Cardelli, "fellow pupil of Canova, a sculptor of great talent and an "excellent draughtsman. I was thus rendered competent to "direct and form artists. I believe those in my employ would "do credit to any establishment, whether continental or British. "My principal designer, when I took him into my employ, was "a plasterer ; my chief grainer, a baker ; and my best imitator "of Florentine mosaics, a poor boy, one of four ragged urchins "that an old Irishwoman had besought me to put to any kind "of work."

This passage proves what may be done in the way of training the most crude material. Mr. Magnus has effected two important works. He has given a much higher value to slate than it had hitherto possessed; and he has succeeded in showing that out of nature's roughest minds may be produced artistic powers exhibiting, in some cases, rare excellence.

Considering the very backward state of art training in this long misgoverned and much neglected country, and the little encouragement there is for art and artists, I believe that an amalgamation of our existing societies under one central department would be attended with beneficial results to all. Such an amalgamation would, in my opinion, tend not only to economise both time and money, but would also infuse new life and give additional impetus to the cultivation of art studies among the youth of this country. As an illustration of this view I may cite the case of a country not many years since as much depressed and neglected by foreign rule as Ireland; I allude to Belgium. That kingdom, once so poor, is now rapidly advancing in wealth, artistic taste, and commercial prosperity. This transition is chiefly owing to the successful efforts of a home government in establishing training schools and schools of design in every department and commune throughout the land. Had Ireland been similarly governed she would, long since, have ceased to be the reproach of England and the abode of wretchedness and discontent. For all practical purposes, as far as Ireland is concerned, the Museum at South Kensington might as well be established in New Zealand. There is no confidence felt here that any English institution would, *bonâ fide,* foster or encourage Irish enterprise or Irish industry. The history of the past shows how English cupidity and English jealousy has crushed the rising manufactures and dispersed the skilled artificers of this country. The following quotation will show how large a debt of restitution is due by England to Ireland :—"That the growing manufacture "of cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapness of all necessaries of "life, and goodness of materials for all manner of cloth, doth "invite your subjects of England, with their families and ser-"vants, to leave their habitations to settle there, to the increase "of the woollen manufacture of Ireland, which makes your loyal

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" subjects in this kingdom very apprehensive that the further " growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here ; " by which the trade of the nation and the value of the land " will very much decrease, and the numbers of your people will " be very much lessened here." Their lordships then further beseech his Majesty "in the most public and effective way that " may be, to declare to all your subjects in Ireland that the " growth and increase of the woollen manufacture hath long and " will ever be looked upon with jealousy ; and if not timely " remedied may occasion very strict laws, totally to prohibit and " suppress the same." That address was presented 170 years ago by both Houses of Parliament to King William the Third. His Majesty said in reply that "I will take care to do what their lordships require."

I consider the Exhibition Palace a most suitable building for a Science and Art Department. It possesses many advantages over any other building in the city. I have no interest or share in it, and my sole object in recommending it to the Commissioners is the advancement of art and the encouragement of industry among my fellow citizens and the people of this country generally. The reason I give this statement is, because it is frequently said that in Ireland we have no aptness for manufactures, and are totally devoid of skilled hands and of that knowledge which would sustain manufactures. The reason why we are so deficient may be sought in the Acts of former times, by which the manufactures of our country were suppressed and our skilled artizans banished. We require now that at any rate some effort should be made to bring back or encourage the cultivation of art and design in the country, which would be the means of bringing a very large amount of money into the country, which is given at present to Belgium and France.

539. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You have mentioned the training schools of France. Can you describe what the process of instruction is there?—The youth of both sexes are trained to model and design from nature and the antique; and their excellence in this department enables them to come across to England and Scotland periodically as I am aware, *i.e.* twice a year, and sell their designs and models to the manufacturers there, for which they get a very remunerative price.

540. Can you describe what are the opportunities which a young man or a young woman in a remote part of France has of acquiring that education as compared with the opportunities which a person in a very remote part of this country or of England has?—I daresay in remote parts they may not have such opportunities; but in some of the more important departments and communes of the country there are schools which the Government foster and encourage. They encourage the mayors and municipal bodies to erect these schools, and to get models and training masters wherever they find the places suitable for them.

541. Do the French Government aid materially the local schools of design?—I cannot say exactly as to the French; but I do happen to know that in Belgium aid was given very extensively, and it is now become one of the most flourishing manufacturing countries in Europe.

542. (*Professor Thomson.*) May I ask if the schools at present established in Dublin under the Science and Art Department have produced many pupils who have got into employment in Dublin or its neighbourhood,—who have been employed by manufacturers?—In Ireland?

543. Yes, in Ireland?—No, unfortunately. We have not many manufacturers in Ireland; but they find their way to England. Almost all our skilled hands quit Ireland as soon as they can do so, and go to the places where inducements are offered to them in the shape of good rewards.

544. There are, then, comparatively few inducements offered to them in Dublin or in the rest of Ireland?—At present there are but few. Even in connexion with a manufacture which we have in Ireland—I speak of the linen—it may appear a small thing, but a good price is actually paid by the linen manufacturers for the artistic designs which cover the linens. As much as 40*l.* has been given to a young man in my presence for a pretty design different from what the firm had previously brought out. These inventions and changes, made according to good taste, are appreciated, and very good remuneration is given for them.

545. I am aware that in Belfast, for instance, a very considerable sum of money is paid yearly for French designs both for the covering of linens and the printing of linens?—Quite so. I have alluded to that.

546. Is there any understanding amongst employers in Ireland that a preference will be given to Irish designs?—I don't know that there is any understanding, but I think there would be a feeling in the country that, the merits being equal, a preference should be given to the Irish designs.

547. Do you think they would consider it proper to give that stimulus to the schools in this country?—I do.

548. (*The Chairman.*) To whom was that 40*l.* given?—It was given by a manufacturer in Belfast to a Frenchman. I have seen Frenchmen coming every spring with the inventions and changes necessary for the autumn fashions, and in the autumn for the spring orders, and taking away prices which in my opinion would be borne off by young Irishmen and Irishwomen if they had the same opportunities in respect of training schools.

549. Are you aware whether any of the pupils of any Dublin schools have been employed by the manufacturers of Belfast?—No; I am not aware that they have.

550. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Do you know whether any have laid themselves out for this particular department?—I am not aware that any have. I think they are employed on the

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different branches of art. They study from the antique and from nature in the different schools.

551. This, I suppose, is a special department?—It is a special thing for which opportunities are required of seeing flowers, and the changes required by the manufacturers; for though a drawing may be strictly accurate as far as the natural flowers go, changes are sometimes made according to good taste by the artist according as the manufacturer requires, and colours are sometimes introduced that are not strictly in harmony with nature; and no one but a good artist can venture to make these changes so as to produce the effect that the manufacturer intends.

552. (*The Chairman.*) Is it your opinion that the schools in Dublin are not capable of training youth to that art?—I don't think they are engaged in that particular branch. I think they are laid out for a very different branch of art.

553. Is there at present any obstacle to their adopting that branch?—Well, I don't know that there is any obstacle; but proper professors and proper opportunities must be given to the youth of the country to enable them to apply themselves to that particular branch.

554. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you know that there is rather a tendency to give a preference to French designs both on the part of manufacturers, and on the part possibly of the public, and that that tells rather against the students in this country?—Well, I think there is a disposition in England and Scotland to give French and Belgian artists orders perhaps in preference to Englishmen for this reason, that I think they have an idea that the inventions of the former are more suitable for them; or at all events they consider that they have higher taste.

555. (*The Chairman,*) Do you think that Ireland is placed at disadvantage in comparison with England in that respect?—No, on the contrary, I think that in Ireland, though I am an Irishman, and have heard others say it as well, we are not deficient in taste and genius and creative powers. I think that if instruction were imparted to them in those different branches we would find that our young people would excel in them and would be able to compete successfully with those of other countries.

556. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Are you acquainted with the tabinet manufacture which is exclusively Irish and admits of the exercise of great taste?—Yes.

557. Can you tell me where the manufacturers of tabinet get their designs?—I think the manufacturers in Dublin, as far as I know of them, do not travel outside their own country. They probably may copy some things that are produced in France, but as regards changes and combinations of colours I think they exercise their own taste and inventive powers in that direction.

558. As far as regards design then, as well as execution, the tabinet is an Irish manufacture?—It is, but there may be variations in the pattern which are copies. I have known them to be copies of foreign productions.

559. Can you tell me where and how those who design the patterns are educated?—Well, I believe they receive their education pretty much in the way that the public education is carried on in England. In connexion with the public schools there are instructors in drawing and modelling, which gives the boys and girls in this country an opportunity of pursuing such studies.

560. Is it, or is it not your opinion that tabinet, from the nature of the manufacture, is a branch of manufacture that affords peculiar scope for the exercise of taste; in fact, does not its value depend very much on the gracefulness and attractiveness of the patterns as well as the beauty of its structure?—Well, tabinet is not an article that requires such a great deal of variety. There are not a great many patterns and combinations of colours used to give changes. The hues arising from the shot weaving are a chief attraction in the plain tabinets. They vary sometimes with the season, but the Irish manufacturers have no need to copy from any country for changes of that kind.

561. Then, in fact, the designers of patterns for the tabinets are for the most part Irish?—Yes, they are.

562. (*Captain Donnelly.*) Do you think the pupils in the foreign schools get any different instruction in art from those in the English and Irish schools?—They certainly get very different instruction from those in Ireland, but in England, latterly, there is a desire to instruct, and not only a desire but an opportunity of instructing the youth of the country in some departments.

563. I am speaking of the Government schools of art and their courses of instruction in art. Do you think in the foreign schools they have a different description of instruction?—They give every aid, they provide masters and models.

564. That they do in the English schools and in the Irish ones too, do they not?—That is what we are asking for in Ireland.

565. You have an Art school in Dublin. Do you propose that the course of instruction should be somewhat different to that now given?—What I propose is, that in connexion with a central body, say the Science and Art Department, the youth of the localities where there is an aptitude for manufactures should be instructed. For instance, in Limerick there is considerable taste in the production of lace goods, and in Cork they have considerable taste in the production of crochet and muslin work.

566. Cork and Limerick have Art Schools now. But is there anything to prevent the people of any other town establishing Schools of Art, with the assistance of the Government grant which is offered to the whole country?—No, but a Commission or Department of Science and Art in Dublin would stimulate the people of those districts and the metropolitan and other bodies to encourage the growth of art, and a taste for art in those districts

567. Then supposing a school to be established would you have any different course of instruction to that now followed out in those schools?—Different course of instruction! Certainly, I would take the same means that the Belgian government, for instance,

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took to encourage the different parts of the country to apply themselves to the different branches of manufactures.

568. Would you propose that the government should absolutely teach trades or the technical part of manufactures?—I don't want that they should exactly lay themselves out to establish schools without corresponding efforts on the part of the localities; what I allude to is, that the government of Belgium sustained and supported the local contributions and local efforts.

569. But would you propose that in those schools they should learn the absolute technical art?—Certainly.

570. Don't you think it would be better for the manufacturers themselves to teach the art to the people they were going to employ?—Well if ours were a manufacturing country I daresay they would find it their interest to do so.

571. Then as I understand you, you would propose these schools with a view to creating an industry?—Quite so.

572. (*Professor Thomson.*) To what industry do you conceive that would apply?—To the branch of manufacture in Limerick, to the crochet manufacture in Cork, and to some cotton manufactories. We have also pottery work in the west of Ireland. In cases of the kind where it would be the interest of the manufacturers to encourage the training of the youth of those districts, I think their efforts ought to be supplemented by government aid.

573. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) And there is a damask manufacture in the north?—There is.

574. (*Professor Thomson.*) Then these would be special schools for the districts; it would not be a system of general technical instruction?—I think that the general technical training of the people would fit them for a great many industries that we have not got in this country. In Saxony many thousands of people are employed in producing the simple article of toys, and very large sums are earned of that branch of industry.

575. (*The Chairman.*) In what way could that industry be created in Ireland?—Well by producing the models before the children and giving them the opportunity of copying the designs according to the models presented.

576. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) You mean instruction in art as applied to manufactures?—Yes. The training of the children in the country would tend to very beneficial results by encouraging manufacturers to reside here. One of the reasons why we are not a manufacturing country is, that we have no skilled labour—no skilled hands. As long as we are without them we shall be very much behindhand in the production of those articles that require both skill and taste for their manufacture.

577. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think any action on the part of the Government would supply one defect under which Ireland unfortunately labours, and that is, the want of coal and iron?—I think there are many branches of manufactures conducted in England where coal is dearer than in Dublin, or in any

part of Ireland. For instance, coal is dearer in London than in Dublin.

578. Yes, but there are a great many other considerations besides. There is a ready market?—Allow me to mention a fact. Coal of a quality suitable for some of the manufactures that I spoke of as likely to be beneficial to this country has been found in Belgium. It is similar to that which we have in Tipperary, and other parts of this country, and has been worked and made serviceable for the purposes of manufacture. The very same operations might be carried on here. In many branches of manufacture the consumption of coal is not too large an item of expense.

579. Very true, but you are, doubtless, aware that abundance of coal brings with it a great many other things which render the establishment of manufactures practicable; for instance, large population and facility of communication, which greatly promote the existence of other branches?—Yes, I am aware that with respect to some of the heavier productions of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and also in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, they have very great advantages over us; but apart from all these branches of manufacture, we have coal enough, if utilized, as in the case of Belgium, for other branches.

580. Do I understand you to think that there exist in Ireland coalfields in any way comparable with the Belgian coalfields?—Not so extensive, but of the same class there are.

581. Is there any sort of comparison between them?—I believe there is. I believe the coal which we produce in Tipperary is not very different to that which is produced in several parts of Belgium. They have at all events to use what would also be necessary in Ireland, namely, crushing machines, in order to adapt it for manufacturing purposes.

582. (*Col. Laffan.*) If I understood the first part of your evidence, you are of opinion that even though there should be no possibility of creating manufactures in Ireland, still it would be extremely desirable to educate the taste of the Irish people for fine arts and artistical drawings and productions, so that even though they might not be able to make that knowledge effective for their own country, they might still be able to cross over to England and compete in open market among the English manufacturers for prizes which the French and Belgians now carry off?—That was my reply to the first query,—precisely what you state.

583. (*Captain Donnelly.*) To what do you attribute the absence of manufactures in Ireland?—I attribute it to the past misgovernment of the country, and the annihilation of manufactures here in the first instance, and the dispersion of our skilled artizans. The very trade that I am connected with, the woollen trade, was once a flourishing branch of industry in this country. Before the linen trade ever had a footing, so to speak, when the linen exports of this country produced only 14,000*l.* a year, our woollens produced 70,000*l.* a year, and that manufacture would

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have gone on growing if it had not been interfered with by jealousy at the other side of the water which enacted laws to suppress it; and when once you destroy a branch of manufacture and disperse all the people that are conversant with it, it is like diverting the current of a stream, you cannot restore its original direction again without great effort and labour.

584. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then I understand you to agree with the view taken by Swift that the woollen manufactures of Ireland were looked on with a jealous eye by England, and that we suffered in consequence of that jealousy, and that that was one of the causes that depressed us?—Quite so. Even in this very city, in this very neighbourhood, the woollen manufactures were existing within my own recollection. It was the remnant of what had existed in former years, and on account of what I have stated the skilled artizans found their remuneration at the other side of the water.

585. Then you consider that there were other causes, moral causes, such as English jealousy, which helped, as well as the absence of coal, to interfere with our manufactures?—If I am to believe history, my mind is well made up on that point, for the enactments are in existence, and can be quoted; and I think there is a large amount of restitution due by England to this country, and I hope and trust that this Commission will help to obtain it. I don't say that that jealousy exists now; I think that a more liberal spirit is abroad.

J. V. Mackey, Esq., J.P.

JAMES VOKES MACKEY, Esq., J.P. (Member of the Town Council of Dublin), examined.

586. (*The Chairman.*) Have you any statement to make?—I have been requested to state that I took rather an active part in the movement in the corporation with respect to an Irish Institute, having moved a resolution, which was seconded and passed unanimously, pointing out to the Government the necessity of establishing a Royal Institute of Arts in this country similar to that at South Kensington. Although the Town Council of Dublin do not generally agree amongst themselves, I must say that on that occasion the body were unanimous in adopting that proposal. Perhaps I had better mention that directly, or indirectly, I have no shares, and never had, in the Exhibition Palace, and therefore my taking the part I have stated in that movement was totally irrespective of any desire on my part either to relieve myself from responsibility or any friends that I knew were interested in it. From my conversations throughout the city with various persons of every shade of politics, I can say that they are all unanimous in wishing that the project in question should be carried out. Then, as regards a site for the proposed institution, they appeared also desirous that it should be the Exhibition Palace, from its very great extent, the convenient position it occupies on the border of the city, and the quantity of ground on which it stands, which is, I believe, 15 acres, of

which four are occupied by the building itself, and the remainder is laid out in pleasure grounds. Its position is such that those who attend there either for business or instruction would be refreshed by fine mountain air. I went also to London with a very influential deputation which waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we certainly understood the right hon. gentleman to say that he would consult the wishes of the citizens of Dublin as much as possible in the selection of a site. As to the details of the matter, I have not gone into them, but Mr. Vereker and Mr. Kerr will give you every information. I attend as having been nominated in July last to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for next year; although owing to some political matters that nomination is to be cancelled, but it is to be re-considered on the 1st of December next, being the day appointed by Act of Parliament for the election.

587. Is your evidence with regard to the establishment of a museum?—Yes; similar to that at South Kensington. That is what we want. We want to be treated as liberally as the British public are; for it is quite impossible, on the ground of expense, for young people to go from this city to South Kensington. The expense of going from here to London is, taking into account the relative distances, greater than that of travelling between any other two places in the United Kingdom. We are entirely at the mercy of the London and North-western Railway Company, who make us pay very heavily.

588. Does your evidence bear generally on the question of the establishment of a new Department of Science and Art?—We wish to have a Department of Science and Art similar to that at South Kensington. Without going into details, that appears to be the unanimous wish of the people.

589. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you acquainted with the Department of Science and Art which exists in Edinburgh?—I am not.

590. It has its own museum, but is at the same time subordinate to South Kensington?—I think we should require in this country to be independent of South Kensington. It would be more pleasing and gratifying to the people. They wish to be treated similarly to the people in London; and I don't see why they should not be either.

591. Do you think that our people in Ireland expect different treatment from what the Scotch receive?—Well, I will let the Scotch fight their own battle; they are very well able to do so. I only wish that the Irish would look after poor Ireland as well as the Scotch do after their country.

592. They came to a very different conclusion in Edinburgh from what you propose in Dublin.—Well, perhaps they did; we must look out for ourselves.

593. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would you wish that the department which you desire should be organized, should report directly to a minister in London, or to the Lord Lieutenant?—Well, I should have no objection that the Lord Lieutenant should have

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the control over it, particularly such a nobleman as we have at present.

594. Which alternative do you contemplate? There is a very great difference between the two processes. In the one case the Department would be entirely under the control of the Irish Government; and in the other case it would report directly to the Minister of Education or whoever might represent him in London?—Well I have not looked into these details very closely, and therefore I would rather refer you to the statement of Mr. Vereker, or that of some other gentleman connected with this movement and perhaps better conversant with it than I am.

595. When you speak of a Department of Science and Art, I dare say you are aware that the Department of Science and Art in London has somewhat numerous duties to perform; that it maintains a great museum at South Kensington; but that in addition to that all the Art Schools in the country and all the Science Schools are in direct connexion with it. Now, when you speak of establishing a corresponding department in Dublin, do you wish that the relations which now exist between the Art and Science Schools of Ireland and the department in London should be broken off and transferred to the proposed department in Dublin?—We wish to be entirely independent of Kensington.

596. Then would you wish that the students of the Art and Science schools of Ireland should not come, in any way, into competition with the students of the similar schools in Scotland and England which are in connexion with the Department of Science and Art?—Well, I am not prepared to answer that question.

597. Do you perceive that these are very important questions?—They are, indeed.

598. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you perceive that if the institution which it is proposed to establish here be separate from the Department at South Kensington it involves necessarily the separation of the students with regard to competition?—Yes.

599. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that the Royal Dublin Society proposes to carry out—I don't undertake to say how far it does so—the objects which you have in view for this institute?—Well, I am aware of the existence of the Royal Dublin Society; but I don't see how they can be able to do it.

600. Are you aware that the general nature of their objects is the same?—I believe they intend to carry out such objects if possible.

601. And that is a purely Irish institution?—I believe it is.

602. Would you prefer to have the resources of the Royal Dublin Society developed, or would you prefer to have a new institution altogether?—Well, I think if we had a new institution altogether it might be all the better for the country.

603. Would you merge such an institution as the Royal Dublin Society in it?—Indeed I would be inclined to merge all the societies we have in Dublin into one, and as nearly as possible to have an institution similar to that at South Kensington.

604. Yes, but South Kensington is a Department which depends entirely on the Government. No one outside the Government has the slightest concern with the management of it. It has nothing to do with the Society of Arts. Therefore such a proposition as you are now putting before us implies one of two things: either that the Government should establish a department with objects to a certain extent similar to those of the Royal Dublin Society, but side by side with it; or else that the Government should abolish the Royal Dublin Society, or take it into its grasp, as it were, and merge the whole into one. Which of these plans do you think desirable?—Well, really I should not like to venture an opinion. I have not gone into the details.

605. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) How would you propose to deal with the charters of the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society?—I daresay it would be a very difficult matter to deprive them of their charters.

606. Would it not be almost impossible?—It would be very difficult, and I don't think it would be just.

607. (*Professor Huxley.*) Must we not look for advice to gentlemen like yourself who are fully acquainted with the country and with the difficulties which may arise in the working of such an institution as you propose to create?—Of course it would be a very difficult matter to deal with those charters; no doubt of it.

608. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What do you mean exactly by separating the proposed institution from South Kensington; do you mean from its educational administration?—Well, I could not exactly give you an answer to that question. I have already said that I would rather you would get that information from gentlemen who have studied the subject and devoted a great deal of time to it, which I have not, being much engaged in mercantile pursuits. I merely conceive that the general feeling of the city is in favour of this matter.

609. (*Col. Laffan.*) Of what?—Of a royal institute, similar to South Kensington.

610. But separate from it?—Certainly; not under its control. That appears to be the general feeling.

611. Do you think that those who are influenced by that feeling are aware that the consequence of carrying out their wish in that respect would be that the Irish students would be shut out from competition with those of England?—Well, I don't think they would wish that, certainly.

612. If they were aware that that would be the natural consequence of a severance of the two institutions, do you think they would still have the same feeling?—Certainly if they were aware that that consequence would follow as a matter of course, I do not think they would have that feeling. They would wish that the students of this country should compete with those of England, or of any other country in the world, I suppose. That would be their desire.

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WILLIAM ROBERT STEPHENS, Esq., examined.

613. (*The Chairman.*) What business or occupation do you follow?—I am senior partner in the firm of Courtenay, Stephens, & Co., engineers and ironfounders.

614. Were you a director of the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company?—I was a director of the company from its first formation, and I was also a member of the building committee all through.

615. From your general experience and knowledge, what is your opinion of the stability or excellence of the building?—From my knowledge, and from a close observation of the building in all its stages, I have no hesitation in stating that both the permanent building and the glass structure are of the best description that could be put together for the purpose. I never saw better put up. The whole framework of the glass structure is a permanent metal casting. The ribs that contain the glass are the only part of that structure that is of wood.

616. Can you state in rough numbers and under general heads (such as building, gardens, gas, sewerage, &c.) the total sum expended by the directors on the buildings, &c.?—Yes; and I beg to hand in a detailed account of the estimates and expenditure:

LIST of AMOUNTS paid to various Persons for work done at the Exhibition Palace and Grounds, in addition to and including Messrs. Beardwood and Sons' contract.

Messrs. Geefs & Co., statuary, &c.		£ 515
„ Weeks & Co., heating apparatus, &c.		1,756
„ Murphy & Co., boundary walls, iron railings, gates, &c.		5,061
„ Edmonton & Co., gas fittings, &c.		2,326
„ Niven & Co., forming gardens, pleasure grounds, &c., and planting same		4,857
„ Lavender & Co., stoneware pipes, &c.		1,448
„ Sibthorpe & Co., painting, &c.		2,000
„ Gannon & Co., building orchestra, &c.		270
„ Crowe & Sons, new ceiling, concert hall		221
„ Jennings & Son, waterclosets and urinals		103
„ Lamprey & Co., lead, water fittings		50
„ Kennan & Co., wire fencing, &c.		50
„ Edmondson & Co., kitchen ranges, &c.		200
„ Darley, Jones, Snell & Co., as surveyors, architects, measurers, &c.		4,424
„ Guendon & Co., steam engines, boilers, &c.		500
Fine paid Mrs. Hutchinson on land		1,000
Leinster Hall and small concert hall improvements, by His Grace the Duke of Leinster		1,000
Value of machinery annex		600
„ organ in large concert hall, &c.		1,000
Paid Messrs. Beardwood & Son on account of original building contract, and additions to permanent buildings		59,511
Amount due to Messrs. Beardwoods' executors, and others—the amount not yet ascertained—about		13,000
		£99,892

617. In your opinion could the building be easily adapted for the purposes of a department in Ireland analogous to the department at South Kensington?—I have not been at South

Kensington very frequently; but from what I recollect of that building I think the exhibition building here is very much analogous to it. There is in this building large floor space; large galleries in both the glass and the other portion of it; good lecture halls and corridors; easy access from the outer streets into the building. The building would afford ample accommodation for lectures. It contains suitable offices, &c.; and the galleries are well adapted for museums or the exhibition of collections of raw or manufactured materials. I think it could be easily adapted to the purposes of a Department of Science and Art.

618. Is the building now in such a state of repair as to be suitable for the immediate reception of collections of art and industry, the delivery of lectures, &c.?—The main building, the glass building, and the grounds generally are in perfect repair at present. No doubt painting and decoration would be necessary in order to fit them for some particular purposes; but there is no decay in the materials. The buildings are heated by hot water pipes all through, are perfectly lit, perfectly drained, and also supplied with gas fittings of the best description that could be got at the time; and there is a supply of cold water all through. There is a spacious tank (one of the largest in Dublin), and a steam engine on the premises for the purpose of filling the tank from a well also on the premises.

619. Do you consider the locality suitable for the site of such an institute, or Department of Science and Art?—It is perfectly central, and in a good part of Dublin. There are 15 statute acres of ground within the walls, being much more space, I believe, than is connected with other institutions; and the gardens are laid out very decoratively, with good walks and promenades, and there is ample space in the grounds for any additional buildings that it might be requisite to make. For the business that I am connected with, namely, ironfounding, there would not be much recourse to an institution of the kind proposed; but for workmen generally who would not have opportunities of viewing works of art executed in other countries it would certainly be a benefit. I employ a large number of men in a trade in which they compete with workmen in England, the principal part of it consisting of fittings for railways. Upon the introduction of railways into Ireland a new trade was opened here in railway fastenings, fittings, and other ironwork connected therewith; these are manufactured by me, and I have been able by increasing the means of production in my own concern, to keep the trade to a great extent in this country.

620. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think these Exhibition Buildings are calculated to last for a considerable period?—Oh, decidedly.

621. I speak of the lighter part of them?—The whole framework of the glass building is metal of the strongest construction. The engineer who was employed in the construction of it is Mr. Ordish, of London, who had a great deal of experience. It is

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formed in squares of about 17 feet each. The wooden sash-bars immediately containing the glass are also of very strong construction, and they were made of wood because that material is not subject to the degree of contraction and expansion that iron is, and consequently the glass would not so soon become loose in them.

H. Parkinson, Esq.

HENRY PARKINSON, Esq., examined.

622–628. (*The Chairman.*) Have you any statement to make? —I was secretary to the Exhibition in Dublin of 1865, and also to that in Dublin in the year 1861. I have prepared answers to the following queries which were put to me by the committee promoting the proposed Royal Irish Institute, which I will read, if it meets the wishes of the Commissioners.

QUESTIONS put to Mr. PARKINSON by the Hon. J. P. VEREKER, Hon. Secretary to the Committee for promoting the formation of the proposed Irish Institute.

1. Have you had any experience in the working and formation of societies and institutions?

2. Can you give me an approximate estimate of the amount of floor space available for Exhibition purposes, say in the following buildings:—The School of Design and the Natural History Museum at the Royal Dublin Society, the Industrial Museum, Stephen's Green, and the Exhibition Palace, Earlsfort Terrace?

3. Do you think the Exhibition Palace could be altered at a moderate outlay so as to afford adequate accommodation for an Institution similar to that of South Kensington? If so give your reasons.

4. Do you think the site of the Exhibition Palace a central one?

5. Do you consider Stephen's Green a more suitable site for the proposed Irish Institute?

6. Have you any suggestions to make relative to the constitution and working of any of the Societies and Institutions in Dublin? If so, state what you would recommend.

ANSWERS given by Mr. PARKINSON.

1. I was secretary of the Royal Dublin Society's Fine Art Exhibition of 1861, and secretary and comptroller of the late Dublin International Exhibition of 1865; also chief editor of the "Illustrated Record" and "Descriptive Catalogue" of the last-named Exhibition, and Honorary Secretary of one or two other societies in Dublin.

2. The "School of Design" at the Royal Dublin Society contains four or five apartments, covering about 3,434 superficial square feet. The Museum of Natural History at the Royal Dublin Society covers a space, exclusive of galleries, of about 16,000 superficial square feet. The Museum of "Irish Industry,"

Stephen's Green, contains some 5,808 superficial square feet. The Exhibition Palace Building, Earlsfort Terrace, stands on over fifteen statute acres, eleven of which are laid out as pleasure grounds, the remaining four are chiefly taken up by the buildings and front court. The Exhibition Palace Buildings contain, exclusive of galleries and minor rooms, over 57,460 superficial square feet of floor space.

3. I think the Exhibition Palace is a building capable of being altered at a moderate outlay, so as to afford accommodation for a number of departments or branches of Science and Art, analogous to those of South Kensington, for the following reasons:—

I. The large area the buildings cover would afford complete separation to each department.

II. From the number of separate and distinct entrances to the building, from three different streets, namely, Earlsfort Terrace, Hatch Street, and Harcourt Street. A fourth could be obtained from Stephen's Green South, by the purchase of a house.

III. The iron portion of the building having been constructed with bays 16 feet 10 inches square, can be taken down in sections, without injury to the remainder, and re-erected on any other portion of the grounds required.

IV. The iron building can also, owing to the plan on which it has been constructed, be divided into a number of sections by partitions which will not interfere with its general appearance.

V. The framework of the roof of the iron building, from its shape and great strength, will admit of slates being substituted for glass; and thus render this portion of the building more suitable for the exhibition of arts and manufactures.

4. I think the site of the Exhibition Palace Buildings one of the most central in the city, now that Dublin has extended itself so much towards the south and east.

5. I do not consider Stephen's Green a more suitable site for the proposed Irish Institute. I would also think it is a pity to cover Stephen's Green with buildings, as the inhabitants of Dublin look forward to having it converted into a people's park at an early date.

6. I think the following changes with respect to the constitution of some of the societies and institutions at present in Dublin might be productive of good results; namely, the removal of the Natural History Museum and the School of Design from the Royal Dublin Society. With the room thus created at that Institution I would recommend the increase of the Society's library, and place the present Agricultural Museum on a better footing. I would recommend the affiliation of the Royal Hibernian Academy with the School of Design, in two departments, and place them in the same building. I would

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further recommend the consolidation of the Natural History Museum at present at the Royal Dublin Society, with the Industrial Museum in Stephen's Green under one roof.

629. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you propose to keep the Industrial Museum in Stephen's Green after the establishment of this department?—Well, I am not prepared to say whether I would remove it from Stephen's Green or not, but I think that the two museums could, with great advantage, be joined together, with two distinct branches for natural history and geology.

630. Are you aware that there is no natural history museum in South Kensington at present?—Well, I know there is not, strictly speaking, a natural history museum, but there is a collection of vegetable products, and a good deal there that I saw connected with natural history.

631 Simply so far as they bear on manufactures?—Quite so; articles of food.

632. Would you allow the Dublin Society to exist as an independent body after the establishment of your new institute?—I would.

633. Would not the Dublin Society and the new institute overlap very much?—I do not think so, for I think the Royal Dublin Society would always be required in Ireland for the encouragement of agriculture. I think that was the principal object for which it was founded at first, and I may remark here, that I do not think the agricultural museum is organized as it ought to be. They have not adequate accommodation; I would make it, in fact, more educational than it is. I would show how the different soils were treated by different manures, and the results produced. I have heard a great many men of experience in these matters complain that the agricultural museum is not as it should be.

634. Supposing that this new institute were founded, would you restrict the functions of the Royal Dublin Society to agriculture?—And to the library. I may explain that I think the library has done a great deal of good since it has been opened to the public.

635. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you consider the library of the Royal Dublin Society sufficiently accommodated in its present quarters?—I do not, indeed.

636. Have you ever considered the building in which the natural history museum of the Royal Dublin Society now is with a view to its conversion into a library? Have you ever compared it with the library of Trinity College?—It is similar, though not so handsome.

637. Do you think that something might be done towards making it into a library?—I think it would be a very excellent public library, with an entrance from Merrion Square.

638. If you converted that museum into a library, where would you accommodate the Natural History museum of the Royal Dublin Society?—In the wing which forms the present school of design, towards the National Gallery; there is a large

space of ground there on which additional buildings could be erected.

639. Do you mean next Merrion Square?—No; at the back of Clare Street. There is a large space between the National Gallery and the School of Design that could be easily added.

640. Would you move the agricultural museum from its present locality across the court, and place it near the National Gallery?—I would; it is only a mere loft at present.

641. Do I understand you to say that you proposed in amalgamating the Royal Hibernian Academy School of Art and the School of Design of the Royal Dublin Society to move them to the proposed new institute?—To the new institute.

642. Would you give to the Royal Hibernian Academy the function of teaching in the School of Art?—I think they ought to be affiliated. I have spoken to several artists on the subject, and I think they would work hand in hand; for the pupils that had entered the School of Design could look forward to a life school, and the higher branches of art carried on by the Royal Hibernian Academy. It would be the natural function of that body, and I think they would work together very harmoniously.

643. Would you leave the School of Art still under the management of the Department of Science and Art, or would you place it under the Royal Hibernian Academy?—I would place it under the new institution, and I would call it the fine arts branch.

644. With regard to the School of Mines, you have already answered that you would move both its museum and the technological and natural history museums to the new institute?—I would.

645. With regard to the site for the proposed institution, you have given the Commission grounds for approving of the Exhibition Palace as a site; would you disapprove of the centre of St. Stephen's Green?—I think the city would lose one of its lungs by covering Stephen's Green with buildings.

646. But, supposing that you placed a handsome structure in the centre of Stephen's Green?—It would look very well, but I don't say that it would be a better site than the other.

647. What proportion of the area of Stephen's Green would it fill; would it not look very small in the centre of that square?—Stephen's Green is about eighteen acres in extent; the Exhibition Grounds are about fifteen acres; and I think if you were to take up four acres of the Green with buildings it would make a very large object.

648. Would it not leave plenty of lungs?—No doubt there is enough of room; but I don't think it would be a more suitable place than the other. You would have great opposition to it from all the inhabitants.

649. Supposing that the premises of the Royal Dublin Society were increased both on the right and on the left, extending them down to the College of Physicians on the left, and up to the Church Education Society's buildings on the right, and complete them as far on the other side as Merrion Square; would you not

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think that that would afford a large space which it would be desirable to use for such a purpose? In other words, do you consider it absolutely essential to the existence of the institute proposed to be formed that it should be in the Exhibition Building?—No; I never thought any such thing.

650. Do you consider that it might be placed either in St. Stephen's Green or in the neighbourhood of the Royal Dublin Society?—Or in the Phœnix Park if you like, only that would be rather far away; it should be as central as possible.

651. You consider, then, that the locality in which it is placed would be unimportant as compared with the founding of the institution?—Certainly.

652. As regards the constitution of it, are you acquainted with the relations that exist between the Department in Edinburgh and the Science and Art Department in London?—I am.

653. Do you know the practical relations that subsist between that institution and the museum at Kensington?—I do.

654. Would you consider that similar relations between a Department in Ireland and the Department of Science and Art at Kensington would be advantageous to you?—Well, I don't know: we have a natural dislike to what we call the imperializing of Ireland. We don't like the spirit of centralization.

655. Are not the Scotch as national as we are?—They have no channel between the two countries. Unfortunately we are an island.

656. Would you place the Department, which you recommend should be isolated from South Kensington, under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant or that of the Lord President of the Committee of Privy Council on education?—I think the Lord Lieutenant would be (of course *ex officio*) the natural head of the Department, but I would have a committee for the purpose. I think such an arrangement would be more popular in Ireland.

657. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) When you speak of an *ex officio* head, are you aware that the President and Vice-President of the Privy Council are the heads of a Department of the government made responsible for every question with regard to science and art education?—I am aware of that.

658. Then you do think it more natural that a Department of that kind should be under the Lord Lieutenant?—I think so. I would try to make it as popular an institution as I could for the country. I speak from experience, having been mixed up with these things for years.

659. (*Professor Huxley.*) Have you considered what would be the effect of the measure you propose upon the existing system of competition between the Irish students and those of the rest of the United Kingdom?—I think it would be of great benefit to us.

660. Do you think it would be better that the Irish students should not be able to compete for the highest prizes with those of Scotland and England, but that they should be restricted entirely to an Irish competition?—No, I would let selected students compete with the English and Scotch. In fact I would be inclined to

go as far as this, that I would have the same board of examiners for the three countries, and the same standard of excellence.

661. Then you would have an imperial system of examination?—I think so.

662. But a local system of teaching?—I would; with local examinations. I think it would be the best in the end. The Irish are very successful at the Civil Service examinations.

663. (*Professor Thomson.*) What advantage do you expect to get by a purely local system of teaching, by cutting off the proposed department, as it were, from Kensington; don't you think you would lose the benefit of models and of every possible convenience for keeping up a large art school?—Well, I don't see why we would not be able to get up a sufficient quantity of models and patterns at least superior to what is now sent over to this country from Kensington.

664. But don't you think that the system of loans in connexion with South Kensington is a great advantage for the schools?—There is no question about that, but I think that even if we were a separate and distinct system in this country we would be able to get loans of things from other institutions and from private individuals.

665. What advantage would you suppose that being cut off from the department in London would be to you?—I think it would recommend itself to the people of Ireland, and that we should in consequence get more people to avail themselves of the benefits of the education here. If they knew that it was an Irish institution their feeling would be of that kind. It may be wrong, but the institution would be more popular.

666. (*The Chairman.*) Are you aware whether or not that feeling at present exists amongst the pupils in Ireland?—Well, I have spoken to a great number of them, and I believe one memorial was prepared, but I think they did it under a misunderstanding. They thought that they would be debarred from certain privileges. I think the formation of this institution would do more for them than they are aware of, provided there was a system of examinations established as I have pointed out.

667. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware that the School of Arts of the Royal Dublin Society sent in a very strong memorial on the subject?—I am, but I think they sent it in under a misapprehension.

668. (*Col. Laffan.*) Have you considered how a common system of examination papers could be prepared for two systems of schools conducted under different administrations, one being an English system under the South Kensington department, and the other the Irish schools under a department in Dublin separate and distinct from South Kensington? If the examination papers for both should be prepared in England, possibly the Irish pupils might think they had not justice done them, and they would not be equally able to answer the questions, because they would not have been taught on the principles advocated by those who had prepared the papers?—Well, I am rather unprepared to answer

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that question. I never gave any attention to the subject. I do not think, however, there would be any difficulty about it, because if a common standard of excellence were framed there would be no complaints, and students who had distinguished themselves at the local examinations would naturally wish to compete for the higher prizes offered elsewhere.

669. Would you unite the boards of examiners?—I would have representatives from each country upon examining boards.

670. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Would you propose that there should be three separate examiners in chemistry, for instance, an English, a Scotch, and an Irish one?—Well, I think it would be well to have each country represented, as far as possible, in order to prevent any jealousy.

671. Supposing that a central system of examination were thus established, in what way would it differ from the system which at present obtains?—I am not prepared to answer that question, because I don't know the details.

672. There is no centralization as far as the teaching of the Art and Science Schools goes, is there?—There is not; but I don't think it is sufficiently done at present.

673. May not any local teacher obtain a certificate by passing the examination?—I am aware of that.

674. There is no centralization in that respect?—No.

675. And has not Ireland its own teaching as much as it would have in such an institute as is proposed?—Perhaps so, with regard to science; but I don't think we are sufficiently well organized with regard to fine arts.

676. Is there not one training school in London for the whole United Kingdom?—What we feel most is the want of means of creating skilled labour in this country. I will give you an example: within the last two months, a little boy whom my father employed in minding corn made some little models for the purpose of amusing my children. I was struck with them, and spoke to Mr. Kerr to try and get the boy into the pottery at Belleek. I am trying at the present moment to get up a subscription to send him down there, as Mr. Armstrong, the managing partner, said he would take him. If we had a school here in which that boy might be educated for two or three months very remarkable results might follow.

677. Have you not a School of Art now in the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes; but not the facilities required by this boy. You would have to pay fees there.

678. Are they not excessively small?—They are at any rate beyond the means of the boy I am speaking of.

679. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you state what they are?—I am not quite sure.

680. (*Professor Thomson.*) Would you intend that the schools should not have fees?—I think I would have a class open free to every poor student, so as to create skilled labour, for that is what we want in the country.

681. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Then does it amount to this, that your only objection to the existing system is the height of the scale of fees?—I don't say that is my only objection to it.

682. In what other way would this institute alter existing arrangements?—Well, I shall speak now from experience myself. I was a pupil for six years in the Royal Dublin Society before it was changed into a school of design, and at that time they turned out very superior artists. Indeed I could mention the names of men who were fellow students whose pictures command large prices; and I do not think, with all respect to the Royal Dublin Society, that they could turn out the same men now that they did then.

683. Then would you have an entirely different system of instruction?—I would make some change.

684. How could you go into the national competition if you had a different system of instruction from that set up for other students engaged in it?—Well, I think that is a matter of detail that could be arranged. If I had known that I would be asked these questions, I would have tried to make myself up on them; but as it is, I am taken unprepared.

685. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is not the Royal Dublin Society a purely Irish institution?—It is; but it is now a branch of South Kensington.

686. In what way; it has its own government, has it not?—I am speaking under the correction of the Chairman here. I believe it is a branch of South Kensington, at least as regards the School of Design.

687. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Does it not administer its own funds completely according to its own free will?—I think there is some check upon the outlay.

688. Is there any check upon its own funds?—Do you mean the subscriptions of the members?

689. Yes?—Well, that is not a very large sum, I believe.

690. But there is no control over it in the slightest degree?—For that particular sum, I believe not.

691. With regard to the Government grant, do you know what the control is?—I think there is a control over that. There is an audit.

692. Nothing beyond the audit?—I am not sure.

693. (*Professor Huxley.*) You have given us to understand that the Royal Dublin Society has not done its work in respect of artistic education quite as well as it should have done?—I do not think it equal to what it was when I was there.

694. And it further appears that the Royal Dublin Society is purely and entirely an Irish institution, and is not meddled with by a central government, except to see that it spends the money granted to it upon the objects for which that money was voted?—Yes.

695. A body which is exclusively under Irish government is said by yourself not to do its work well; do you think that that statement is favourable to the proposition you have put before us,

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that we should set up a fresh, entirely Irish, institution?—Well, I don't think that is fairly put, as I still contend that the School of Design is a branch of South Kensington.

696. You have already, you perceive, a body not under the control of the central government in England which you tell us does not do its work properly; does that constitute an encouragement to establish another body of the same kind?—I think if the school were newly organized, as I pointed out before, with good picture and sculpture galleries, and so on, we would do better than we did. I think it requires reform.

697. (*Professor Thomson.*) What do you regard as the main object of the proposed institution?—Well the first and foremost one is that we wish to have an institution similar to that of South Kensington established in Ireland.

698. An industrial and art museum?—Yes; I think there is not the slightest doubt we would gain one or two advantages which we have not now. If there was an institution established in Dublin like South Kensington we would get a great many objects on loan. Through Ireland there are a great many things to be got. I myself canvassed for exhibitions here, and I know that we obtained a large number of portraits, miniatures, objects of vertu, jewellery, and furniture, upon giving a guarantee for their safe custody and their being duly returned. All these sorts of things, I am sure, could be borrowed very easily. I would undertake to form a very interesting collection to-morrow for the proposed institution.

699. That is for the purpose of educating taste?—Certainly.

700. Are you aware of the constitution of the Museum at Edinburgh?—Well not very well, though I know Professor Archer and gave him some assistance in two or three matters.

701. You know there is a museum of the kind in Edinburgh?—I am quite aware. I think that institution obtained a good many things from the exhibition here.

702. Would you combine the science department along with the art department here as is the case in South Kensington?—I think so. I think that to make it all one institution would be the best course, and I would even go farther and ask the Royal Irish Academy to lend their museum.

703. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I was just going to ask you a question on that subject?—I know they look with great jealousy on this movement, but I have had a long conversation with Sir William Wilde on the subject, and I think they would listen to a proposal of moving their museum if they got better accommodation, and their individuality as a society was secured.

704. Then you would propose to amalgamate their museum and that of natural history in the Royal Dublin Society?—I certainly would if I could. I think it would be of immense advantage to have such a collection under one roof. I don't think we could interfere with the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

705. But you would move their collection of antiquities?—I would, certainly.

706. (*Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) And make it public?—I would. I think it would be of great importance to the proposed institution to have one of the finest museums of antiquities that we have, connected with it.

707. (*Professor Huxley.*) I think I understood you to say that you were secretary to the exhibitions in Dublin?—I was secretary to two exhibitions, one of which was the International Exhibition held in this city in 1865.

708. Had you anything to do with the getting up of the Exhibition Palace Building?—I was one of the promoters.

709. Then you are intimately conversant with its affairs?—I am.

710. We have been given to understand that a sum of 50,000*l.* was received from the shareholders?—Within two or three pounds of that.

711. And that that sum turned out to be inadequate for the purpose?—Oh, yes, altogether.

712. Then these shares were, as it were, so much sunk?—Altogether gone.

713. After that, was not a considerable sum raised from the bank?—30,000*l.*

714. And upon the joint and several guarantee of a number of gentlemen?—Of a number of gentlemen who were directors.

715. That additional sum, it appears, has not been recouped?—It has not.

716. And the building still remains responsible for it, does it not?—The guarantors remain responsible, but of course we consider that in point of honour they have a lien on the building, but legally speaking they have not.

717. Whose property is the building?—The property of the original shareholders.

718. Though they consider the money is as good as gone, do they retain their lien on the building?—Certainly; it is their property.

719. And the purchase money of the building, supposing that nothing intervened, would go partly towards recouping them for their shares?—Yes, it would. I was myself one of the promoters, and I have a few pounds in the concern, which I offered to give up on the occasion of the deputation to Lord Mayo, provided an institution would be formed there. But we consider that we are in honour bound to see that the guarantors are recouped their money, because they did it, not for their own personal interest, but for the benefit of the institution.

720. (*Professor Thomson.*) Did they give a guarantee without any bond on the building?—Certainly they did, as directors. I was the party that got the letter of guarantee written, and I lodged it in the Royal Bank.

721. Is there at present any legal understanding between the shareholders and the guarantors that the purchase money of the building will be used to get rid of the liability to the guarantors?

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—I am not aware of any understanding of that kind, or any agreement.

722. Is it possible that the purchase money might be paid for the building, and yet that the guarantors should remain exactly where they were?—Well, I could hardly answer that question. I should say that if the building were purchased now, it should be purchased under the Court of Chancery, and I suppose the Court of Chancery would pay the money out to the different parties. It is under the Vice-Chancellor.

723. Is the sum the guarantors have advanced simply a debt due by the company?—I would say a debt due by the company guaranteed by a certain number of the directors; but they have no mortgage on the building.

724. (*Col. Laffan.*) Still as money borrowed by the directors for the purposes of the company, and therefore due by the company, although the bank requires the additional guarantee of the directors' personal responsibility; has not the bank in addition to that security of the directors' personal responsibility also the security of the building, because the money was borrowed for the purposes of the company, and therefore every part of the company's property is liable for the debt?—Well, as a barrister I may tell you that I don't think the bank has any legal claim on the building beyond any other creditor. It has no mortgage; there was no collateral security in addition to the guarantee letter.

725. (*Professor Huxley.*) Was not the mode of operation rather the other way, that the guarantors went to the bank and said, "Lend us so much," and they (the guarantors) did what they thought fit with the money?—Precisely so.

726. So that in point of fact the company did not appear in the transaction?—The way it was done was this: the guarantors signed a guarantee letter to the Royal Bank to enable the company to overdraw their account to a certain amount, first by 10,000*l.*, and then to 30,000*l.*, which is a common thing to do in the commercial world; but there was no mortgage or written paper or agreement which gave the bank a lien on the building. I may as well explain what took place at the same time. I usggested that, in order to secure the guarantors from having the title deeds of the exhibition, or the property itself mortgaged, I would lodge, in the name of two trustees appointed by the guarantors, the leases of the building with the bank, which I did in a sealed box, and it is there to this day. These deeds could not be got at for the purpose of mortgaging the building without the consent of the trustees, the bank merely takes care of the box as it would of plate, &c., for one of its customers.

727. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then the bank have the leases?—I don't think they could refuse to give them up.

728. (*Professor Huxley.*) Supposing that the guarantors were incompetent to pay to the bank the money which it has advanced, has the bank any lien upon the building?—I don't think it has. That is my opinion. In equity they might possibly establish a claim, but not, certainly, at common law.

729. Have you a list of the gentlemen who are now guarantors?—The names of the guarantors, as far as I can remember, are the late Sir Benjamin L. Guinness, Bart., M.P., the late William Dargan, D.L., the Hon. J. P. Vereker, Gilbert Sanders, William Russell, J.P., William Foot, and Edward Fottrell, J.P. Of these the first three and the fifth signed for 30,000*l.*, and the remainder only for 20,000*l.* *H. Parkinson, Esq.* 19 Sept. 1868.

Mr. EDWARD WALSH examined. *Mr. E. Walsh.*

The witness handed in the following statement in writing:—

730. What establishment are you connected with?—Messrs. William Fry & Co., 31, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

731. What departments of your establishment are connected with science and art?—The manufacture of silk figured fringes for upholstery purposes, Irish poplins, and cabinet furniture. The application of art design to their manufactures has enabled Messrs. Fry & Co. to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers in both the English and Continental markets. Their exports are increasing yearly, and their goods find sale in the principal capitals of Europe, owing, I believe, to the excellence of the designs and material.

732. Do you consider a technical education placed within the reach of the artizan would promote the higher branches of manufactures in Ireland?—I am of opinion that the want of technical and artistic training render it difficult for workmen to carry out a design with the precise intention and meaning of the designer. I have frequently found that workmen, through want of this training and the consequent taste derived from it, have marred the effect of the design placed in their hands. The better and more artistic the designs, and the more truthfully they are rendered, the more certain will be the demand for goods of Irish manufacture in the higher and more cultivated markets of the world. At present foreign workmen possess decided advantage in the training they receive, and the museums of art examples which are open to them to study and profit by.

733. Do you consider an amalgamation of the various scientific societies in Dublin under one department desirable, and why?—I think an amalgamation would be advantageous, inasmuch as it would render them easier of access, and collectively more attractive and popular. I would advocate the delivery of lectures in the afternoon, not earlier than seven o'clock, or even half an hour later, to enable those whose avocations keep them engaged up to six or seven o'clock p.m.

734. Can you state what locality you would recommend for such a department of science and art, and your reasons, shortly?—I consider the winter garden building at Earlsfort Terrace and the grounds attached to it as the most suitable in Dublin. It is convenient, healthful, easy of approach, and the building is capable of great extension. I think it would not be out of place to state

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that I have from time to time visited the Art Museum at South Kensington, and have derived considerable benefit from each visit. I have been successful in designing the silks for upholstery purposes exhibited by Messrs. Fry & Co. at the late Paris Exhibition, for which they were awarded the first medal in their class, and were honoured with the brevet of the Emperor in recognition of the excellence of their products. I am convinced that the establishment in Dublin of an institute analogous to South Kensington would lead to the development of improved design and consequent appreciation of Irish manufactures in foreign markets.

(Signed) EDWARD WALSH.

735. (*The Chairman.*) Where do the Messrs. Fry obtain their designs?—I designed the silks they exhibited.

736. Where did you receive your education?—I was originally taught by a man who was formerly a drawing master, and was afterwards one of the masters of the Royal Dublin Society; and since then I have studied the works of Ruskin and several other authorities on design, and have visited South Kensington from time to time as I could find leisure.

737. Are there other designers besides yourself?—We had one up to within the last 12 months, but he has left us. I am the only person in the house at present engaged in designing; but we occasionally get designs from others, that is, we occasionally purchase designs from persons not connected with the establishment; but, of course, our carrying these out depends altogether on our belief as to the saleability of the article when made. Designs are sent to us that are totally unsuited to the fabric that we make; in fact, in the great majority of instances such is the case. Many of the persons that send us designs for our manufacture are not sufficiently conversant with the peculiarities of it to make designs that would be suitable.

738. Can you make any suggestions as to the improvement of their taste in design?—My idea is, that the examples of art to be seen at present at South Kensington Museum, apart from all teaching of mere drawing, are, as applied to manufactures, of the greatest importance to a person visiting them. I speak from my own experience when I say that I have never gone to South Kensington that I have not come away with some idea which might never otherwise have occurred to me.

739. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) In point of fact, you received no instruction except at those places?—None whatever, except in Dublin; but I read works on the subject of design by Ruskin, Wornum, and others.

740. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) With regard to the other designers whose designs you used, where did they come from?—We have made one or two designs by Dr. Dresser. I don't recollect that we ever made a design produced by a foreigner; but I may say that at the recent Exhibition in Paris, one of our partners who was there was complimented by the president of a jury who were

about giving their award on the peculiarity of one of our designs which was totally distinct in style from the French designs. Our designs partake largely of a conventional character; and we treat the patterns perfectly flat. As a rule, the French do not. Our partner, to whom I allude, told the foreman of the jury that we were thinking of bringing out designs in the Louis Quatorze and the Louis Seize styles; but the foreman told him that he had better not do so, but adhere to our own designs, which were more original, and not so hackneyed.

741. (*The Chairman.*) Are they made by yourselves?—The designs that we produce, my Lord, are most of them made by ourselves.

742. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I understand your evidence to go principally to the formation of a great art museum for manufacturers in Dublin?—Precisely. I believe that a collection of the best examples of art as applied to the various manufactures, textile fabrics, pottery, metal work, enamelling, and all that, would be of great value to the student and the workman. I have a great deal to do with workmen, and I have seen men through utter ignorance turn a pattern upside down, or wrong side up, and this from the want of training. I have known an instance of a wood carver getting a model to work up, and first he would do it well; but if he repeats it three or four times the results become degraded from the want of proper training.

743. Then you consider that there is no suitable museum in Dublin for such a purpose?—I don't know of any museum.

744. Is not the Museum of Irish Industry a commencement of something of the kind?—I went there and I only saw a lot of raw materials.

745. I suppose if we had such a museum in Dublin in some convenient central place that would be all we wanted; the particular locality would be of no great importance?—Of course the more accessible it is to the quarter where the working classes live the better.

746. Which would be the more eligible site, the centre of St. Stephen's Green or the Exhibition Building?—As to Stephen's Green, so far as the proposed institute would be concerned, it would not make any great difference; but it would make a great difference with respect to the Green itself, which is one of the lungs of the city.

747. Suppose the neighbourhood of the Royal Dublin Society House; is not that a central position?—I believe the Royal Dublin Society House is full at the present moment.

748. Do you think that any particular value attaches to the particular locality of the Exhibition Palace?—No, I do not.

749. You spoke of the amalgamation of societies in your evidence. How do you connect the amalgamation of the societies with the establishment of an art institution for manufactures and potteries?—For instance, if the institution in Stephen's Green were placed alongside a museum of art.

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750. Or made part of it and amalgamated with it?—Yes, amalgamated with it. I think it would be much more likely to be visited by people than it is at present.

751. You mean the museum in St. Stephen's Green?—Yes.

752. Would you include the Royal Dublin Society?—Well, I think it would be rather an advantage. I think that the drawing school there, if affiliated with the propcsed museum of art, would be an advantage to it.

753. What else belonging to the Royal Dublin Society would you amalgamate; would you amalgamate the natural history museum; what advantage would tradesmen gain by a natural history museum?—In the first place the modeller would see examples.

754. In nature?—In nature, and such as otherwise he could not possibly see without travelling to some far distant place.

755. Then you would amalgamate the School of Art and the natural history museum of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes, I think it would be of great advantage.

756. Would you attach the agricultural department?—It might remain.

757. Would you not let a ploughman see a new pattern of a plough?—Why not let him see it in Kildare Street?

758. Why not let him see the natural history museum at Kildare Street; I want to see what your reasons for amalgamating are?—I don't see that a ploughman, if he is a ploughman, will ever have much notion of becoming an artist.

759. (*Professor Thomson.*) You don't see the necessity of mixing agriculture with art; you don't see that they would borrow from one another?—I don't see at present that much advantage would result from it; it may occur to others.

760. Would you interfere with the Royal Academy in this amalgamation of societies?—The Royal Irish Academy I look on more as a collection of curiosities, of remains of Irish antiquities. I doubt very much that it could be amalgamated with any great advantage.

761. Would you propose any interference with the Royal Hibernian Academy?—I think it would be an advantage to connect it with the proposed institution, and also I think the Irish Academy of Music.

762. And the National Gallery?—And the National Gallery.

763. That would be a very extensive amalgamation?—Well, still I think it would be of service. I think it would make the institution relatively more attractive than any of them individually are at present.

764. I don't remember whether you gave any evidence as to the necessity of having this department under Irish management exclusively?—No, I said nothing about that.

765. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Supposing what you have said to be carried out, and a great museum with all these advantages to be established here, do you see any reason why it should be

under the direction exclusively of Irish management?—Well, I think it would be more popular if so managed.

766. Do you see any other reason except that?—That really is the only reason that I can see; but I do believe that it would be more popular under such management.

767. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You are acquainted with the School of Art in the Royal Dublin Society, and, of course, from your position, with the efforts which have been made to teach art in this country. Is it your opinion that young men and young women learning to make patterns and to study art in that manner would improve more by being confined to a competition amongst themselves, or by their taking part in an extended competition amongst English and Scotch people?—I cannot see any objection to their competing with others, for I think mere competition amongst themselves in drawing taught at school cannot be productive of any great advantage. I think that whatever they are taught they should as far as possible be taught with an aim to the ultimate use to which it is to be applied. For instance, it is quite possible that a person at the Dublin Society School might be taught drawing thoroughly well, and yet on coming to paint patterns might know nothing about it. In the case of patterns for carpets, I have known instances of patterns being sent to a carpet manufacturer which it was found utterly impracticable to carry out. It is so with all branches of manufacture. The person who attempts to apply art to manufacture should be conversant to a considerable extent with the necessities and peculiarities of the manufacture; and I think that technical teaching, in addition to a museum of good examples of art would be of very great use in that way.

768. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) How would you propose to supply that technical teaching?—By lectures not later than 7 o'clock in the afternoon, or earlier than 4 or 5 o'clock. Lectures at an earlier hour than that are utterly valueless to that class of people.

769. Would you have these lectures at the proposed museum?—In a hall for the purpose.

770. Have you any other reason except sentiment for supposing that a purely Irish department would be more popular. What solid advantages would we gain by purely local isolation?—I think it would attract more people to it here. It would not affect me in the least, because I should not care under whose management it was, provided the teaching was beneficial; but I think, considering everything, such an arrangement would be more popular.

771. Would not such local management and teaching have a tendency to make people turn their minds exclusively to Ireland, so that they would become more provincial and less disposed to go abroad in the world?—Well, I think there is a great deal of the population going into the wide world at present. As a rule we are not a stay-at-home people at all.

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772. But you would not keep them at home or make them stay at home more?—No; but I would, if possible, create manufacturers so as to place at the disposal of persons who would start manufactures in the country a more skilled class of workmen and workwomen than they can obtain here at present, and in that way a number of persons might be employed in the country who otherwise would have to seek employment elsewhere.

773. But supposing that that skilled labour found better vent in England why keep it at home?—Certainly not.

774. Then why keep it at home when learning, why should it not compete with English labour?—But who is to pay? How is the student to find means to go abroad to learn?

775. The same means that the student in the country parts of England finds of doing so?—If the same means were given it might answer.

776. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Assuming that we had all the advantages of a museum situated in London, Dr. Haughton's question is, what advantage would be obtained by an exclusively Irish management in Dublin, as compared with the present management of such means of education in England?—My answer to that was, that I believe if the institution were exclusively managed here, it would be more popular and would attract a greater number.

777. Might it not be more popular but much less efficient?—That would of course depend on who was put to manage it, and also on the efficiency of the lecturers, and the excellence of the examples of art placed before the students. Of course, if the examples of art placed in the museum here were inferior to those at South Kensington, the results would be inferior in proportion.

778. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you know anything about the system in Edinburgh?—I do not.

779. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you mean that the course of instruction in art that you have referred to should be something in addition to what is now given in the ordinary art schools?—I think so. What I mean is that I think there ought to be technical instruction which would enable persons who had simply learned drawing to apply what they had learned to some useful and practical purpose.

780. You must first teach them to draw?—Precisely.

781. And to paint?—I do not see why the technical instruction should not go hand in hand with the other.

782. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think that the pupil who had passed through a school of that kind in Dublin here, would have a very great advantage in getting employment?—I think he would.

783. As things stand at present, do you think the best pupils of the School of Design here have any advantage whatever in getting employment?—I can tell you this, that frequently we have received designs, particularly from young ladies who are taught in the School of Art. In the great majority of instances

these were not suitable for the material that we produce. It would require some little experience or some teaching on the part of some person who understood the nature of the manufacture that we are engaged on, in order to enable them to make designs that would be suitable. My own idea with reference to that is, that a school of art is, after all, scarcely the place to go to for pattern or designs. I think that when students leave a a school of design then they are more likely than before to get employment, for it is natural for manufacturers to have a dislike to going to a school where people are being taught drawing, to bespeak designs, because there is nothing to prevent other manufacturers from entering the school and seeing what is being done by the students, and manufacturers are very often, I think, jealous about the designs that they produce. For instance, we register our designs immediately on producing them, in order to prevent them being pirated, finding it necessary to do so.

784. Would you consider a school of design a good place to get designs from after the students had gone through their education there?—Well, I think a design is a thing totally apart from mere ability for drawing. A man may draw a very good picture; but designing is a different function altogether.

785. (*Professor Thomson.*) Have you any idea what is the value of designs—what amount of money is expended in Dublin in that kind of art-work?—Well, I cannot say that we have much. I don't know what other manufacturers do, but we ourselves have paid to external designers as much as 5*l.*, 10*l.*, and 20*l.* for designs.

786. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Then designing for special arts is really a trade in itself?—It does not follow; but really most people who take up the profession of designers design for some particular class.

787. That is what I mean?—I have known designers for both carpet and silk fabrics to be applied to for designs for totally different purposes; and I have also known some designers to produce mural decorations.

788. Would it not be better for manufacturers to educate their own designers, to get them thoroughly instructed in drawing, and then to educate them in the technical part of their own special branch of manufactures?—Whom are they to employ to do that?

789. To see that the persons that they take from the art schools are first thoroughly instructed in drawing; is it not right that the manufacturers themselves should teach the people whom they are going to employ?—You see manufacturers without going to all that trouble can get designers ready made to their hand. For instance, if a manufacturer wants to employ a designer he has nothing to do but go to London or Paris and get one at once without the trouble of training him.

790. Are you aware that in the old schools of design they attempted very largely to educate designers, porcelain painters, for instance, and that the system completely failed. There was

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no employment for the pupils that were turned out?—I am not aware of that.

791. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you acquainted with the system of examination which now obtains in the Science and Art Department?—Not accurately. I have heard that the works of the various pupils in the schools throughout the country are sent to South Kensington to be examined.

(*Capt. Donnelly.*) Professor Huxley is speaking of a different thing—of the science examinations.

(*Witness.*) I mean the drawings of the pupils.

792. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that in both cases the examiner in London knows nothing of the pupils, or from whence the works proceed; whether they be productions of art, or answers to questions in science?—That I have heard.

793. And therefore his decision is necessarily quite independent of any knowledge of the pupils, or from whence the competing designs, or papers, proceed?—Yes.

794. Would you think a system of that kind, where all these different works are brought into competition one with another, under the eye of a perfectly impartial person who has no knowledge—even were he disposed to be partial—of the place from whence the designs proceeded, preferable or the reverse to a system of local examination; for example, do you think that any object that is attained by the present mode of examination could be better attained by restricting the examiners for Ireland to Irish produce?—Well, I think it would be necessary to establish a standard of merit in works exhibited by the Irish pupils, precisely the same as that which obtains in England; and also advisable that the same examiners should examine both works.

795. Do you think there is any way of obtaining that object except that which at present exists?—I think I have stated before, that my idea was, that an institute here would be more popular and more likely to attract pupils, if it were under Irish management.

796. Yes, but if it be under Irish management it must conduct its own examinations?—It might conduct its own, but would it be inconsistent with that for the gentlemen who examine the works of art exhibited at South Kensington to examine the works exhibited here as well.

797. Certainly not, but if the examiners who examine in London were to have to come over here, would they not be simply doing what they do now with the disadvantage of not having the Irish works to compare with English ones at the same time?—I see what you mean.

(*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) And knowing that they were Irish.

798. (*The Chairman.*) Would the prizes gained in a competition limited to Irish students be as valuable as those which had been gained in a general competition?—If the same standard of examination were applied to the works, I don't see why they should not.

799. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) How would that be ascertained?—Would not the examiners determine it?

(*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) No; impossible. If you have 200 people competing, the standard will be higher than if only 20 people were competing.

800. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Would it not be more honourable for a pupil to obtain a prize in a competition with 500 students consisting indiscriminately of English, Irish, and Scotch?—I do not think the mere getting of a standard medal or books, or so forth, is of the same value as if the teaching of the pupils were of a more practical character, and such as could be turned to a more practical account.

801. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Take the case of two persons going to seek employment in the manufacturing districts of England, one with a certificate given to him from an Irish institution, and the other with a certificate from South Kensington, the Irish certificate indicating that he had been successful as against a limited number of competitors in Ireland, and the other that he had been successful against an unlimited number of English, Irish, and Scotch; would not any manufacturer be disposed to give the preference to the certificate of merit in the unlimited competition?—Well, my opinion on that point is that the English manufacturer would attach more importance to the general certificate, inasmuch as Kensington has a reputation already made; but at the same time I do think that an institute managed here would be of advantage, even supposing that the results were sent from here to be adjudicated upon in South Kensington.

802. (*Professor Huxley.*) I shall put a question to you that I put to another witness previously. Would you like to see an imperial system of examination and a local system of teaching?—Precisely. I cannot see why the works of our pupils could not be examined at the other side, in the same way as the students of another college or university might come to Trinity College to be examined. We might be taught elsewhere and examined there.

803. (*Professor Thomson.*) But if the examining body be also a great teaching body, as at South Kensington—that is, if the examining be closely connected with the teaching—don't you think that anyone coming from another school to the examination would be at a disadvantage?—I don't understand.

804. You would have two systems—the English and the Irish—which would then be separate. The examination is closely connected with the English system. Don't you think the pupils from Ireland at the general examination would be rather at a disadvantage if Ireland were under a different system of local teaching?—Of course the judgment of the examiners would be altogether dependent on the works placed before them. That would be the test.

805. Yes, but still the teaching would be slightly different?—It might perhaps get greater originality. If the same teachers teach all of course there must be a mannerism in the works of

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the pupils, which I think would be obviated by having a distinct school.

806. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Is not the teaching now entirely under the control of the localities?—Why not have the teaching local?

807. But is it not so at present?—Yes, but I understood I was asked if it would not be better to have it local than otherwise.

808. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) To have the teaching local and the examinations general?—That is what I think would be best.

809. Is not that the present system?—But my principal object in coming here was to impress on you the necessity that I believe exists for a museum of art collections.

810. (*Professor Huxley.*) As I understand what you have said, in your mind the establishment of a separate department in Ireland analogous to the Science and Art Department of London is altogether subordinate to the establishment of a good museum where students can have an opportunity of seeing the best works of art?—I think the teaching and the lectures should be in connection with that museum. I don't think that museum would be of any great value without proper exponents of the merits of the various objects.

811. Quite so; but supposing that a good museum were established in Dublin, and that you had, in connexion with it, a thoroughly good art school, on the same principle as the most celebrated art schools in the country, in order to enable the students to make a complete use of the things contained in that museum, would it then be of much importance, as a mere matter of government, whether a special department were formed here or not?—It may probably not make the least difference; but I believe a local school governed by Irishmen would be more popular and more likely to attract the class of people whom we want to improve.

812. You have at present, as you are doubtless aware, the local school of the Royal Dublin Society. Supposing that that school had larger funds and larger means, and were in connexion with a thoroughly good museum, would that meet your views?—Provided it were sufficiently enlarged.

813. Quite so.—If you can imagine, or allow me to imagine an institution precisely analogous to South Kensington placed in Dublin, that is exactly what I think would be of use.

814. Yes, but I am afraid there is a confusion of ideas about South Kensington. South Kensington is a museum, to begin with—a very fine museum indeed; and that is a part of it which you are all unanimous in wishing to have something like in Dublin. But in addition to that it is the seat of a department of the Government; that is to say, the Science and Art Branch which is immediately under the superintendence of the Lord President of the Privy Council. It is further the seat of an Art School which differs from the ordinary Art Schools only in so far as it trains teachers as well as scholars; and it is further the

central office of a great system of examination in science and art which spreads all over the country. Now how much of that complicated institution do you wish to see transferred to Dublin? —Well, in the first place I would have as much of the museum as possible. Then, as far as possible, I would have a drawing school and a school for educating teachers as well. But I think it would be better, if possible, that the governing body should be Irish because that would be more popular, as I said before, with the class of people that we want to attract. *Mr. E. Walsh.* 19 Sept. 1868.

815. Then in that case you would wish to have a mode of government analogous to that of South Kensington. In order to avoid any confusion of ideas, I wish to point out exactly what it means. If you wished to carry out the analogy with South Kensington completely you would have to create an officer of the Government with a staff of Government officials under him. You perceive that you would leave no room whatever for any local committee of Irish gentlemen?—Well, there is a difficulty there that requires some little time to consider.

Monday, 21st September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

HENRY COLE, Esq., C.B., Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, and Director of the South Kensington Museum examined. *H. Cole, Esq., C.B.* 21 Sept. 1868.

816. (*Chairman.*) What office do you hold?—I hold two offices, one, that of Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, and the other, General Superintendent or Director of the Kensington Museum.

817. You have read the minute of the 22d May 1868?—Yes.

818. What do you consider to be the scope of that minute?—It appears by the first paragraph that Her Majesty's Government has decided to constitute a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland, with the object of bringing into harmonious action all existing institutions in Ireland receiving State grants for Science and Art; and then the minute requests certain Com-

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missioners to consider various institutions receiving State aid in relation to the Science and Art Schools in Ireland now receiving grants through the Science and Art Department, and to form a plan for the formation of a Department in Ireland, the permanent head of which shall be a secretary and director resident in Dublin, with a sufficient staff, who will report to the head of the Education Department. It would seem from this minute that certain broad principles are settled, and that the precise point is to frame a plan to carry out what is already settled.

819. Are you acquainted with the six institutions there named?—Yes, and have been so for years.

820. Do they receive Parliamentary grants through the Science and Art Department?—Not all.

821. State what do?—The Royal Irish Academy does not receive a grant through the Science and Art Department; and the Irish National Gallery, too, obtains its funds direct, I believe, from the Treasury. After Mr. Bruce's visit there was some correspondence between the Department and the Treasury upon the subject of bringing together these votes. In March 1865 the Treasury were of opinion that it would not be desirable at present to adopt the proposal made by the Science and Art Department, to bring under a separate division the estimates for all the institutions connected with Science and Art in Ireland, inclusive of those for the Royal Irish Academy and the National Gallery of Ireland, but that the matter should be reserved for future consideration.

822. State which institutions do, and the amounts?—The full details on that subject will be found in the estimates. It appears hardly necessary to go much into those details; but in answer to your Lordship's question I may mention that for the Royal Dublin Society the vote of this year for organization was 2,185*l.*, for the Botanical Gardens, Dublin, 1,950*l.*, for the maintenance of Leinster Lawn, 200*l.*, for the Museum of Natural History, Dublin, 1,485*l.*, and for the library of the society, 1,300*l.*; the estimates for each of these branches being kept separately. Then the next institution is the Royal College of Science, recently organized, imperfectly in action, which will obtain this year 6,263*l.* The Royal Hibernian Academy receives what it has done for many years past, 300*l.* The Royal Zoological Society of Ireland continues to receive 1,500*l.* Then the other institutions mentioned in the minute which do not get their votes through the instrumentality and on the parliamentary responsibility of the Lord President are the Royal Irish Academy and the Irish National Gallery.

823. What are the present relations of the Royal Dublin Society with the Department?—Administratively the Department receives the demands of the Royal Dublin Society according to the principles of expenditure which resulted from the Commission, and the Department having discussed them, it desirable, the Lord President accedes to them and recommends them to Parliament, sending over occasionally some inspector to

clear up, discuss, and report upon any points where it may seem necessary. The same mode of action applies to each of the other institutions. I may say that all, with the exception of the Royal Hibernian Academy, act in harmonious relation with the Science and Art Department. Since Mr. Bruce's visit in the year 1865, when the present mode of action and the present mode of expenditure were more or less settled, I have reason to think that those relations have been perfectly harmonious, with the exception of the Royal Hibernian Academy, which wants what various Lord Presidents have thought it ought not to have, and shows an indisposition to bring the value of its grant to any practical test. Accordingly it continues to go on receiving 300*l.* a year under an arrangement imperfectly carried out.

824. Do you consider that those relations require any change?—In principle none. I think that although perhaps you would hardly start a system exactly like that which exists, still finding it in action, and having found a mode of working it harmoniously, I am of opinion that no changes are necessary in principle.

825. Have you any statement to make with regard to the Royal Dublin Society's library?—I should like, with the permission of the Commission, just to take each of these institutions *seriatim* which I have visited more or less since my recent visit, and to tell the Commission of the difference that I find between the present time and 1865. In respect of the Royal Dublin Society, it seems to me to be quite alive, compared with what it was. Its premises look tidy instead of seedy beyond measure. The various branches of it, as far as they have funds at their disposal, seem to me to be going on satisfactorily, and to be administered well. In respect of the Natural History branch, I have only one suggestion to make, and it is that some additional amount should be granted to enable them to have a more perfect system of labelling; and I learn from Dr. Carte that before he could show the birds and creatures which are already the property of the Natural History Museum it would take him seven or eight years, with his present force, to stuff them. I cannot see any reason why they should not be stuffed in a year or two at the utmost. Both of these items are a mere matter of increased expenditure, not large, but desirable. The only other suggestion I have to make with reference to the Natural History Museum is that it should follow the example of its neighbour opposite, the National Gallery of Pictures, and open its doors after two o'clock on Sundays. I believe that it might be made exceedingly attractive and useful to the people of Dublin, particularly in the winter, when they do not go to the Zoological Gardens, which are open on Sunday. As respects the library, I have nothing to remark upon it excepting that I think it might be better watched with a view to the prevention of fire. If Dublin has a fire brigade I should recommend that the responsibility of preventing the increase of a fire, in case it should arise, should be put upon the fire brigade or upon the police, as is done at South Kensington. I can foresee that when possible it may

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be desirable to remove the library out of the house, but that does not appear to me to be an urgent question at this moment. The accommodation for readers is quite as good as it is at the British Museum, and I see nothing to object to in it. The members have a room to themselves, which I suppose is comfortable; the public have a room; and ladies have a room of their own. They seem to have a system of keeping up a printed catalogue, and it seems to be made up to the last year. I see that the question is budding up again of having a botanical museum. It has been proposed, at least, to put it in the most beautiful part of the Glasnevin Gardens; but as the success of some of the recent buildings there is not remarkable, as regards beauty or congruity with the character of the gardens, I think it would be much to be deplored if the museum buildings were put in the midst of those gardens; and I cannot have any doubt at all that a botanical museum such as is contemplated, which, I presume, would be something analogous to the Kew Museum, would be far better connected with the Natural History Museum in Dublin than carried two or three miles out of town to Glasnevin Gardens. In fact I have no doubt whatever that for scientific purposes, and for any practical use to be made of it by the citizens and students, its being in Dublin in connexion with the Natural History Museum would be of manifold greater advantage than if it were taken to Glasnevin. I find at the Royal Dublin Society a new arrangement of ethnographical specimens. The cases are not nearly filled. It has been whispered to me that there is another ethnographical collection in Dublin, much more valuable, and that it might be desirable to put the two together under proper arrangements. I cannot have any doubt that the dispersion of collections of the same kind is a waste of power, costly and inconvenient to the public. I believe that Captain Cook's collection is in Trinity College, and, as it does not tie itself up much with the educational functions of that learned body, if proper diplomacy were exercised, and a careful adjustment of interests made, I am told that Trinity College possibly would entertain the proposal of uniting it with this or any other collection. That is all I have to say about the Royal Dublin Society.

826. Have you anything to say with respect to the Royal Hibernian Academy?—It is now open. The Commission visited it last week. I happened to be present. I don't think we found any person there besides ourselves. They open it, I think, in the evening for 1*d.*, and I believe they attract some numbers there. I have nothing whatever to say against such an exhibition, if conducted by parties who like it, and who propose to get advantages out of it in selling their pictures—not a word to say. I think it is far better that any part of the public should have such pictures than none at all. That may seem paradoxical, but black bread is better than none; and so, I think, if people like to pay a penny to see those pictures there, they get more good out of such an exhibition than out of whiskey. But I cannot conceive that it is an object for the State much to

encourage it; at the same time, as the Hibernian Academy has its 300*l.* a year, I would not be an advocate for taking it away; but I would try, if possible, to make a better use of it. It is of no use kicking against the pricks in respect of Irish art. If an Irishman becomes an eminent man, like Mulready, Maclise, or Foley, or any other such men, he must be allowed, in the nature of things, to go where he pleases. You cannot keep him in a small place with 300,000 people who don't spend much money in the purchase of such things; and therefore, though nothing whatever is to be said against local Irish artists who find it their interest to remain in Dublin, not being Mulreadys or Maclises, or the like, if they wish to have an academy, by all means help them in a kindly way to have it, but don't affect to think it a fine thing, and for the sake of the sentiment give a quantity of State money to it which would be much better given elsewhere. The Royal Hibernian Academy desire to be like the Royal Academy in London, and to have a school of art—that is, a school of art, I think they call it, or at all events of drawing from the figure. As I said, if they like to have it nobody can say anything against it; but to say that there is any person competent there to teach the figure, as shown in the pictures they exhibit, which is the test, I venture to think is a very doubtful case. And the Royal Hibernian Academy, from a sentimental rather than a logical point of view, have steadfastly resisted exhibiting their works in connexion with the schools of art, where there is sound deedy work going on. It was proposed when the last investigation took place—and, as the Commissioners are aware, we are constantly in a state of chronic investigation here,—within my experience of 15 years, about every three years there is some kind of examination or another—but at the last that took place it was proposed that the young Irish artists who were affiliated to the Royal Hibernian Academy should not draw the figure until they had learned to draw outlines—fair outlines. But that was thought an insult. And accordingly they have resisted anything of the kind, and they want to draw the human figure when they can't draw this tumbler properly. Then it was said, "At all events, if you want to draw from the "antique, or if you want to draw the human figure, exhibit your "drawings with the other works of the schools of art that are "supported by the State." That again was insult added to injury. In my opinion there is nothing to be done with the Royal Hibernian Academy. In point of truth it would be real justice to Ireland to take the money away and apply it to something else, but that would be a drastic measure which might be considered as going too far; and if that 300*l.* a year is still to remain in their hands, I should say better constrain them to spend the whole of it in making that exhibition, such as it is, as popular as possible to the greatest number of people.

827. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) That is to spend the whole in the exhibition, and none in teaching?—Yes, the teaching is really of the smallest use.

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828. (*The Chairman.*) Have you anything to say with respect to the Royal Irish Academy?—I am sorry to say that the only institution that I have visited which seems not to have progressed during the last three years is the Royal Irish Academy. I think above all the institutions that are in Ireland, it being so specially characteristic of the country, and having such an inestimable possession as it has, it is, owing to reasons which I cannot fathom, in a shabby and discreditable condition. You have at the Royal Irish Academy the nucleus of a collection which in its own local features would match the collection at Naples, and beat that at Rome, I believe. You have a collection of various pre-historic things, as well as of things within the knowledge of man, quite unique. Well, what happened at my last visit? Those singularly beautiful and rare bronzes, surface plates—whatever use they may have been, for I don't pretend to say, but members well know what I allude to—of the most exquisite workmanship of a people, perhaps, of a thousand years ago—I found the floor strewed with them. They were covered with dust, and when I asked why they were there, having been removed out of cases in the museum, I was told that it was to make room for some printed books, and that, as far as I could make out, was a matter of policy. Now, I really felt my feelings much angered at the notion that any quantity of printed books, which are repeatable things and obtainable things, whether given or purchased, should have turned out of their places things absolutely unique. I wonder that some members of the Royal Irish Academy were not in rebellion on the subject; but I am only speaking as an outsider visiting the collection. I don't hesitate to say at all, if my opinion be worth anything, that I should spend any sum of money—of public money—in making the collection of those antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy as useful, as intelligible, and as open as possible to the public. If it cost 5,000*l.* to do it I should think that the money was well spent, and a credit to all the parties concerned. I think that a somewhat analogous course should be followed with reference to the library of the Royal Irish Academy. I am told that there are officers who are paid some wretched pittance to look after these two things. I think the librarian gets perhaps 20*l.* a year; and I don't know whether the curator, who has some other functions to perform, has not the same moderate income. But I really do insist, that if Ireland, no matter how, is in possession of such an inestimable collection as I view these old things to be, in the Royal Irish Academy, and if it be impossible—as I have no doubt it is impossible—for private subscriptions to keep the things in proper order, I have not the least hesitation in saying that the State ought to come in and do it. And I don't think it would be at all difficult to establish extremely peaceable and amicable arrangements with the Royal Irish Academy in causing it to be done. It is a mere definition of work to be done—paying for it—and seeing that Parliament have a report that it is done; and

if there be any pleasure in the Royal Irish Academy keeping in its own hands the patronage as to keepers and curators and attendants, and so on, I see no difficulty at all in allowing them to have as much as they please to take. I cannot conceive any reasons, even the strongest reasons on behalf of the Irish public, against putting the thing into right order. I believe that the space where they are is wholly insufficient. If a fire happened there the whole place might be burned down; and everybody who is in the slightest degree responsible for the building should never leave the Government alone until they got fire-proof premises. I am told that even in respect of security against robbers the place is not very safe; but I am quite sure, having had to look at fire-proof buildings very often during my official career, that the place and its contents would be lost in no time if a fire did occur there. I should therefore not hesitate a bit—although this may perhaps be like drawing a tooth—to move the whole collection away from where it now is, and to erect a building worthy to receive it, putting it in charge of the Royal Irish Academy. I think, if that were done, that there are other things which the Royal Irish Academy might well do. There is a great quantity of monumental remains throughout Ireland which want more or less looking after. If they are dug up, of course it is no sin to take them out of the field and bring them to the Academy. But things that belong to a spot are sacred to the various spots; and my opinion is, that when they make casts to show Irish ornaments and crosses they should not send them to the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The first thing they should do would be to have a good collection and exhibition of them in Dublin. Therefore I think, only using the word archæology broadly, archæology is the function of the Royal Irish Academy. I think they have inestimable materials for having a good exhibition and a good museum; and though the cost should be as much as it is at Edinburgh or anywhere else, I should consider it public money very well spent to get it and preserve it.

829. What is the cost at Edinburgh?—I think the cost of Edinburgh Industrial Museum now is 5,800*l.* a year.

830. (*Professor Huxley.*) To what body is that grant made?—It is made on behalf of the Industrial Museum, and the officer is appointed by the Lord President.

831. Have you any wish to have it as a matter of evidence that the grant is not made to the Royal Society of Edinburgh?—No, it is not made to that society. Perhaps this would not be a bad opportunity just to state my faith about what is called justice to Ireland in the question of promoting museums and teaching science and art.

832. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Political justice?—No; no politics. I think there are several reasons, and strong ones, why Ireland in the promotion of science and art should receive more liberal public grants than are made to Edinburgh or Liverpool, or Manchester or Birmingham, or Glasgow, or other

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places the population of which is greater than that of Dublin. Perfect justice to Ireland, from one point of view, would treat Dublin like Birmingham, &c.; but I think there are good reasons and good arguments why it should not be treated like Birmingham. The first is, that I feel Great Britain owes every possible compensation to Ireland for the years of tyranny and injustice to which Ireland has been subjected.

833. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Oh, that is politics.

(*Mr. Cole.*) Well, you will not object to my stating—as it fortifies my argument—that I find a cabinet minister, Sir Stafford Northcote, saying only a few days ago, "I feel that we owe a "debt to Ireland, not only because she is a part of the nation in "which we are all equally interested, but more especially "because she is a part of the nation towards which we pursued "in former times a policy which ought to make us blush. I "for one will never conceal my opinion that the course of policy "pursued towards Ireland during the time the penal laws were "in existence, was such as ought to make England ashamed of "herself." Now I don't speak merely as an official, but from a sentiment as a tax payer that I am defending the expenditure of public money on Ireland. I say that Dublin has a right to have more public money spent upon her than Birmingham or Glasgow.

834. (*Professor Huxley.*) In speaking of injustice to Ireland, do you refer largely to the discouragement given to Irish manufacturers?—I presume that followed from the politics.

835. As a matter of fact?—Yes, as a matter of fact.

(Here the room was cleared in order that the Commissioners might decide whether this line of examination should proceed. On re-opening,)

The Chairman, addressing the witness, said, The Commissioners request that you will proceed with your statement.

(*Mr. Cole.*)—I have quoted briefly some remarks made by a present Cabinet Minister; but in justice to my former chiefs, Lord Granville and Mr. Bruce, I am bound to say that they held the same opinion, namely, that Ireland was not to be treated with strict logic, and that it had claims for a different kind of treatment. That was emphatically Mr. Bruce's opinion when he visited these institutions three years ago. A second reason why I think that Dublin should be treated differently from Manchester, or any great collection of people in England, is, that unhappily the sea flows for 64 miles between the two countries, which physically separates Dublin more from London than Glasgow, Manchester, and other distant parts of England. I think, therefore, that there should be great liberality, but that there should be no waste and no jobbery, and that great pains should be taken if possible to keep out that element, or at all events to have as little of it as the frailty of human nature will permit. There are other reasons that I could give the Commissioners in reference to that subject, but with which I will not trouble them. I would only say it seems to me that, if the expenditure

of public money is to be increased for the promotion of science and art in Dublin, some measure should be taken to induce the people of Ireland to come up to see the collections. I think it would not be impossible to have local organizations to promote visits from all parts of Ireland systematically. I have no doubt that when the agricultural shows especially are held here, it would be directly profitable to the great landlords, and other persons who are interested in spreading intelligence, to take some steps for increasing the number of persons that come from different parts of Ireland systematically to see those shows and be instructed by them. The tillers of Irish soil are often very ignorant. A similar effort was made last year in connexion with the Paris Exhibition; and I hardly know of a more interesting volume than that which has been published by the working people who went to Paris. Those visits were organized by the Society of Arts, just as they could be organized by other societies; and I think it was good public policy for the State to assist a little.

836. (*The Chairman.*) Have you visited the National Gallery, and have you any suggestion to make with reference to it?—I think the National Gallery is going on admirably. I think Mr. Mulvany deserves great credit for the tact with which he competes with the National Gallery in London, and occasionally gets pictures which, if the longest purse won the day, ought to have been obtained for London, but which I am happy to say are now in Dublin. I think there is no city of any of the countries of Europe (except great capitals) with which I am acquainted, that has so comprehensive and creditable a gallery of pictures as you have now in Dublin. Of course additions may be made, and will constantly be made.

837. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) To the building, I presume you mean?—No, to the collection of pictures. The building will be large enough for many years. The only suggestion I have to make is that the authorities of the National Gallery in Dublin should sufficiently bombard the various authorities in London to give over to them, as a loan if you please, a sufficient collection of pictures representing British art—English and Irish art. There is a plethora of works in the hands of different institutions in London—some in the Kensington Museum under the Lord President, and a great quantity in the Kensington Museum in charge of the Trustees of the National Gallery in London. The Sheepshanks collection could spare some, and the Vernon collection also some, without the slightest damage to the collections themselves, but rather to the improvement of them. The Turner collection is choked up with abundance; and I hope the National Gallery of Ireland will persistently insist on having an exhibition of British pictures, which could be made without any cost to the State, and for which there is ample room whenever they come. In connexion with that I should say that it would be the most interesting to Dublin to have a collection which should last, say, a couple of years, and then be changed for another collection. I think the stores of pictures that are in the possession

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of the public would admit of at least three collections being made representing British art, and they might circulate into those local galleries that have sufficient accommodation to receive them.

838. (*The Chairman.*) What is your opinion as to the working of the Royal College of Science?—The Royal College of Science was reorganized in accordance with the report of a commission a year or so ago. Dublin possesses what no other part of the United Kingdom at present has, and that is, a college which, if properly worked, is thoroughly industrial in its object, and likely to be of the highest value. I am sorry that circumstances have paralyzed the fitting of it up. I hope they will be removed. At present it is in such a state of imperfection, for want of accommodation and proper arrangements, that it has not a fair chance of working. I much deplore that the course of action agreed to by the Treasury, and recommended by the Department, of placing the educational part of the administration in the hands of a dean, as in University College, has not been followed. Whilst I think that the theory of the College of Science in Dublin promises fruits that would be quite satisfactory, I feel certain that unless there is in some way or other harmony introduced in working that theory into practice, the whole thing will be an egregious failure. I have nothing to suggest at present, except that as soon as possible its industrial specimens which are not wanted for the teaching in the college should be removed. I think also it would be well to move out of its galleries, as soon as may be, the geological collection—a collection which is partly illustrative of the Survey, and partly a general geological collection, containing many specimens that came from England. It seems a little absurd, that while Dr. Carte should show you fine specimens of the plesiosaurus and other things, you should find similar specimens with the Geological collections of the Survey. In my opinion the sooner they are moved out the better; and I can conceive no better treatment than that of attaching them to the Museum of Natural History, already established, opposite Merrion Square.

839. Have you any remarks to make with reference to the Zoological Society?—I am happy to say that the gardens of the Royal Zoological Society are thriving, and that the additional public grants that have been made since 1865 seem to have produced good results. I have only heard whispers of other wants on which I don't feel myself competent to pass any opinion; but it happens that when a certain result has been obtained, of course everybody is hungry for something more. I have no other suggestion to make about the Zoological Society except this, that when they have beasts that can be stuffed I think it would be fair that they should be well stuffed and sent to Dr. Carte. I think as these beasts are really the produce of public money, and as you have already in Dublin a Natural History Museum, there should be some united action between the two institutions, and something better shown than that stuffed creature which is called "the lion" in the Natural History

Museum. A better lion could be furnished by the intelligence of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society.

840. Have you any observation to make with respect to the Science and Art Schools?—The Science and Art Schools in Ireland are to be considered in relation to these institutions with the view of framing the plan mentioned. As far as I interpret these words they seem to mean that the administration of the Science and Art Schools in Ireland shall be distinct from that of the schools in the other parts of the United Kingdom. If this is a right interpretation I think it would be great injustice to Ireland to make them so. The Schools of Art in Ireland at present are working quite as well as the schools in the other parts of the United Kingdom. You have had an instance lately of the master of a Dublin school getting one of the second prizes for the excellence of his school; and all the schools take medals and prizes in a fair stand-up competition. I think if you were to measure them only among themselves you would lower that standard of their excellence; and I wish the administrator good luck who may have to do it. At the present time we sometimes hear the words, "Ireland for the Irish," but I am not quite clear whether that cry is sound. In connexion with the Schools of Art for Ireland, were these schools for the Irish only, instead of having St. Martin's District School in London, and the schools at Darlington, Torquay, Gloucester, Dundee, Kidderminster, Leamington, Halifax, and some others taught by Irish teachers, those poor creatures I think would be starving here; at all events they would not be teaching Irish Schools of Art. According to the wants of Ireland settled by the Irish, the Schools of Art in Ireland, at Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Dublin, Belfast, and Waterford, are the only Schools of Art which exist and are already taught by Irish teachers; so that those gentlemen who are efficiently doing their work in England would be turned to something else perhaps. I don't think that would be for the advantage of the schools, or for the advantage of the arts in Ireland. In addition to these students there are 11 students who have been trained partly in Ireland, and afterwards in the training schools in London, and who have become private practitioners. I don't know where they are, but they were teachers in the Schools of Art, and are now making their way in the world, I suppose as artists. My department has received a remonstrance against any change in the system from the students of the School of Art in Dublin, stating that they would look with sorrow upon any system which cut them off from the national competition. (*See Appendix, F.*, p. 602.) With respect to the Schools of Science, the same observations apply to them in a somewhat different form. If it be possible to manage them in this country I think they ought to be part of the national system. I am sorry to say that it is very difficult, and that if one looked merely to the comfort of the Science and Art Department, the best thing that could happen tomorrow would be that the Irish Schools of Science should be dissociated from the national system. The report presented to

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parliament this year states some facts about some of the Schools of Science in Ireland, which show how very difficult it would be to administer a separate system. Of course there is a further consideration that if you have a separate administration for Schools of Art and Schools of Science you will nearly double the cost of administration. You must have separate papers and separate examiners; and it would cost just as much to prepare a paper for half a dozen students as it does for 600. Further, if the Schools of Science are cut off from the present system the Irish students will not have the opportunity of going up to the Jermyn Street School of Mines. I believe the student first placed, a sort of Admirable Crichton who has passed in about 15 different subjects this year, is an Irishman, and he thinks it will better his fortunes to go and complete his education in Jermyn Street rather than remain in Dublin. Of course this would be impossible, or at least I don't see daylight to make it possible, if you were to dissever the present action from the national system.

841. Is there any other institution which you wish to make a remark upon?—Yes, there is one on which I can only speak as a private individual, because the subject has had but little official relationship with my department, and that is the subject of music. There is in Dublin, I believe, an Academy of Music; I think it calls itself the Royal Academy of Music. I am speaking unofficially; although, perhaps, I am entitled even to have an official opinion, as Mr. Disraeli lately declared that he thought music was an object worthy of national culture; and I venture with all humility to agree with so high an authority. I think it is. I think that if at any time we have a national training school for teaching music, properly available for the whole of the United Kingdom, for the reason of the 64 miles of sea which I have given, I think there should be a branch in Dublin. A national training school for music, to be effectually conducted, ought absolutely to repudiate, in my opinion, any reliance upon self-supporting systems. The object of a training school is to find out those persons that have musical aptitude, who may be the poorest of the poor, and to train them for the good of the community. If you depend upon the self-supporting system you are besieged by people who think they have got these gifts, and who are willing to pay money for the cultivation of them, and you cannot carry out the main object of the institution in its purity. Therefore my own opinion would be to have all the instruction at a national academy of music, given at public cost; to have it at least gratuitously; and to have admission to it absolutely upon the merit and qualifications of the students. I think there ought to be a branch of such an institution in Dublin, with an adequate grant to find out all the musical talent that may exist in Ireland, and to cultivate it as far as means would admit in Dublin. It would be necessary to steer clear of the pretension that you could possibly have in Dublin an institution as big as you would have in London—I say London because it is the centre of music in the United King-

dom. Musical professors are not to be had in Dublin to the same extent as they are in London. Where you have one week of the performance of Italian opera here, you have the thing going on for months in London. Therefore I should say it would be a great mistake to attempt to establish in Dublin a small institution, calling it a national academy. If you call it a branch of the head central place, and deal properly with it, I believe that will be the right way of administering it. I should like, with the permission of the Commissioners, to hand in a plan by which I think the several institutions might be brought into more united action, and which would tend to what seems to be the wish of parties in Dublin, to centralize them a little. I have only sketched out here on a piece of paper the notion I have, but I will have it drawn properly to scale. I put it in as part of my evidence. (*See Appendix R.*, p. 669.) After giving the utmost reflection I can to the subject, I consider that the vacant space about the present Royal Dublin Society's House and National Gallery is the most available site for erecting those additional buildings which I conceive are absolutely necessary. If I were free to have it so, I should like to see in front of Merrion Square a block of building, of suitable architectural appearance, which would give about 250 feet run of galleries. I should place there, as soon as Parliament would afford the money for the structures, the Royal Irish Academy in a proper fire-proof building. I conceive it absolutely impossible that that institution can remain with any credit to anybody in its present building. I should give the Royal Irish Academy what I conceive to be the best frontage, the place of honour there. In making this proposal I hope it will be clearly understood that I am not in any way proposing that it should be under the Royal Dublin Society. I believe if you established a gallery there for the archæology of Ireland proper, and for ethnographical matters besides, you could make very splendid and fine collections. As for difficulties arising from jealousies, I don't believe in them the moment the thing is set about. At all events I am clear about this—for in fact the position of the Irish Academy has been obtained virtually by means of public funds—that the Treasury or any other department of the Government which has the responsibility ought not to allow them to remain, either in the position or the state in which they are now; and if there be any wretched jealousies about putting them into proper order, I would be prepared, *vi et armis*, to take the objects away and put them into proper order for the credit of Ireland and for the benefit of the Irish people. I would do everything in the pleasantest possible way in accordance with the dictates of common sense and common justice first of all, but I should be prepared to fight for putting them in proper order if necessary. Then if it were thought necessary to create additional space for the industrial developments in connexion with that, as has been glanced at, I should place the necessary block of buildings in Kildare Street. I should extinguish the entrance gate, and take

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away the present porter's lodge. A subject which constantly comes up is a little poky, dirty hole called the Shelbourne Yard, close adjacent to the Agricultural Museum. I think while these changes were under consideration—if they were considered—it would be well to purchase that property and turn it into an additional space for the Agricultural Exhibition, and so keep the Agricultural Exhibition all on that side, rather than have it wandering like a weed, as it always attempts to do, all over the whole place.

842. Have you made any estimate of the probable cost of these additions?—I conceive something about 40,000*l.* would be required to provide suitable plain buildings. It might come to more if you went into decorations, but I think for the Royal Irish Academy, and for any industrial developments, about 40,000*l.* would be likely to be sufficient. I think the extension of buildings there should provide for the proposed Botanical Museum, the Geological Museum, part of the collection of the Survey, and the offices of the Survey.

843. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you mean the Dublin Society's Geological Museum or that of the Survey?—The geological collection illustrative of the Survey of Ireland is a specific kind of illustration. The other specimens which are now in Stephens Green came from England. I should leave the heads of the Geological Survey to say how much they desired to have as illustrating specifically the geology of Ireland; but if I found any other specimens, as I know I should, which came not only from England, but I believe from other parts too, these, with the specimens of the Royal Dublin Society, I should amalgamate together.

844. In what place?—In the place to be provided.

845. They are already in the Natural History Museum?—Just so.

846. Would you separate them from the rest of the Natural History collection, and put them with the Industrial?—Certainly not.

847. If I understand you rightly, all these collections would be placed within the limits of this plan?—Yes.

848. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would you think it desirable that the offices of the collection for the Survey and the Museum of Economical Botany should be on the same site as that of which you are now speaking, quite without reference to the particular part of the city in which the site should be placed?—Certainly. I was going on with the cost, which I said would be about 40,000*l.* My experience of Ireland is, that when any sum of money is once voted it always has a tendency to augment; and, therefore, if there should be considered to be sense in my proposal, and if it were to take a practical form, I would not like to be hung for the 40,000*l.* Well, then comes the increased expenditure necessary in my opinion for the working of these establishments. It is quite a mistake to have such collections,

and to have them unlabelled and unticketed, and covered with dust, and the public not coming to them—you might as well send them to limbo; and if you are going to do the work you must be prepared to pay for it with decency, and without extravagance. I venture with all humility, as a mere outsider, and hoping I shall not give any offence to the Royal Irish Academy—to say that they want rather more than 1,000*l.* a year separate for the administration of their museum. I hope they won't be offended if I say I think they ought to have the same sum or nearly the same sum for the administration of their library. I think if they are going to take upon them a really systematic conservation of and looking after the antiquities of Ireland, in the way I have previously glanced at, it would not be extravagant to have another 1,000*l.* a year devoted to that object. Then comes another object of the highest importance. I am told they are very much starved for the printing of the catalogue of their books, purchases, and so on, and I don't think it would be very extravagant to give them another 1,000*l.* a year for that. I believe at this time that the Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College, and I believe the Catholic University, have all of them, each in their own way, extremely valuable Irish manuscripts, some of a thousand years old; and yet somehow or another it seems impossible to get a catalogue of them. There are manuscript catalogues, more or less imperfect, and more or less accessible; but if there be anything of which you can make a printed catalogue safely it is manuscripts. Therefore I should contemplate as the function of somebody—I suppose the Royal Irish Academy has all the requisite intelligence within its Council—to produce a really creditable catalogue of existing Irish manuscripts wherever they shall be. That would make something like 4,000*l.* a year additional to the Royal Irish Academy expenditure. I beg that Lord Talbot de Malahide, who is present, will distinctly understand that I don't want to interfere with any privileges. I don't want to tread upon anybody's toes in the arrangements I am proposing. I merely want to enable the Royal Irish Academy to do its work properly, and the public to have proper advantages from the doing of it. Then, supposing this Industrial Museum goes on, I cannot suppose that it will cost very much less than the museum in Edinburgh, and I should put down at least 3,000*l.* a year for that, including the salary of its director. Then comes the ethnographical collection, which would not be likely to grow in the same way, and would not be so very costly. I think 1,500*l.* a year would provide for a proper curator, &c., for the additional specimens which I have no doubt would be presented under a proper system. I distinctly decline specifying the exact spots in the plan where I would place everything. That should be discussed and settled hereafter. I think a sum of about 500*l.* a year additional should be appropriated for the Natural History Collection, for the reasons I have already given; and, making a clean breast of it, in faith, from what I have been told the Zoological Society would be very glad to have another

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500*l.* a year. So that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to contemplate, if these principles were considered sound, an increased annual expenditure of about 9,500*l.*, *plus* the cost of the buildings.

849. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think there should be a permanent head to this institution, consisting of a secretary and director resident in Dublin?—First, I must call your lordship's attention to the fact that this is not proposed, in my mind, to be an institution. It is a series of institutions, some managed by private societies in concert with the government, and only one or two at the most absolutely responsible to the government; that is, in the sense of government paying all the expenses, and making all the appointments. It is necessary to keep that idea quite clear. Endeavour to form an opinion as to what that imaginary director would be. In my opinion the resident director would in no wise supersede Dr. Carte, of the Natural History Museum; neither would he supersede Mr. Clibborn, of the Royal Irish Academy, nor Mr. Mulvany at the National Gallery, nor in fact any of the curators or officers of that description, who are essential to the working of these various institutions. Each of these institutions has already its organization for providing this curator, and making him more or less responsible. Dr. Carte could not be responsible to the director, *quâ* government officer, and to the Royal Dublin Society at the same time. I should say that theoretically it may not be the best possible thing to have the Natural History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society administered by a numerous and irresponsible unpaid committee; but if they secure the services of a gentleman like Dr. Carte, who I believe is perfectly qualified and sufficient for the work, the real action rests with him. But we need not want to revolutionize things in Ireland, unless we are prepared to do the same thing in England. The British Museum, for instance, consists of 45 illustrious trustees, unpaid and irresponsible, high functionaries with lots of their own work to attend to; and we have not grown yet to the conviction, to the practical conviction at least, of getting rid of that body in London, which has, excepting the ancient tradition attached to it, no such foundation for doing the work, as the Royal Dublin Society has in Dublin. I cannot imagine the notion of having a government officer controlling the action, and dividing the responsibility, such as it may be, with the 45 illustrious trustees of the British Museum:—a pretty kettle of fish would come out of it, I think. Well, the same kind of thing would happen in Ireland, with some additional disadvantages. The Irish people look to their Lord Lieutenant for protection against the autocracy of central government, and things of the kind. Why, the officer here in my opinion would just have to go to sleep, if he wanted to keep his post, and never do otherwise than make a respectful bow to the heads of those various societies and their curators, and what not; but if so be that he held a separate opinion, I think he would get to criss-crossing in no time, and then what would happen? He would

go over to London and see the Lord President, or he would write to him, and then you would have a deputation of the Irish members of Parliament, and all the influence of the Royal Irish Academy, or any other institution, going up to the Lord Lieutenant; and heaven help the man that would be a director under an organization of that kind. I am quite clear about this, that if there is to be this new officer, there is no chance whatever of his working unless you make him the officer of the Lord Lieutenant, so that he may defend his opinions before the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord Lieutenant may hear the opposing party—the Royal Irish Academy or any other institution—and then and there settle the business. But it would lead to interminable friction as well as correspondence and trouble to all the parties to attempt to manage the business in London. Then supposing you assume, for instance, that he is to be an autocrat and have full powers here. He cannot be responsible to parliament. A parliamentary chief must give what parliament will vote. The Irish members of parliament you know are a very compact legion. Then what a life this director would lead! I am very sorry not to agree with what I find in an official document, but I cannot see daylight in it at all. I think he would be a nonentity. And I suppose that in order to give him dignity and station, and put him on an equality for seeing after these various institutions and discussing matters with them, you would have to give him a pretty stiff salary. And then he must have a clerk, an office, and a complete and sufficient staff, including perhaps an accountant. I think you would very soon see the end of 2,000*l.* a year, and the thing would not exist for a couple of years before it would be superseded.

850. Will you state in detail what you think would be a sufficient staff for the resident director?—I think the smallest staff would consist of the following persons: a clerk for registration an accountant, a messenger, and a travelling inspector. If examination papers and examiners separate for Ireland were appointed, then you must have one examiner for each separate subject, from twelve to twenty professors. To complete the idea of thorough independence of the Science and Art Department, there should be a separate audit of the accounts. There would have to be an office with about four rooms, which would imply a sort of housekeeper to keep them clean, rent, taxes, &c. Exclusive of the cost of professors and examiners, I doubt if 2,000*l.* a year would suffice to do the work properly.

851. The resident director is to report direct to the head of the Education Department. What do you understand by this?—First, that he would be constantly travelling between Dublin and London. Secondly, that a London establishment would be formed to register his correspondence, so as to enable Parliament to call for it, and I think it likely this would often occur. The Lord President must have somebody to act as his secretary, as it cannot be presumed the minister would answer the letters himself. There would probably be frequent references to the

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Lord Lieutenant, to whom in cases of difference the Irish interests would appeal. So far as I can see, the resident director would have to attempt the impossibility spoken of in the Bible, of serving two masters—even a third, if the several societies be considered; and I venture to think he would not succeed. Should the attempt be made to give practical effect to this local idea, then I consider that Dublin should contribute from its local taxation at least half the cost, and that the resident director should be wholly responsible to the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, and not to the minister in London. In stating this opinion, I am not aware that any similar arrangement is to be found in any other place in the United Kingdom.

852. Do you think under those circumstances it is possible to frame a plan for the formation of a department in Ireland, the permanent head of which shall be a secretary and director resident in Dublin, with a sufficient staff, who will report directly to the head of the Education Department?—Possible no doubt, in the light I have attempted to show, but highly inexpedient; and in my opinion it would not conduce to the harmonious action which is desired by the earlier paragraph. Under the present system—I should be much surprised to hear that it is not already harmonious—the Royal Dublin Society has got an increased grant. It spends it with the concurrence of the Lord President. The money benefits the institution. Nothing that I am aware of under the change of system has tended to show that the present system is inexpedient. If we wanted to start a new thing altogether in Ireland, an absolutely new thing, I am not prepared to say that I would put it into the hands of a private society; I certainly would not. But finding these existing circumstances, I am much too much of a Conservative, particularly in Dublin, to attempt to revolutionize the present system, which in my opinion is working well in the main.

ALDERMAN MANNING (Town Council of Dublin) being obliged to leave for London, handed in the following statement, in the form of question and answer:—

853. What is your position and business?—Alderman and magistrate of the city of Dublin, and in business as silk mercer for over 30 years, principally engaged as an importer of foreign manufactures in silks and fancy articles. I have had a very extensive experience in home and continental products, such as silks, shawls, poplins, laces, fancy fabrics, cabinet work, and furniture materials.

854. Are you able from your experience to state whether a technical education (in science and art) would enable the Irish to compete successfully with the foreigner?—From my experience I have no hesitation in stating that the Irish are quick and ready of apprehension, and willing to learn if properly instructed. Their principal deficiency, in connexion with manufactures, is want of design. Being now almost entirely obliged

to copy from French patterns, they are thereby prevented from successfully competing with foreign artists; but I have known many instances, both at home and abroad, where an Irish designer, who had received proper elementary instruction, has produced novelties in designs most creditable to Irish talent, and which took high rank for their artistic excellence. Satisfactory evidence of this fact was well exemplified at the late Paris Exhibition, by the very high encomiums bestowed both by Parisian and Lyons manufacturers upon Irish laces and loom productions; and I have no doubt in my mind that if Irishmen had the facilities for acquiring a technical education in science and art, such as is afforded to students in London and elsewhere, they would be able to compete then successfully with any people in the world.

855. Do you consider a Department of Science and Art in Ireland essential?—I consider it absolutely essential for the production of the higher class of manufactures. Instance one branch, at which Irish females are particularly clever, viz., the manufacture of fine lace. The employment at present afforded in this trade is limited, but were there good native designers in the country some thousands of additional hands could be profitably occupied, the trade augmented to a considerable extent, and rendered more generally remunerative as a staple commodity of commercial enterprise; also for brocatelles, poplins, and woollen fabrics, such an institution as a Science and Art Department in Dublin would be of incalculable advantage.

856. What site would you consider most desirable for such an institute, and state your reasons?—I consider a more eligible site could not be selected in Dublin, or one in every way more suitable to the exigencies of such an institute, than the late exhibition building in Earlsfort Terrace, either wholly or partly. The contiguity of the structure to that portion of the city wherein the largest amount of loom manufacturing is being carried on is of itself a very strong recommendation. The position is central, and easy of access from Harcourt Street and Stephens Green, which is decidedly of advantage to the numerous weavers and manufacturers in the district called the "Liberties." It further affords ample space and accommodation for an institute of this nature, is capable of expansion should occasion arise, and being ready for immediate occupation is I think an additional circumstance in its favour over any other site that could be named.

857. Are you interested in the Exhibition Palace?—Not at all in a pecuniary point of view, but as a citizen I should like to see this beautiful building preserved for so noble and useful a purpose. I also consider a garden with flowers most essential in connexion with an institution of this class, in immediate proximity, as well as a permanent exhibition of manufactures, and on that account alone the exhibition building is most suitable, as it is the only place in Dublin that I am aware of which has sufficient space. The artizan and artist should be in immediate communication for practical purposes. Art in general, as taught here, I find has not been useful for the above want. A great

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combination of different designs and manufactures in one large institute, analogous to South Kensington, is greatly needed here, with landscape gardens, statuary, &c.

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Examination of Mr. COLE resumed.

858. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You have made a statement with regard to the sums voted to the different societies in Dublin. You have, I believe, omitted what is taken under the Office of Works?—Yes; I know nothing about it.

859. Would you state what they are from that copy of the estimates (*handing the same to the witness*)?—I know nothing about it from the estimates of the Department; but in other estimates (*referring to them*) for public buildings in Ireland I find that for the year ending 31st March 1869 there are for alterations in the Museum and Agricultural Hall, 192*l.*; house for plants in Leinster Lawn, 150*l.*; cases for Museum of Natural History, 400*l.*; a sum of 4,500*l.* on account of a total estimate of 9,000*l.* for the purpose of providing a museum of botany and fittings, doubling conservatories, a nursery house for plants, curator's residence, and apartments for pupils. I find in addition 125*l.* for additional heating apparatus. These sums are in addition to those that I have mentioned to the Royal Dublin Society. In another part of the estimates I find the sum of 1,979*l.* for repairs of the house of the Royal Dublin Society, and rents, rates, furniture, fittings, and light; and then a further sum of 768*l.* for similar items in respect of the Botanical Gardens at Glasnevin. The next thing in the estimates is the Royal College of Science, which this year is to have 2,000*l.* on account of a former estimate for new buildings. Then the National Gallery of Ireland is to have 176*l.* for new buildings. The Royal Irish Academy is to have 421*l.* in respect of repairs, &c.; and the National Gallery of Ireland is to have 248*l.* for repairs, rates, and taxes. The College of Science in Stephens Green, in respect of rates, taxes, fuel, and light, is to have 1,160*l.* I think that covers all the expenditure that is to be found in other parts of the estimates.

860. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is not this Commission issued by the Lord President of the Privy Council, who is the head of the Science and Art Department?—Yes.

861. Are not you the Secretary of that Department?—Yes.

862. Do you consider, as Secretary of the Department, that this Commission is precluded from entertaining a proposition respecting institutions which do not receive money directly from the Department of Science and Art?—I should think not.

863. I ask the question in consequence of this passage occurring in the fifth article of the minute: "My Lords will request the "Commissioners to consider these and other institutions in "relation to the science and art schools in Ireland now receiving "grants through the Science and Art Department?"—I apprehend that if the Commissioners think fit, in matters touching science and art in Ireland, whether already supported by the

Government partially or wholly, or receiving nothing, nobody would object to their taking evidence.

864. I understand you to say that the Royal Irish Academy and the National Gallery do not receive the money which they obtain from the State through the Science and Art Department?—They do not.

865. That fact, therefore, would bear out the interpretation which you have just given us of the meaning of the minute?—Yes.

866. Witnesses who have come before us on previous days, and who are desirous of the establishment of what they term an Irish institute, have repeatedly expressed their desire that that institute should be organized upon the same plan as what they call the museum or the institution at South Kensington. Will you be good enough to tell us what institutions are gathered together at South Kensington, or what functions of the State are performed there, so as to give us an official explanation of what may be meant by the phrase "analogous to South Kensington"?—First, there is a branch called the Science and Art Department, which is supposed to be for the good of the whole country, including Ireland, and looks after certain public expenditure in all parts of the country. Then there is another branch under which come schools of science and art, for which the department is directly responsible, and which it administers itself. Then comes the South Kensington Museum, which is a local affair, established far away from the centre of London, and a thing the development of which is imperfect, and the destination of which is somewhat ill-defined. Some parts of it are pretty well carried out and with tolerable completeness, such as the Mediæval art objects and industrial art, so to speak; but the other portions are comparatively imperfect, such as the educational museum; the food museum, which I hope will be removed; the products of animals applied to industrial purposes, which I think has no logical connexion with the objects of the Kensington Museum; a large and important collection of objects relating to building, which make a kind of link between architecture and the practical execution of buildings, and I see a thread of connexion why they should remain with the Kensington Museum. Many ancient objects refer to buildings, and it would seem to be right to have the modern materials in connexion with them. When Mr. Sheepshanks gave his pictures to the Kensington Museum for the purpose of establishing a school of British art, as distinct from the gallery of universal art, he wanted the British school as such to be represented properly, and in the most munificent way he gave his pictures, actually removing them with his own hands into the van, while he was alive, to carry out that object. He gave the collection to the South Kensington Museum, as he states in the deed, because it had a single-seated responsibility about it. He declares his hatred of boards of trustees, and he gave it to Kensington on that ground. In failure of carrying out the conditions of his bequest the collection goes to Cambridge. Then

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some persons now and recently have presented to the Kensington Museum models of machinery, and the War Department exhibit at Kensington the extraordinary and singular collection of war manufactures which was exhibited in Paris last year. The Admiralty exhibits at Kensington the most magnificent collection in the world of naval models. For years they used to be hidden in the vaults at Somerset House, occasionally removed to garrets, and then brought back again to the vaults, according to the exigencies of the department. They are now well exhibited at Kensington. I can conceive that when Parliament becomes sufficiently enamoured of South Kensington Museum, and provides the necessary permanent buildings, you may connect with these things a possible School of Science at South Kensington. We have two schools there for which the Lord President is directly responsible, namely, the School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and the Training School for Art. If Parliament attends to the demands that have been made before the Technical Education Committee, I can foresee the possibility of their having a School of Science. There is also at Kensington a museum called the Patent Museum. It is under the Commissioners of Patents, and is supposed to take its origin from things patented, seven-eighths of which, as we all know, go to limbo within the year of their invention. My own opinion is that it starts from a wrong point of view, and that if you have anything of that description, the model of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers at Paris is the right one, and not effete patents. That museum, although in part of the iron building at Kensington, is not under the charge of the Lord President. I should say before I finish that subject, that if "analogous in its constitution" means anything, it means "analogous in its objects and comprehensiveness." South Kensington is a very haphazard institution. It is looked at rather in the light of a pirate treading upon the toes of a great number of other institutions; and although, in the main, it has done things which other institutions have not done, it does not furnish, I should say, a logical model for the erection of anything that you would say ought to be like it. The growth of all these things is in great measure a matter of individual accident. The British Museum itself at one period developed chiefly books. Panizzi is the hero of the hour, and the chief expenditure goes upon books; and although he professed to be very fond of natural history, his earnest desire was to turn it out always, as the best thing for natural history, which perhaps it is. Before Panizzi a great interest was taken in Greek antiquities, and then came an extraordinary development of Greek antiquities, and the public money was spent all in that direction. Before that time somebody thought manuscripts were of the greatest importance, and manuscripts received the greatest attention. To this day the British Museum, according to its charter, is for "the collection of things rare and curious"—nothing more appears than that. These were the words of old Sir Hans Sloane. Sir Hans Sloane's Museum is all gone to the winds.

You cannot even find the catalogues of it; and yet he made it the condition of selling that collection, the funds for which were provided as we all know by the public, that everything was to be kept together. You can hardly find a vestige of anything of Sir Hans Sloane's nowadays. The Kensington Museum has had the same kind of growth and development. It began by being made a receptacle for the outpouring of the Exhibition of 1851, and then the Schools of Art were attached to it, and then the arrangement for the Art-objects became prominent. It was found that the British Museum rejected all the Art-objects which were not before the Christian era; so that there seemed to be something like a logical reason for taking charge of Art-objects after the Christian era. Accordingly a collection by various good fortune has been made, which I believe is well worth the money, and would sell for more to-morrow than it has cost. But Kensington Museum does not furnish, in my opinion, a model for any other institution.

867. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Have you not omitted from your account of South Kensington the system of loans?—I believe, perhaps for the first time in history, the Kensington Museum has made a very happy and useful alliance with the possessors of works and objects throughout the country; and we have had a succession of exhibitions of objects lent to the museum—the Commissioners will recollect most of them that have taken place. The last, the National Portrait exhibition, paid its way. It was self-supporting. It was suggested by Lord Derby, and was continued for three years. We have been indebted to the Royal Irish Academy of Ireland for a few things. It is very convenient to the proprietors of objects of art to deposit them with us. We have many thousands of pounds worth of Mr. Beresford Hope's jewellery at this time. We have the old Amsterdam Hope collection of pictures at this time from Mrs. Thomas Hope. There is no doubt, I believe, that that system could be well adopted in Dublin if space were provided. Then we have another description of loan action, which is to lend the property that we possess. There is an exhibition of loans going on at Birmingham at this moment; and objects from the museum are also on loan at Ruthin. Besides a large collection of metal work and manufactures at Birmingham, there is a collection of miscellaneous objects of art at Leeds. In fact this is growing to be a distinct and important branch of the Kensington Museum. We have lent to Edinburgh, and we have lent to Dublin, on various occasions, in fact to several of the Irish schools. Limerick has had a collection of objects on loan. We are now entering upon a somewhat new matter. Parliament during the last two years has voted a sum of money for an auxiliary museum in the east of London. Instead of extending the South Kensington Museum to a great size, it has been thought good policy to have an auxiliary museum in the east of London; and when the idea was started, the intention was that that museum should be the head quarters of animal manufactures and of food, *plus* some other things.

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Such would probably be the chief character of that museum which is now building at Bethnal Green.

868. What will be the cost of the East London Museum?—The estimated cost is 15,000*l.* to finish things to a certain point.

869. (*Professor Huxley.*) It appears, then, that the functions of South Kensington are somewhat multifarious, and that we may classify them under three heads. In the first place, there is a very large miscellaneous exhibition; in the second place, there are schools of engineering and art; and in the third place, it is the office of a department of the Government which conducts the examination of schools all over the country, and superintends the payments on results in consequence of those examinations. Is not that so?—Yes.

870. That would be a summary classification?—With another division of the general administration which hands over cheques to the various institutions in alliance with it.

871. So that if the Government were asked to establish in Dublin an institution precisely similar to South Kensington, as some of the witnesses have expressed their desire that the new Irish Institute should be, I presume, from what you have stated, that in the first place you would consider it impossible, and in the second place it would be highly undesirable, if it were possible?—That is my opinion.

872. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Is not the money voted to the Royal Dublin Society and the other societies in Ireland administered by them subject only to the audit of their accounts by the Science and Art Department?—Subject to the first expenditure being approved of by the Lord President; subject to a kind of inspection that the thing is going on rightly; and subject to the audit.

873. (*Professor Thomson.*) Is there any body of trustees, or any body of men whatever in connexion with South Kensington, or is it immediately and directly under a department of the Government?—The parliamentary responsibility is centred absolutely in the hands of the Lord President. He is assisted by the Vice-President, who can act in his absence, and the practice is, whenever any questions arise beyond the competence of a parliamentary mind, and involving technicality of any kind, or the necessity for professional assistance, to call in aid the requisite talent for affording that assistance. In the case of the science schools, for instance, the examiners are men of the highest eminence, called together to advise upon them, and I have never yet seen the Lord President that has gainsayed their decisions. In respect of art schools, we have a permanent salaried officer, the Inspector-General for Art, Mr. Redgrave. He commenced his functions before the department was really formed, and has watched the growth of it altogether. He is the responsible officer for all matters connected with art; but in the case of the examination of the schools of art throughout the country he is assisted by the President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Maclise, R.A., Mr. Leighton, R.A., and other eminent judges, who attend for whatever time is

requisite, once a year, and act as the judges of the work performed by the schools. My opinion is that you can hardly have a better administration, in point of principle. Heaven knows, I daresay, it is as imperfect as most human things are in action; but in principle you cannot have any administration more precise, definite, and better than what we have at South Kensington. You have a direct and absolute parliamentary responsibility as to the public expenditure; and the Lord President has the means of calling to his counsels, as it were, the most eminent scientific persons that are to be found in England or Ireland.

874. If a department of a kind resembling that were formed in Dublin, and if the analogy with South Kensington were kept up, would not that department be under the direct control of the Government, and by no possibility under a board?—If such a system were attempted to be organized in Ireland, my own opinion is that it would be unworkable if the Lord President in London were the parliamentary head. The Lord President and the Vice-President are accustomed to look with great minuteness—with microscopic minuteness, I should say—into all questions of the administration of the Science and Art Department. There is no public department more looked into, or where there are more minutes made, than in that department. You must either place a nearly absolute power, which I conceive would be impossible, in the hands of a resident Director, or you must put him in communication with the Chief Secretary of Ireland, with whom he can confer as we are accustomed to do with the Lord President.

875. (*Colonel Laffan.*) If such a department were created here, could it co-exist with the councils of the different institutions that you propose to bring together?—That is another element which makes it in my mind impossible. It is quite true that we have institutions allied with us in London. We have the School of Mines, the Geological Museum, and the College of Chemistry, and we have the Edinburgh Museum, and the Geological Survey, but all of these are state institutions, in which there is no frictional element of a private society at all.

876. Then, in point of fact, when people in Ireland and Dublin ask for an institution entirely analogous to that of South Kensington, are they not really asking for the suppression of the independence of all the institutions they now have?—I think that is the logical result. If I had to conceive a mode of creating a nest of hornets, it would be by the intervention of a resident Director amongst these institutions.

877. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Could such an institution as is proposed exist consistently with the parliamentary and recognized principle of all subjects connected with science and art and education being under a responsible minister, the President or the Vice-President of the Privy Council?—I think it could not. I think that to attempt this sort of thing would be a most retrograde movement for the good of Ireland. It is just analogous to

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wanting an Irish Parliament back, or anything else of that kind, or an Irish army, or an Irish navy.

878. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Or an Irish Woolwich Academy?—Yes. It is not merely that it would be really impracticable in its working, but I think it would be in the highest degree disadvantageous to Ireland itself.

879. In addition to the favourable report which you gave of the condition of the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, you said you had one or two suggestions to make with regard to it. Did I not understand you to suggest that it might be thrown open on Sundays to the public, like the National Gallery at the other side of the square?—I did.

880. Have you any means of knowing how far that would be acceptable to the people of Dublin?—Yes, I have.

881. Would you state the nature of them?—I find that more visitors come into the National Gallery of pictures during the few hours in the afternoon of Sunday than come into it during all the rest of the week. My experience has shown me that the popularity of natural history comes next to that of pictures—if it be not greater; and I feel myself justified in inferring that a greater number of visitors would come into the Natural History Museum on Sunday afternoon, if they had the opportunity, than during all the rest of the week.

882. Then I understand you to estimate that public opinion in Dublin would be favourable to such a proposal?—I am often puzzled to know what public opinion is. It is an expression which I have never got to the bottom of.

883. Well, let me put my question in another shape. In what state is the similar question in London, with regard to the British Museum?—I should say that what is called public opinion is divided, but so it would be about the National Gallery. You are a more logical people on this side of the water. People go to see the beasts in the Zoological Gardens in London on Sunday because it is the fashion. They think it highly religious, which I have no doubt it is. And they go to Hampton Court to see the pictures, and they go to Kew Gardens to see both the museum and the gardens there; yet I believe myself that if it were proposed to show them the Raphael's Bible cartoons now in the Kensington Museum, there would be an outcry. I think the analogy between London and Dublin is not close.

884. Then do you consider Dublin to be more enlightened on the subject?—I think Dublin is in a more liberal frame of mind on the subject.

885. Would you say more enlightened?—More enlightened.

886. If the Museum of Natural History of the Royal Dublin Society were open on Sundays to the public free, would you consider that then its opening in the evenings might be done away with?—Oh no; I believe it would increase the number in the evening.

887. Have you any means of knowing the numbers that attend in the evening?—Dr. Carte told me the average was about 150 persons a night.

888. How often is it open in the evening?—Only one night each week.

889. And even though it were opened on Sundays, you would still continue the opening of it on Wednesday evenings?—I would.

890. How often is the South Kensington Museum opened in the week?—Three evenings in the week, viz., Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, free.

891. Not on Sundays?—Not on Sundays.

892. You have examined the library of the Royal Dublin Society during your visit?—I have.

893. Do you consider that if it received any large accession of books there would be sufficient space to put them in?—I think they could accommodate about double the quantity that they have, but I confess that I should like to see them in a safer building.

894. You made inquiry, I believe, as to the number of fires that were occasionally lighted in the library?—Yes.

895. And you found they amounted to eight?—Yes.

896. Do you consider that to be a very safe arrangement?—I do not see much to object to in the fireplaces, but I greatly object to the sunlights. I believe the insurance company accept them as reasonably safe with some slight increase of insurance; but they are nasty things unless special attention is paid to them. The house of the Royal Dublin Society would be a famous tinderbox if once you got a fire into it.

897. Then it is more on the ground of danger than of want of accommodation for the books that you find fault with the present arrangements?—My objections to the present arrangements are chiefly on the ground of their insecurity.

898. Are you acquainted with the confederation of scientific societies that meets in Burlington House?—Indeed I am only imperfectly acquainted with it. I know that the Royal Society is there, and I think the Geographical Society has rooms there. I would rather not answer about it.

899. Are you aware, however, of the fact generally, that a number of societies have quarters there, and meet together on the same evening, each in their own rooms?—Yes.

900. If the Government were to provide, as they intend to do, accommodation for a number of scientific societies to meet together in Burlington House, each in its own independent quarters, would you consider that such an arrangement would be for the mutual benefit of those societies?—I apprehend so.

901. If a similar arrangement were proposed with regard to Dublin, and the Royal Geological Society of Ireland and the Natural History Society of Dublin were invited to receive quarters in the Royal Dublin Society's house, similarly as those associated societies do in London, would you consider that that would serve the cause of science in Dublin?—Theoretically I should say so. Whether the parties would agree is another matter——

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902. Well, that is a question for the Dublin people. Supposing that such an arrangement could be made, would you consider that it would furnish additional reason for increasing the space of the library?—Yes. I should like to see an amalgamation of the libraries as far as is practicable.

903. Of the libraries?—Those of the different societies. I know it would be difficult, but I believe it would be advantageous. I wish to interpose this observation, that in any fusion of these things, either in the existing premises of the Royal Dublin Society, or upon ground in the vicinity, I don't at all contemplate mixing the societies up with the administration of the Royal Dublin Society. They should be totally independent.

904. In case the conclusion were come to that the library accommodation of the Royal Dublin Society should be increased, from your knowledge of buildings and other plans for various purposes, would you consider the present Natural History Museum suitable for transformation into a library?—Well, I should consider the basement of the Natural History Museum suitable as a storehouse for books; but there, again, I am not quite sure whether or not that is a fire-proof building. I have reason to think it is not. The Natural History Museum there is now only about a quarter filled with its present objects. I am on the whole inclined to think that you had better leave the natural objects there; and if you make any new buildings, make them specially adapted for their purpose.

905. Then if increased accommodation for a library were wanting would you propose a separate building?—Additional buildings.

906. You would not recommend the present Natural History Museum?—I think not.

907. Have you visited the Botanical Gardens of the Royal Dublin Society since you came to Dublin?—I have.

908. Are you aware that these Botanical Gardens are open to the public free on Sundays?—I believe so.

909. Are you aware that the Royal Zoological Society of Dublin opens its gardens at a charge of a penny on Sundays?—Yes.

910. Do you consider that it would be well to apply that arrangement to the Botanical Gardens?—No.

911. What is your reason for not approving of an admission charge of a penny to the Botanical Gardens?—First, I should say that plants are not as attractive as beasts; secondly, I believe the imposition of a charge would reduce the number of visitors; and thirdly, I don't think the society want the money. Therefore I see no reasons why they should make a charge.

912. (*Professor Huxley.*) In your previous evidence you suggested that it would be desirable to make an additional grant to the Natural History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, and also for the purpose of an Ethnological collection. Was not the grant you proposed for the Museum of Natural History 500*l.* a

year additional, and for the Ethnographical collection 1,500*l.* a year?—Yes. I do not contemplate that the Ethnological Museum would, of necessity, be under the management of the Royal Dublin Society. *H. Cole, Esq., C.B.* 21 Sept. 1868.

913. May I ask you if you think it desirable, putting apart for the present all practical considerations, that a great Natural History Museum, which is purely a scientific affair, should be under the governance of a miscellaneous body of gentlemen?—I think that a miscellaneous body, either in London or Dublin, is undesirable. But although the theory would certainly point to an individual director, I conceive that, for such a Natural History Museum as you would think necessary for Dublin, Dr. Carte stands in that position sufficiently.

914. You are doubtless aware that on two occasions, at intervals, now of 10 years, the Government have been memorialized by some of the most influential naturalists in the kingdom, to destroy the present system of administration of the Natural History Collection of the British Museum, and to substitute for it a system of administration in which the superintendent would be directly responsible to the Government?—I have not the slightest doubt that that is most expedient for London. I have not any doubt that it would be desirable, too, and would have its advantage, in Dublin; but looking to the local circumstances of the whole case, unless a strong reason were shown, unless the Natural History Museum were really going on badly, and the interference of the Royal Dublin Society were shown to be very mischievous, I should a little hesitate to undo whatever exists here. I have not this compunctious feeling as respects London, where the institution is wholly public.

915. Can you tell us if the grant made to the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society is part of its general grant, or if it is a grant specially for the Museum, and only applicable to Museum purposes; in other words, could the governing body of the Royal Dublin Society apply the grant which it receives for the Museum to any other purpose?—No, the vote is made specifically to the Museum of Natural History in Dublin, and the money is divided, first, under salaries and wages; secondly, under the purchase of specimens; and thirdly, under contingencies; and the Audit Office would not allow any transfer of these sums to any other part of the Royal Dublin Society's operations. It is that, in fact, which ensures the wholesome working of existing affairs.

916. So that, practically, the governing body of the Royal Dublin Society has no sort of control over the Museum expenditure?—Well, I suppose if anybody busied himself pretty much about purchasing a small collection of butterflies, he would bring it about, if Dr. Carte approved; but I don't think much could be passed against Dr. Carte's wishes; and in the case of the library, I should like to see the member of the Royal Dublin Society that would tackle the librarian, and do anything against his wishes.

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917. But supposing there should be a difference of opinion between the Curator of the Museum and the Committee of the Royal Dublin Society as to the expediency of certain purchases, or the inexpediency of doing this, that, or the other within the collection, with whom does the ultimate authority rest?—I think it must rest with the Royal Dublin Society, subject to the approval of the Lord President.

918. Is the approval of the Lord President requisite?—Oh, I should say absolutely. Upon the propriety of the expenditure on any estimate I do not mean to say that the Lord President goes microscopically into the purchase of specimens of natural objects; but, supposing that a feud grew up between Dr. Carte and his Committee, and that the matter came, as it would do, before the Royal Dublin Society's Council, I think the Council and the Lord President can settle the matter between them.

919. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is not the Lord President responsible for the vote?—Yes.

920. Therefore it could not be done without his consent?—No. But supposing that a question arose as to whether they should buy an elephant rather than a tiger, and that a bitter feud rose up on the subject, if that happened, and if the Royal Dublin Society should decide in favour of the elephant, and the public opinion in Ireland, which looks after this sort of things, preferred the tiger, then it would come before the Lord President, and there would be something like a discussion, and I have no doubt the Lord President would decide rightly. Supposing it were some tremendous abuse, I think he would only say, "Next year we "will have no purchases which are not submitted to me." If there were any great abuse the Lord President would stop it.

921. (*Professor Huxley.*) With whom does the power of the appointment and removal of the curator rest?—I believe with the council of the Royal Dublin Society.

922. Have they the absolute power of making the appointment, or must they submit the question to the Lord President?—I think they have absolute power. Lord Granville and Mr. Bruce settled that the appointment should be absolutely with the council of the Royal Dublin Society.

923. If the power of appointment and removal rests with the council of the Royal Dublin Society, I think I can understand what would happen in case of a fight between the curator and the council. Is it not the case that, practically, the curator is in no sense independent?—No, unless he happened to be right, in which case I think he would prevail against the council.

924. In virtue of what power?—I think, supposing the curator were at issue, even with his absolute superiors, the council, upon a point, and that an appeal went to the Lord President, I will not say, so far as the question of his dismissal, but as to the question of administration, I think that if he were perfectly right, the Lord President would not hesitate to tell the council of the Royal Dublin Society that he thought so; and then, supposing that the dispute went on, and that the public interests were damnified, I

can conceive it possible that the Lord President would say next year, "If this be not put to rights you cannot have any money." That money-power, without refining upon the question as you know, is a despotic power. Virtually the paymaster has only to be guided by common sense in order to keep things right, but if things go wrong the money-power is a lever and a rod that nobody can appeal against.

925. I have been pursuing this line of inquiry in order to ascertain the position of the Curator of the Natural History Museum in Dublin, or any officer in similar relationship to the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, with, for instance, the superintendent of the Natural History Collection as compared with the Trustees of the British Museum. As I understand, from the statement you have made, the Curator in Dublin is practically much more independent, that is to say, he would have a far more ready appeal to a higher authority than is the case with the present organization of the British Museum?—I should think it was virtually so.

926. And that, so far as the money-power is concerned, which I understood you to say just now is a great check, that money-power does not, in the case of the British Museum, rest with any department of the Government?—No.

927. Are the estimates for the British Museum always moved for by a trustee?—Yes.

928. Does not that constitute a great difference?—In truth, there is no parliamentary responsibility in the British Museum, whereas you have it indirectly, and directly in another sense, in the Royal Dublin Society.

929. Do you not think it very desirable that the collection of natural history specimens should be always accessible to the public?—I presume so.

930. And that without any damage to the collection it would be desirable to enable men of science who wished to do so to avail themselves of its treasures?—I believe that to be possible.

931. Do you think that that is practicable with the present construction of the Museum of Natural History here in Dublin?—The access to the cases with the present construction is, I believe, entirely in front, so that the cases can be opened from the same gallery as that to which the public are admitted?—I should not like to answer that question precisely; I feel that I am not able to do it. I think there is a difference between a natural history museum on a small scale, in Dublin, and one upon a very large and comprehensive and complete scale in, say London; and I do not think it would be a justifiable expenditure of public money to attempt to make a collection equally large, virtually for the use of only 250,000 people.

932. But you would make it equally efficient so far as it went?—Certainly.

933. If this museum was not so contrived as to allow of its being so, would it not be better to construct a new building for a

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museum, utilizing the present museum for some other purpose?—Well, if you can find any other purpose, it might. It has taken a long time, a very long time, I do not know how many years, but many years, to get what you have got in this Natural History Museum, and if you undo that for the sake of theoretic perfection and improvement, while there are other subjects pressing upon the attention of Parliament, I think it would not be a wise policy. If you ask me whether I would set about altering the present Natural History Museum, or turning it out, or improving the construction of the building, while the treasures of the Royal Irish Academy remain in the state in which they are, I should consider it an unwise proceeding.

934. I understand that it has been in contemplation to construct a sufficient museum for holding ethnological collections?—Yes.

935. And also for the collection of the geological survey?—Yes.

936. Would not that necessitate the construction of a considerable building well adapted for museum purposes?—For the survey, yes; for the ethnographical collection, I doubt. I doubt it simply because the present building is not a fire-proof building; and on the whole, I think Captain Cook's collection, if it should ever get there, is more valuable than a stuffed beast which could be replaced.

937. A natural history collection is not exhausted by calling it a collection of stuffed beasts, I think?—No, by no means; but still I presume that any natural history collection—speaking in the presence of my distinguished questioner—has few irreplaceable objects.

938. It is extremely difficult to replace any of them. I understand that you contemplate 1,500*l.* for the ethnological collection, and not more than 500*l.* additional for the Natural History Museum. How much does the Natural History Museum receive at present?—The Natural History Museum receives altogether, at present, close upon 1,500*l.* a year, and if you gave another 500*l.* it would raise it to 2,000*l.*; and proceeding somewhat upon the same basis, I suggested 1,500*l.* for the ethnography.

939. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) That is independent of furniture and fittings?—Yes.

940. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you propose that the 2,000*l.* should cover the purchase of specimens?—Yes.

941. And the cost of preparation of specimens?—Yes; that, at present, is starved.

942. Do you see any objection to combining the conservation of the ethnological and natural history collections under one head? They are perfectly germane?—Well, that is a scientific detail on which I would not express any opinion of my own. Of course, if you have one head over both you must have subordinates over the sections; and if the one head was found to be competent for both, and that it was found an economical arrange-

ment to have only that one head, rather than two heads perhaps not so big, I should have nothing to say against it.

943. Would it not be a more economical arrangement than having separate administrations?—The disadvantage I see is, that every man, whether he be artistic or scientific, is sure to have some crotchet. If he is kept to his own last the probability is that he will work it better than if he had two matters to care about. I think the keeper of a natural history collection, who should be a scientific man as regards natural history, would rather not be bothered with Sandwich Islands curiosities. I should rather like to see a little wholesome rivalry between the two collections.

944. I have put the question, looking, as I do, upon ethnography as having the same relation to the natural history of man, as the study of birds' nests has to the natural history of birds. I should not dream of separating the two things. Should you separate them?—I think there is a difference between ethnography and natural history in this respect. You get at the whole of the history of animals through themselves; but man carries his operations a good deal beyond animals, for you find instances of musical instruments, carved spear-heads, and things of that kind, all of which have an ulterior phase as regards the human mind. I believe if you were to apply that principle to the British Museum in London both branches would suffer. The head of the natural history there is quite a different minded man from the head of the prehistoric remains. His views, so far as I see of them, are quite different.

945. Would you include, then, the pre-historic remains in the Ethnographical Museum?—They do so in London.

946. In that case, would not the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy have to come into this ethnographical collection?—I think the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy is in the main Irish. It is for the conservation of Irish antiquities, and although I dare say you would find some points where it would join on with the other collection, still I think you could, in the main, keep them pretty distinct.

947. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Up to a late period was there not a certain amount of complication between the respective functions of the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry?—Yes.

948. Was not the last and most definite separation made by the minute of September 21st, 1865?—Yes.

949. Would you put in that minute as evidence?—Yes.

950. Under the 6th paragraph of that minute, the respective functions of the two bodies are, I believe, defined?—Yes. (*The witness read as follows*):—"The Committee of Council upon "Education are of opinion that it is undesirable to make any "modification of the broad principle laid down by the select "committee of the House of Commons, and that a clear line of "demarcation between the functions of the Museum of Irish "Industry and that of the Royal Dublin Society should be

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" strictly maintained, so as to avoid future complication. They " therefore determined that the grant of public funds should in " future be afforded in Dublin; first to instruction in science " applied to industry, as one public object administered wholly " by one authority, and secondly, to the exhibition of scientific " collections, as a second public object to be administered by " another distinct authority."

951. After entering upon the subject of the Veterinary College, the minute states, I believe, what portions of the Royal Dublin Society should be supported entirely by state funds, relieving the Royal Dublin Society's private funds of any expense in the matter?—Yes.

952. What are these portions?—" The Museum of Natural " History, including Mineralogy; the Botanic Gardens and " Museum at Glasnevin; the Library of the Royal Dublin " Society; Leinster Lawn, which should be made a public orna- " mental garden instead of remaining as at present a waste " space between the National Gallery and the Museum of Natural " History; and the whole of the premises of the Royal Dublin " Society, and the necessary staff of the society for conducting " the business involved in the above-mentioned objects."

953. Was it then proposed to convert the Museum of Irish Industry into a Royal College of Science?—Yes.

954. And that having been determined upon the Commission of which Lord Rosse was chairman was appointed to define the limits of the instruction to be given to the College of Science?—Yes.

955. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Have you not suggested throughout that considerably increased funds should be placed at the disposal of the Royal Irish Academy?—You can hope for no improvement without it.

956. Did you mean that the 4,000*l.* a year should be the total grant to the Royal Irish Academy?—Well, indeed I do.

957. In the way of addition?—4,000*l.* in addition,—to do those things which in my opinion are not done and cannot be done without paying for them.

958. Of that 4,000*l.* you suggested that 2,000*l.* should be applied to the Museum, 1,000*l.* to the library, and 1,000*l.* for printing and publication?—Yes.

959. What do you think, Mr. Cole, should be the special object of the library of the Academy that you propose that grant of 1,000*l.* for it?—I understand the library to be the best collection of books and literature relating to Ireland. They have also, I am told, some Irish manuscripts, and I believe it is also a highly scientific collection.

960. Then under this 1,000*l.* a year would you include the cost of purchase of the manuscripts; you would not consider manuscripts to come under the Museum Department?—Well, I should say 1,000*l.* a year for providing additional books, which, if I had anything to do with it, should be particularly appropriate to the character of the library. As I understand it to be, the printing

of the catalogues as they ought to be printed would take a long time to do, and would have to be paid for, and it might also be sufficient with due economy to provide for the purchase of manuscripts. I think it will be a pretty good jump to give them 1,000*l.* a year at starting.

961. Perhaps you don't think it enough?—It may not be enough, but I think it would be very good to begin with, if the Treasury would consent to it.

962. Did you not suggest 1,000*l.* a year for publications?—No, I first said 1,000*l.* for the management of the Museum, by which I meant a curator, a learned man who should live like a gentleman and be received like a gentleman. He should have two assistants and there should be also two attendants who should be engaged in various operations; and then there would be probably some incidental expenses. I think 1,000*l.* a year would not do more than pay that if it was to be done well. I don't know why the curator of Irish antiquities should be on a lesser footing than the curator of the Art division of the Kensington Museum, who has 400*l.* a year.

963. Do you intend, then, say 1,000*l.* a year for additional cases, including manuscripts?—Allow me to state all as I intended, viz. 1,000*l.* a year for the administration of the Royal Irish Academy, 1,000*l.* a year for the purchase of objects, cases, and all things tending to make the Museum as comprehensive and complete as it ought to be, 1,000*l.* a year for the administration of the library, and 1,000*l.* a year for the purchase of manuscripts, books, printing of catalogues and the completion of them.

964. Then do I understand you correctly when I say that you have omitted in that estimate what many persons consider, perhaps, a more important function of the Academy than any that you have yet named, and that is the publication of scientific papers read before its meetings?—I have omitted that because I suppose the society would like to keep that part of its work. It has already some funds, and I apprehend that if the whole of the present funds of the Royal Irish Academy, including its private funds and public funds were devoted to the publications you mention that would be greatly in excess of what they are spending now, and I apprehend it would be sufficient.

965. If the curator, or director of the museum, and the librarian were to become salaried officers in the sense that they would be paid officers of the committee, would you consider it proper that they should sit on the council of the Academy?—I should think they had better not.

966. At present I think you are aware that the salaries those officers of the Academy receive are nominal, and being nominal there is no objection to their sitting on the council; would you consider that proper?—I think they should be looked upon as paid officers and therefore not co-ordinate.

967. Then would you deprive them of their seats on the council?—I am inclined to think that is an incident in properly paying for the work.

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968. (*Professor Huxley.*) You spoke of archæology as the function of the Royal Irish Academy. I presume you do not mean to limit its functions to archæology?—Oh, no, but I would call that its special national function.

969. With respect to the questions previously asked, are you aware that the secretaries of the Royal Society of London who have seats on the council are paid officers?—They are paid by the Royal Society out of their own funds, and it is a matter of mutual arrangement found to be most convenient. If they were paid out of the public funds my impression is that it would be better that they had not the authority of membership of the council in addition to their offices.

970. Do I understand you to say that you think it would be desirable to move the museum of the Royal Irish Academy to a new site?—To some new site. I suggested one.

971. And in that case you would, doubtless, be inclined to give the Academy itself apartments in the immediate vicinity of the Museum?—Oh, certainly; and I would give them better than they have at present, I should hope. Of course the Museum, library, council room, and offices for the administration of the Royal Irish Academy would all be under the same roof.

972. Is it not clearly understood that, supposing them to be placed on the same site with the Royal Dublin Society, they would come into no sort of connexion with the Royal Dublin Society?—None whatever.

973. In fact, would not the relation between the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society, under these circumstances, be just such as now obtains at Burlington House between the Royal Society of London, the University of London, and the Royal Academy?—Yes.

974. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Or the National Gallery here in Dublin?—Yes.

975. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do not all these institutions occupy different parts of the same site wholly independently of each other?—Yes.

976. Would you, therefore, follow the analogy afforded by this arrangement at Burlington House?—As nearly as possible.

977. Do I understand that the Royal Hibernian Academy does not act harmoniously with the Science and Art Department?—No, I am sorry to say not.

978. Will you explain in what way it does not act harmoniously—does it refuse to come under the regulations of the Science and Art Department?—Yes.

979. Is its school not inspected?—Yes, it is inspected.

980. Are the payments made to the school in any way contingent on the results of teaching?—No.

981. It is in that respect, I presume, that it does not act harmoniously?—Oh, no. The Royal Hibernian Academy gets 300*l.* a year which it appropriates, I think, with the concurrence of the Department, year by year, as it thinks right. The Department made a rule that persons should not be free to draw in the

Royal Hibernian Academy from the nude or from casts unless they had taken some early certificate of being able to draw at all, and this was objected to. The fact is that, so far as we know, the pupils who draw at the Royal Hibernian Academy cannot draw well. They cannot draw up to the mark that they ought to do. The inspectors go on year by year, reporting upon the drawings that are done, and no amendment goes on at all. The opinion of the Department was that thoroughly effective teaching was going on at the school of art, under proper inspection, as part of a national competition, and that any supplementary action of this kind, to be supported by the state, was quite unnecessary. If the Royal Hibernian Academy choose to please themselves by having it, let them pay for it.

982. Can you tell us whether the Royal Academy in London receives any subsidy from the state?—No direct subsidy; it receives at present a house free; soon it will provide its own house on government ground.

983. Does the revenue of the Royal Academy in London entirely arise from the annual exhibitions?—The annual exhibition is the main support of the Royal Academy in London. They have had bequests from private individuals, but I am not aware that they have ever received any direct payment from the state.

984. Then the Royal Academy in London has no direct subsidy from the state?—No.

985. Can you tell us if the Royal Scottish Academy receives any subsidy from the state or not?—Certainly not directly. I am under the impression that the Royal Scottish Academy has its premises free like the Royal Hibernian Academy, which has its premises free by being a bequest of somebody.

986. But not from the state?—Not from the state, I think. The Royal Scottish Academy, perhaps, gets something from the Board of Manufacturers in the way of subsidy, which is part of an old traditional arrangement going back beyond the memory of man, though I am not quite certain about that.

987. Do I understand you to be of opinion, Mr. Cole, that it is not desirable that the present grant to the Royal Hibernian Academy should be continued?—Well, I believe it would be better to appropriate it to some other object; but if I were never to come to Dublin again, I should say, "Take it away." As they have got it, I would turn it into the most useful direction I could, and let them keep it.

I wish to put in evidence the following remonstrance of the Royal Dublin Society:

"The Council feel called upon to refer to certain proceedings taken with reference to the formation of an 'Irish Art Institute,' whose proposed functions, judging from the documents published by the promoters, are almost identical with those for which the Society has been chartered—namely, the encouragement of the Useful Arts and Sciences in Ireland.

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"This has been proposed to be effected—1st, by means of the establishment of a Science and Art Department for Ireland; and, 2ndly, by transferring to one building the several institutions for the promotion of Science and Art in Dublin.

"As the Council observe that a Commission has been appointed to inquire and report upon the best means by which the first of these objects can be carried into effect, they do not think that the present would be either the time or place to express their views on this subject; yet they cannot but refer to an important Memorial, signed by 247 students in the School of Art, who, apprehensive that, in the event of the establishment of a Local Department of Science and Art, their right to compete for National Prizes with English and Scottish Students would be taken away, have prayed the Lords of the Treasury that this valuable privilege should be continued to them.

"The Council, fully concurring with the views of the Art Students, at once forwarded to Government the Memorial before referred to.

"The Council may here observe, that Science Students would be material sufferers by such a change, inasmuch as, if made, they would find it difficult to obtain employment by the large manufacturers and proprietors of Chemical Works in England and Scotland, who would naturally prefer those who had distinguished themselves in a national rather than in a local competition.

"With regard to that part of the proposal which suggests the removal and concentration of the several Science and Art Institutions in one common premises, the Council do not hesitate to give their opinion that such a plan, if carried into effect, would, independently of its great costliness, be objectionable, as interfering with the independence of existing Societies and Institutions, and would be likely to cause frequent misunderstandings as to rights, property, and accommodation, which could not fail to interfere with their efficient working.

"In a Pamphlet emanating from the promoters of the Institute, which was extensively circulated, it was proposed that the Society's several Collections should be removed to the premises of the institute, and the buildings of the Society handed over to a kindred body for its own purposes—a proposition which the Council deemed it their duty at once to protest against, and to inform the Government that such proposition for dealing with the corporate property of the Society had never been submitted to the Council or the Society for their consideration.

"It is right here to state that, some time after the receipt of that Pamphlet, the promoters of the Irish Art Institute acquainted the council that they had expunged the passages complained of. The Scheme is one, however, which, even in its modified form, demands the utmost vigilance on the part of the Council.

"It is impossible, however, not to feel the force of the case put forth by the promoters of the 'Irish Institute;' and the Council, impressed with the conviction of the necessity of Art Education being placed, at least, upon an equality with that in

London and Edinburgh, submitted a Memorandum to Her Majesty's Government, through His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, setting forth the position of the Society's School of Art, its great success, its need of sufficient means for the proper maintenance and extension, and urged the necessity of State assistance being restored to the Society for the support of the Art Department—1st, to enable it to maintain a Training School for Art Teachers; 2ndly, to provide it with means for the adequate remuneration of the staff employed in such establishment, as well as of the teachers in the present School of Art; and, 3rdly, to enable the society to form and support a Central Museum of Ornamental Art in connection with the present School."

The Council of the Royal Dublin Society say they are "impressed with the conviction of the necessity of Art Education "being placed at least upon an equality with that in London "and Edinburgh," and then they go on to say that they wish for increased funds to maintain a training school for Art teachers. First, I should say that they are upon an equality already; and secondly, I should say that there is no need of a second training school for the United Kingdom. The present training school amply supplies the wants both of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and I say that if a training school had to be established in Dublin it certainly ought not to be confided to the direction of the irresponsible dilettante Fine Art Committee of the Royal Dublin Society.

988. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you propose any change in the constitution of the Irish National Gallery?—I think I agree with the suggestion made two or three years ago, that it would be better that the parliamentary vote should pass through the Lord President. I think it would be better for the National Gallery itself. At present it comes directly from the Treasury to the trustees.

989. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Are not the trustees embodied by Act of Parliament?—Yes. I should not alter the power of the trustees at all, but it would be better if Parliament had a report, and that it went through the Minister of the Crown. The public would know a good deal more about it.

990. (*Professor Thomson.*) Would it not bring it into more immediate connexion with the department for the purchase of room and things of that kind, and give greater facilities for acquiring duplicate pictures from London, Kensington, and elsewhere?—Yes.

991. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You said in your evidence about the College of Science that harmony of action was required there. Will you explain to the Commissioners what you mean by that?—I would rather not.

992. Then we must look elsewhere for an explanation?—I do not wish to offend.

993. What is the meaning of your phrase "harmony of action"?—I refer to what appears in the evidence of the select committee

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of the House of Commons on Technical Education, where I find that the majority of the professors do not agree with the statements delivered by the Dean before that committee.

994. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do I understand that you do not contemplate the removal of the College of Science from its present site?—I think it had better remain where it is.

995. You would give it full room for development where it is by removing what remains of the Industrial Museum, the collections of the Geological Survey, and the offices of the Survey?—That is my opinion.

996. In that case your evidence tends towards establishing the principle of getting together in one site the exhibitional part of of the institutions which are subsidized by Government, and keeping in another site those which are devoted to teaching sciences?—I think that is a sound principle.

997. You are doubtless aware that the Geological Collection at present in the building in which the Royal College of Science is located, is the property of the Geological Survey?—Yes.

998. And the offices of the survey and of that particular collection are not directly in any way connected with the School of Science?—Yes.

999. They are merely lodged there?—Merely lodged.

1000. In case of a separation would it not be neceesary to keep the survey in close connexion with its collection; without that the survey could not properly pursue its work?—Yes.

1001. You are aware that the arrangements for the organization of the Royal College of Science have resulted from the recommendations of a commission?—Yes.

1002. Do you consider that all the recommendations of that commission have been carried out under the present circumstances? I apprehend not: I would rather you would not cross-examine me on that subject, Captain Donnelly is much better acquainted with it than I am.

1003. You are aware that I was a member of that commission?—Yes.

1004. It was suggested to make the head of the college an officer who should fill the office in rotation with his fellows; that he should in fact be simply one of the professors occupying the office of Dean for one year, or two years, and then vacating it in favour of another member of the body?—I think that opinion was held by some of the commissioners; and it was adopted by the Lord President and concurred in by the Treasury. The letter to the Treasury, dated the 26th of November 1866, set forth as follows:—"At present, "however, we consider a council of professors with a dean of "faculty to be an organization more adapted to the requirements "of a College of Science. The Dean would be the organ of the "professors in all communication with the Science and Art "Department. He would preside at all meetings, where he "should have a casting vote, and generally represent the professional body. The office should be annual and filled by

" rotation according to seniority of appointment. Such an " arrangement would appear best adapted to induce general co- " operation and harmony with energetic action. An honorarium " of 100*l.* should be attached to the office of dean of faculty."

1005. Has that arrangement been carried out?—No.

1006. As you are secretary of the department could you give us any of the reasons why that arrangement was not carried out, if you think it desirable to do so?—The reasons were that Sir Robert Kane, already President of Queen's College, Cork, desired to be a permanent officer of the new College of Science, and three of the professors moved the Lord President to appoint him permanent Dean. I am unaware whether the other professors knew anything of the subject, or whether they concurred in it.

1007. Is Sir Robert Kane an officer of the Royal College of Science as such; is he a professor there?—No.

1008. Supposing that the step to which you have just referred had not been taken, Sir Robert Kane would have formed no part of the Royal College of Science, would he?—No.

1009. (*Professor Thomson.*) How long has the College of Science been in action under the present arrangements?—Only one session.

1010. Do you think the amount of work done in the College during the session has been equivalent to the expenditure?—It would be hardly fair to expect that it should be. I think, as I have said already, that unless the College of Science is worked efficiently, zealously, and in thorough harmony, it will not justify the expenditure upon it.

1011. Of course it is not as yet in full working order, but I was going to ask you if you thought there was any reasonable hope that the good work done in it would be equivalent to the expenditure?—I think the experiment ought to be tried for several years provided it is done efficiently. If you ask me whether a college of science in Dublin is likely to succeed as much as a college of science in Manchester, Glasgow, or Birmingham, I should say not; but I don't consider that altogether a sufficient reason why Dublin should not have its school of Science. I am glad that it should be here, but I consider it in great peril of not being worked efficiently.

1012. Are there any colleges of science in the country which have been successful, or are there any at all?—There are none anywhere in the United Kingdom.

1013. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you consider that the value of a college of science depends altogether upon the application of science to the development of the arts?—No, but that is its prime function.

1014. Don't you think it quite possible, in view of the enormous development of scientific teaching and of scientific knowledge in the country, that the College of Science may, in course of a few years, become very valuable as a means of instructing the community apart from any direct application to the arts?—Certainly; I think the existence of a college of science that was

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working very moderately in respect to the number of matriculated students, if worked efficiently in other respects, would have a most material influence upon education generally, I venture to think that we want much stirring up in putting science a great deal before languages,—Greek especially. I have the highest veneration for all that the Greeks did, but to maintain the old tradition that the learning of the Greek language is better than learning the laws of God through science, I think is paganism and crass prejudice.

1015. Without in the least degree doubting the value of literary culture, may it not be desirable, in view of the great and increasing value of scientific knowledge, to render scientific instruction of a high order available for the persons who may have neither the time nor the money which will allow them to go through a course of literary instruction?—Certainly. I think it of high importance.

1016. And is there any better means of attaining this object than by establishing schools exclusively for physical science?—I think the only chance of putting the culture of physical science upon the basis that it ought to rest on is by having special places for its cultivation. I see on all sides how deeply rooted is the prejudice for old ways; and I don't think science, and industrial science especially, will have a fair chance unless it stands upon its own bottom; and you must be content to pay for it and perhaps make a number of failures before it will eventually be as successful as things are which the world has been bribed, with very great bribes, for three centuries and more to encourage. When you get a sufficient number of Whitworth scholarships and something more to compete with Greek iambics, then possibly science will have a pretty fair chance; but it will take a number of years before that result comes about. In the meantime, even though the College of Science had only a dozen of students, assuming always that it was working as it ought to work, I should consider that the expenditure only fairly weighted it, as it were, in the handicap with literary culture.

1017. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You said, Mr. Cole, that you preferred a study of the laws of God, such as you obtain in the study of Natural Science, to the study of Greek. I wish to ask you whether you do not consider the study of the workings of the human mind, such as can be made by the study of Greek literature, as much a study of the laws of God as that of any other branch of nature?—No, I do not. The study of the laws of the human mind has been one of the things upon which the world has been disputing for two or three thousand years without coming to much of a conclusion. The study of the laws of geology, of the laws of the structure of life, of the laws of astronomy, and a number of other subjects which are investigated by means of science the world is pretty well agreed upon. Of course you recollect the old joke of the Scotch about metaphysicians, and the observation I think of Voltaire and others, that the study of the human mind was like dancing a minuet,

that it began and then went *da capo* over again and you did not get much further. Though I would not be supposed to say anything against the study of metaphysics and of the human mind in its proper place.

1018. But do you say anything against the study of Greek literature? In my question I laid stress upon the study of the human mind, and through it of the divine laws, as illustrated by Greek literature?—I think that in the state of the prejudice of the world for the Greeks, of whom, Heaven knows, we know very little after all, it is necessary that unpopular opinions should occasionally be expressed on the other side. I know what I am saying is looked on as a kind of heresy; and I must bear to be burnt for it if necessary.

1019. (*Professor Thomson.*) You attach great importance to having separate schools of science. May I just ask what you mean by that? Suppose, for instance, that a certain branch of science, such as zoology, botany, or any other, be taught in the university, we will say, do you attach any special importance to the same branch being separately taught at the science school?—Oh, no. If anybody wants to study zoology I should be glad to see him enjoy the opportunity wherever it is; but I think that if you wish to have anything like a recognition of the value of science in its bearing upon industry which is the only phase that the matter takes in this Dublin College I think you should have a special school for that purpose. I don't think, for instance, that much as Oxford is now doing, Oxford will apply itself much to practical applications of science with reference to industry. We have a signal instance in the University of London. The University of London will not recognise physical science except in connexion with Greek literature to a certain amount. If you can conceive that any new institution, formed without prejudice, would have admitted science to its own footing, on its own merits, one would imagine that the London University would have done that, but we know as a positive fact that it won't do it, and as the people of the United Kingdom seem to think it of great importance to them for their industry, at least to understand the principles of science, it seems to me absolutely necessary to treat the subject apart from other subjects and to give it a clear stage and no favour. That is what I mean.

1020. You spoke of a science college or school having a better chance of success in Manchester, for instance, than in Dublin. I daresay you are aware that there was a suggestion made to a parliamentary committee on technical education, that there should be a school of the kind in Manchester, but it was proposed that advantage should be taken of the pure science classes of the Owens College, and that the science college should consist of two or three classes bearing especially upon arts and manufactures, such as chemistry applied to the arts. Do you conceive that there would be any disadvantage in such a school as that?—As respects Dublin?

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1021. Well, I mean in a general way; that is to say, that the present means of instruction in pure science should be first taken advantage of, and that that should be supplemented by more special instruction?—That seems to be a right course of proceeding, I think; but I have very little hopes that old institutions will do all that is necessary for connecting the teaching of science with its practical applications to industry.

1022. Do you think, therefore, that two institutions are necessary at that particular stage?—I fancy so.

1023. And, of course, those scientific colleges are likely to be supported in proportion as they bear directly upon manufactures?—In Dublin you have a sufficient number of medical students studying medical science, because there is an outlet for it, but the fashion has to be made yet of studying science in its application to manufactures. We are now only at the beginning of that idea, and therefore as there are no extensive manufactures in Dublin, and not many in Ireland, I do not expect that you will ever have a large school of science as applied to arts in Dublin. I think, notwithstanding, that it should exist.

1024. But I apprehend you to think, in common with some others present, that there is such a thing as scientific culture apart from the knowledge of any particular science?— Certainly.

1025. And that scientific culture is an excessively valuable thing, and that in the present disorganized state of educational history it would not be a bad thing to have institutions for scientific culture as such?—Certainly; but I think a special scientific culture or application to particular purposes, like physic or surgery, and so on, is necessary.

1026. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) With reference to the Royal Zoological Society, you gave a very favourable opinion of the working of that society to the Commission; but you suggested that you thought that the animals that died there, when properly stuffed and made museum preparations of, should be sent to the Royal Dublin Society Natural History Museum?—Yes.

1027. Are you aware that that was formerly the practice of the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland?—No.

1028. Are you aware that that practice was abandoned because it deprived all the medical students of Dublin of the opportunity of studying comparative anatomy?—I don't think that a good reason.

1029. I am asking you are you aware of the fact?—I am not aware of the fact; but, accepting it, I think it to be deplored. I think there is something ridiculous in seeing such a stuffed lion as now is to be seen in the Natural History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, supported by public money, while you have such a tremendously fine beast that generates any number of cubs, also supported by the public money, and that Dublin cannot show a better stuffed creature than that. I should say the first thing was to get a better stuffed lion rather than to be anatomizing beasts.

1030. Then I will confine my question to the royal beast. A very fine lion died some years ago in Dublin, as I suppose you have heard, although we don't lose many by death. Would you have stuffed that lion, and sent him to the Royal Dublin Society?—Well, in my ignorance perhaps I should.

1031. Would you consider that a better application of the body of such an animal than using it for the purposes of scientific and anatomical researches, which was the actual application of the remains here?—I am not sure that the two things are incompatible.

1032. Are you aware that in stuffing a beast for the museum you are obliged to retain the skull and paws with the skin?—Possibly.

1033. And that, therefore, a certain injury is done to anatomical study by attempting to utilize his skin also for museum purposes?—I have no doubt; but I felt strongly that to shew such a stuffed beast as that to the Irish people as a sample of a lion, is a delusion, a snare, and a degradation; and I do say that no amount of dissecting this beast, taking the case of one beast, is to be weighed in the scale of exhibiting that wretched creature that is shown there.

1034. Are you aware that it is exceedingly difficult to have opportunities of dissecting such a beast?—If there were only one other beast to be dissected in the world, under the circumstances of the state supporting the Zoological Society for the live beasts, and the Royal Dublin Society for the stuffed one, if your last lion was on his last legs, I should say stuff him and make him a truth to the multitude.

1035. Then you consider a stuffed lion more valuable to the world than anatomical research?—Yes, *quâ* your Dublin students and the Dublin public, and the Irish public.

1036. I am anxious as an old member of the Dublin Society to hear the opinion of an expert like yourself on the school of art managed by that society, and should like to have your opinion as to its present condition and working, considering its resources?—The Dublin school is managed just on the same principle as all the other hundred schools throughout the United Kingdom. The position it has taken is shown by the number of prizes it has obtained and the amount of money that is paid to it for results. My impression is, that never in the history of schools of art has the Dublin school been more prosperous or so prosperous as it is now; and that I attribute to its being administered on sound principles and to its having the luck of an excellent master. I don't hesitate to say, as a positive fact, that the Dublin School of Art is a great deal better than the Ecole de Dessin in Paris; and if the two stood up together in a fair fight the Dublin school would lick the other hollow. I was sorry to see in the proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society a passage recommending that it should be a training school for art teachers as if it were not so now. It is a training school for art teachers at present. Any student of the School of Art who wishes to be trained as teacher goes through all

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the requisite examinations and is able to obtain any or all the certificates, and if he wants polishing up by anything that can be done for him at Kensington he gets the opportunity of coming up and is maintained while he is there. No doubt the Royal Dublin Society mean that they would like to have a deal more public money to spend on that school. My own opinion is that that would be the most demoralising thing that could happen. They would just do what in ancient times they did—appoint incompetent teachers, and you would have a lot of fellows hungry to get another 100*l.* a year for doing nothing. I cannot see any more good to be done with that art school than is done on its present footing.

1037. I don't quite understand what the "schools of science" are—what is meant by the term science?—There are 23 branches of science.

1038. Are mechanics and electricity included?—Yes.

1039. And astronomy?—No.

1040. Are botany, geology, and mineralogy?—Yes.

1041. Then, in fact, the whole curriculum of physical and natural science is embraced in the "schools of science" generally speaking?—Speaking generally, yes.

1042. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The question ofteaching design with special reference to manufacture has been raised by various witnesses, would you state your opinion as to the advisability of promoting special instruction of that kind?—It has been attempted, and vainly attempted, a long time ago. It was attempted under other circumstances at the first formation of the science and art department, and it is altogether a hazy impracticability. The teaching of drawing is one thing, the teaching of invention is another. We have a certain amount of teaching of invention; that is a student of the School of Art may design patterns for woven fabrics and design forms for works in metal; and every school does that. If you want to carry it out very far indeed and to create somebody that you suppose will be useful to some manufacturer, you will find yourself landed in great difficulties. Ten years ago, in response to that sort of popular delusion about teaching design useful to manufacturers, as though it was a specialty, we started two or three classes. We started one class for porcelain painting, and we brought up four students, the most skilful students that then existed in the potteries, in order to polish them up a little more. After spending about 200*l.* on each student, lasting four years or more, what happened? They all turned out very much better painters of porcelain: about that there was no doubt; but they got too good for their business and no manufacturers would employ them on their terms. Out of the whole of these four, there is one only whom Messrs. Minton, I think, employ, and the others have turned out general artists, certainly not connected with manufactures. There is no difficulty, of course, in teaching any student and grinding him in a specialty. But it is assuming that the world wants them and that they will get occupation. Take another case: we had a

lace school in Dublin specially devoted for designing woven fabrics; a lot of Irish girls were trained in that direction for the lace manufacture of Ireland. They got comparatively no occupation: the school was given up. The lace trade is very much changed now, and there is no employment for them. The same thing happened with the flax manufacture in Scotland, particularly at Dunfermline. An enterprising manufacturer named Beveridge took one or two clever ladies and kept them to design for him; they suffocated him with a multitude of designs and after a time he gave them up. It is purely a matter of trade. Every manufacturer after having got hold of a person who can paint well and draw well, must make out the remainder of the business. It is not a thing to be done upon the assumption that the state should aid it at all. It is quite dreamy.

1043. With regard to the School of Art in Dublin, do you think it large enough for its general purpose, as a School of Art pure, leaving out the question of trained teachers?—Yes, I think it is quite large enough for both purposes.

1044. And do you think it is not now suffering from want of room?—No. It must pay its way. That is a question for the locality. If the Royal Dublin Society wish to make larger premises there is no reason why they should not do so. But if a school be flourishing, its premises will never be adequate, never. What great school that is flourishing anywhere has sufficient accommodation?

1045. Then it is not suffering at present from want of room?—I should say not at all. In fact it is desirable, when a school gets a high position, that it should not be too big. It gets out of good administration. If the Royal Dublin Society School is not big enough as a head centre in Dublin, let it by all means foster the establishment of some auxiliary to it in another part of Dublin.

1046. Would there be any difficulty in founding art schools in different parts of the country?—Very little difficulty. It involves, perhaps, an expenditure of capital on the part of the locality of 50*l.*, which the Government supplements by more than another 50*l.*;—the formation of a committee, with perhaps the guaranteeing that the master for the first year will realize a certain income. Nobody can know whether there is a demand for a school in the locality excepting its promoters. The masters, of course, won't go if there be any uncertainty.

1047. That is the school of art proper. Are not the night classes easier of formation?—In the establishment of night classes there is no difficulty at all. Anybody may be a missionary and establish half a dozen night classes.

1048. These are what are attended by artizans who wish to improve their drawing?—Yes, the whole details of proceedings in relation to the establishment of schools in science and art may be seen in the directories.

1049. Would you put in as evidence the last edition of the science summary which contains the main rules?—I put in those relating both to science and art. (*See Appendix F., pp.* 603 *and* 609).

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1050. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Will you state the circumstances under which the 500*l.* grant was made to the Society of Arts for the artizans' visit to the Paris Exhibition?—The Society of Arts privately amongst its members raised a sum of 500*l.*, and it applied to the Lord President to ask if the Government would give it another 500*l.* for the purpose of sending artizans to Paris. The Lord President consented to do so, and the Society of Arts selected about 100 artizans to go to Paris, each artizan representing some branch of trade. I do not think they selected them on any principle of nationality, and I know certainly that more than one Irishman went there with great satisfaction to himself, and wrote a most excellent report on coming back. That was one thing that was done. Another thing was done by another committee, though in a different way. They applied to the Lord President for assistance in printing the reports of the people that they had induced to go; and a grant of about 50*l.* was given in that direction. It has been said that justice to Ireland was not done on that occasion. There was perfect justice done to Ireland. From the department itself a payment was made under certain rules to all the teachers of art and science schools, and I have no reason to doubt that all those who came under those conditions, whether Irish, or Scotch, or English, went to Paris. I have no doubt that the facts will show that out of the various Irish schools all the masters went who found it convenient to go. In fact, the statement is made in a loose way, and in ignorance of the facts.

1051. Had the Department anything to do with the selection of the artizans who went to Paris?—Not a bit.

1052. (*Professor Thomson.*) A number of witnesses the other day said that the art students in Ireland were under a great disadvantage, in case of getting any exhibition in connexion with the art schools in having to go to London?—A great disadvantage?

(*Colonel Laffan.*) A pecuniary disadvantage.

1053. (*Professor Thomson.*) And also they said they had to leave their houses to go to London, and they put great stress on the advantage it would be if there were a training school to which they could go in Dublin. Three or four witnesses spoke very strongly on that point. I should like to hear what your opinion of that is?—There is no doubt that more is to be seen, and more is to be learned in London by the properly qualified student than can be seen or learned in Dublin. The case has never yet arisen of an Irishman's asking to be allowed to go to Dublin to get what he could there by studying at the art school in Dublin. If it should, I think in all probability the Lord President would say yes.

1054. I think that is not the precise meaning of it. They say that, in order to complete the art education of students so as to enable them to attain the highest position they require to go to London?—Yes, and they are paid for doing it.

1055. They say that it is a very great disadvantage, and that it would be an advantage to them to have the means of getting the highest art instruction in Dublin?—But you can't get it; you can't bring Maclise here, or Foley, or the works that they exhibit. The world settles that business for itself; and you cannot bring all you see in London here, nor can you bring over the Royal Academy and other exhibitions to Dublin. If a student feels himself aggrieved because he must go where these things can be had, his expenses being paid, I cannot see how to deal with that case. You might as well say that a man would like to see St. Paul's, the Houses of Parliament, the Regalia, &c. without going to London.

1056. Then you consider that, besides every other consideration, it is a great advantage to them to go to London?—An unmixed advantage. It is such a comical objection. One really can just conceive that a fond parent does not like to send his son into the world to make his way, and would rather have him under his mother's nose; and you know that he may desire to have the highest possible things brought up, as it were, to his own door, but that is impracticable. I recollect, as partly connected with that kind of feeling, having had a great "jobation" given to me 12 years ago at the Royal Dublin Society by a young lady, because the department had cut off the supply of peaches for them to draw from. People have all kinds of "whimsies;" and when anybody says he wants all the advantages of London brought to Cork or Limerick, I say there is no human power that can accomplish that. I cannot conceive anything more liberal than what the arrangements are now. If a young man or a young woman passes a certain grade of examination and wishes to go a step further, upon giving a sufficient proof, her expenses are paid in London. She gets a pound a week or more, according to her qualification, in London, and she sees the things that are to be seen in London. But it seems to me to be illogical to call it a hardship to do that, and to demand that they should want all these things all brought to their doors. I don't understand it. With regard to the case of the masters, a man may take the certificate at any place where there is a school. The school which has trained him to take that certificate gets 10*l.*, and even if he wants to learn something, which perhaps his teacher is not accomplished enough to give him he may come to Dublin. As I said the application has never been made, but if he can get a certificate and likes to get another at Dublin, I do not see why he should not; but if he says that all the teaching power in England should be brought to his door at Dublin, Cork, or Clonmel, I say that is rather impracticable.

1057. You spoke, in connexion with the science schools, of the special difficulty of maintaining them in Ireland, in fact, you doubted whether it was possible; what was the cause of that particular difficulty, may I ask?—The special difficulty is set forth in the appendix to the fifteenth report of the Science and Art Department. I would rather not say harsh words, but you

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can read it all there if you are curious to make it out. I grieve to say that cases have arisen in connexion with these examinations in Ireland that show a laxity in the mode of conducting examinations which would place the whole thing in jeopardy, if such laxity were persevered in.

1058. Do you think that the system itself has a sufficient guarantee for the proper conduct of the examinations?—I think it would be quite possible to improve the guarantee, but it is a question of cost. You can find persons, interested in the teaching of artisans and in the promotion of science, who are willing to undertake the slight obligations that are imposed upon them, to see that the papers are fairly worked, and that there is no "cribbing," and that the master is not an accomplice in helping his students; and we do find that they can do it. If persons of distinction, persons of position, and such people, will undertake that obligation, if even only three people will, it would be quite unnecessary to organize a staff of inspectors. It would be nearly impracticable, because you have say 300 classes all going on simultaneously. If you are to do the work perfectly you would want at least 300 inspectors at the same moment, all looking after the work. We have found that the present system is working well. I am sorry to say that the only cases in which it has not worked well have arisen in Ireland.

1059. Is it with the same class of teachers and in the same class of schools that these science classes are held in Ireland and in England?—I apprehend there is no material difference. I am not aware of the local circumstances sufficiently to pass a general opinion. I think that in the towns of Ireland there must be three people to be found, or there ought to be, who would see that there is no cheating going on. If these cannot be found Ireland must pay the penalty.

1060. (*Professor Huxley.*) Several of the witnesses who were examined on a previous occasion, and who gave their evidence in favour of the establishment of an Irish Institute, saw the difficulty and the disadvantage to Ireland which would arise out of separating the examinations, in the competition, of Ireland from those of the United Kingdom; but they seemed to think that it would be possible to have the system of teaching centralized in Ireland, and to combine it with what I may call the imperial system of examination, and that in this way you would get all the benefits of local effort and of general competition. Do you think any such scheme as that practicable?—I don't understand it at all.

1061. As I understand them the system would work in this way, that there should be a department here which should have charge of the technical or of the art education of all Ireland, and whose business it should be as far as possible to stimulate the establishment of art schools and the teaching of art all over the country, and that the centre of that department should be placed in Ireland, and should form a part, in fact, of their Irish

Institute; but that the examinations should take place as they do now, and thus that the people who should be taught in these schools (under what we may call complete Irish management) should compete in the general examinations?—I apprehend that means, if it means anything, that the schools under Irish management are not to be subjected to the same rules as the schools under English management, which, being interpreted, means that the State should pay all the expenses and the locality none. If you are prepared to have a totally different system for Ireland, of course you can have it if you are prepared to pay for it, and you may, after having established it, bring the noses of all the students to the same grindstone of examinations, no doubt about that. But there are grave questions attached even to that.

1062. You are not to understand me as in any way advocating the scheme; but unless I have mistaken the general tenor of the evidence already received, when we put before the witnesses this difficulty, that if the administration of the Science and Art Department for Ireland were localized in Dublin, they would then cut themselves off from imperial competition, they seemed very ready, as far as I could judge, to adopt this alternative, and to say that the teaching and all the impulses to it might be centralized in Dublin, but that the students who are so taught might have all the advantages of imperial competition; that was their notion?—Now try and deal with it from any practical point. You have got Mr. Redgrave, suppose; you want the best man you can pay for. You have got some artist whom you must pay sufficiently to organize a course of instruction. Let us assume for an instant that the course of instruction is pretty like what is now going on from the London centre. He organizes it for Ireland, and with slight differences offers it to the Irish people, just as London offers it to the Irish people now. And the Irish people want to have it, of course, inasmuch as they can have it already by existing rules as much as they like; but they want to have it under some other rules. The meaning of it is, that they want to have it under some regulations that will put no obligation upon them to do their part in the business, otherwise I can't see anything in it at all.

1063. The witnesses said that the people of Ireland would not feel the same confidence in the goodwill of a department to stimulate their exertions from London as they would in an Irish Institution in Dublin; they put it on the ground of the prejudice of the Irish people, and they said that it would be better to have the administration in Dublin than in London; and when it was pointed out to them that the effect of centralizing the administration in Dublin would be to cut off the Irish students from the general competition of the students from other parts of the empire, they said they did not see why that should follow. They suggested that the administration placed in Dublin might direct the education of the students, but that when they had been so educated they might join in the general competition?—But such is their own case now. It matters not whether it emanates from

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Dublin or from London. They get certain state payments. If you want different state payments, I understand a different system; but if you want the same state payments, you don't want an officer here to be asking the people to take them. You might, if you pleased, send a missionary all round Ireland to explain the system, and talk to the people, and try to get it up. That is the utmost that you could do, assuming that your rules were the same. But then I see this clearly, that if you have a centre in Dublin to act as missionary, because that is all he could do, and to get up more schools than exist now, these schools for the most part not being in populous places, and not being much supported by people who would pay for them, must take up a comparatively low position, and would make little progress in the way of art. And then what would happen? Instead of having a fair competition, you would send up a lot of drawings and things of that sort for Ireland which would get no prizes, and there would be a howl that Ireland was unjustly treated. You should understand that the present system is such that you or anybody whatever by following certain rules common to every place may have as much of it as you like. If you say that the system won't answer in Ireland, that is, that schools won't establish themselves, my answer is, that in large places they do establish themselves, and if they don't establish themselves in small places, it is because the small places cannot support them. They cannot find premises, they cannot find teachers who would remain with them, because those teachers would get no income and would be starved. If you say that despite of the locality being few in population, being poor and unable to find premises, you should adopt some system of a character different from that which enables everybody to be judge of his own affairs, and should undertake to pay masters sufficiently to enable them to dwell in poor places that have no students, why what a profligate waste of public money it would be! It is a hazy idea, which has no common sense in it, unless you are prepared to say at once, "You must pay the whole expenses of everything, and give us a totally different system, at the cost not of Ireland but of the United Kingdom."

1064. Your principle then, I understand, is to help those who help themselves?—Yes, those who take the initiative themselves.

1065. Does the initiative never come from your Department?—Never.

1066. The impression on the minds of the witnesses was, that in Great Britain the existence of art schools depended on the initiative being taken by the Department, and on the Government fostering and cherishing such schools, while the Government never exercised the same fostering influence on the Irish schools; but do I understand you to say that no such influence as that is exerted?—Never.

1067. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that the organizing teacher of the Department has paid prolonged visits to Ireland?—Yes. My impression is, that in proportion to the population there are more science schools in Ireland than there are in England.

1068. (*Professor Huxley.*) Have you any organizer for art schools?—No. *H. Cole, Esq., C.B.*

1069. No such person?—Well, Mr. Buckmaster advocates the night schools for teaching drawing, and helps localities to get them; but if a place desires to have an art school, after having made its wants known in the due official way, if its wants further information, we send an inspector who goes and gives them a talk, but they must first give an invitation to him to come. 21 Sept. 1868.

1070. What is the function of the organizing teacher or master?—His business is, when a locality cannot sufficiently interpret the red tape of the directories, to go there and give a popular explanation and remove difficulties.

1071. But he does not go down unless there has previously been an application from the locality?—No, certainly not.

1072. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) When a locality does apply, are not all his travelling and other expenses paid for him?—Yes.

1073. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Can you tell us how many science schools and how many art schools there are in Ireland?—There are 76 science schools or classes, five art schools, and two night classes for drawing (*See Appendix F.*, pp. 628 *and* 631.)

1074. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Did you say that there was only one art school in Dublin and another in Cork?—No, the night class for teaching drawing is a grade below the full-fledged art school. There is an art school in Cork, another in Limerick; there is one at Clonmel; in Dublin we know that there two, the model and the school of art proper; in Belfast I apprehend it is only a night class. They had an art school at one time there, when they received the grant of 500*l.*, but when the whole system of subsidy was withdrawn Belfast gave up its school, and they have only a night class now. They have an art school in Waterford. In fact there are many places in Ireland where they might have night schools if they were willing, but there are few more places that could support art schools besides those that now have them.

1075. Then is it a misapprehension to suppose that the science schools are much more numerous than the art schools in Ireland, in proportion to what might be expected?—The science schools are more numerous than the art schools.

1076. Can you explain that preponderance?—The one can be started for a couple of pounds. A science class can be started virtually without any capital, whereas an art school requires special premises not to be used for other purposes, together with an apparatus more or less costly, special fittings, special desks, and a special mode of lighting. That explains why the science schools are more numerous than the art.

1077. Is it a question then of money; is the one more easily started on that ground than the other?—There is another element of difference. The person certificated in science may be a druggist's apprentice, or he may be an amateur who dabbles in zoology or botany, or anything else, and who may like to teach upon the chance of getting from 10*l.* to 40*l.* for doing it, being supported

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in the day by his usual avocations. The art teacher, on the other hand, is a man wholly engaged in drawing, and unless there is a population to be taught by him and to pay him in a locality, of course he won't establish himself there. But the night class for teaching drawing is a simple affair. I should say that any town in Ireland that has a population of 2,000 people, or less, could have, if it were so minded, a night class for teaching drawing to the artizans. Night classes for art and the science classes are on the same level, nearly, in point of expense.

1078. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you connect in your mind at all the facility for starting science schools with the laxity that has turned out in the conduct of some of the examinations?—No, I see no particular connexion between them.

1079. What punishment has been passed upon the localities in which such malpractices existed at examinations?—Where the teacher was a *particeps criminis* he was turned off the roll of certificated teachers. Where the secretary made a mistake, of course all you could say was that you could not recognize the school.

1080. Then you have no security that the same malpractices will not occur by the same persons, in the same localities, next year?—Not good security.

1081. (*Professor Thomson.*) Is it not the case that in Ireland the science schools are in a great measure in the hands of the National School teachers, or at least that a very large number of them are?—I have reason to think so.

1082. Do you think it a good plan that the National School teachers should be paid on results, according to your system, by your Department, and that at the same time they should be paid by the National Board under quite a different system?—I have some doubts about it.

1083. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Is it not a matter for the National Board to interfere and see that their own teachers do not go wrong?—I think so. The principle of the Department has been merely to look at the sciences to be taught, and to obedience to a few simple rules. The system of national education being different in Ireland from what it is in England, I daresay it is possible that some modification or change might be expedient. I am rather inclined to think that the control of the science teaching had better be coupled with the primary education in Ireland.

1084. (*Professor Thomson.*) Don't you think it might be demoralizing in its effect on the action of those National Schools to have a system by which such a direct advantage may be derived from collusion with the pupils of all kinds?—Experience has shown that the present system is liable to wrong things in Ireland; and if these continue it will make the system as at present organized impossible. Then will come the question, what is to be substituted in its place? It does seem, that as the teachers in Ireland are much more directly under the authority of the National Board here than the teachers in England are under the Education Department, the teachers in England being

under the local committees of the places, some difference of administration may be necessary.

1085. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think there would be much chance for science if the teaching of it were transferred to the National Board in Ireland?—The National Board, as I understand, is a mixed body; if there be no man of science or person having an interest in science on the National Board, would not science run a great risk of being extinguished? I am afraid it would.

1086. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Supposing that the payments on results of National School teachers lead to mischief, would it not sufficiently meet the case for the National Board to put restrictions on their teachers teaching under the Science and Art Department?—Perhaps. It is clear that there ought to be some unity of action between the Science and Art Department and the National Board. There was formerly in the case of drawing in the Model Schools.

1087. (*Professor Thomson.*) What guarantee have the committee who are responsible that the pupils who are sitting in the room at an examination are the same individuals as the names which you have on the list?—In many cases the clergyman and the magistrate, and some others, certify that they are. Supposing some person comes in who is not the person whose name is down, that would be a case in which you could indict the party. That it may be done I am sorry to say I have heard whispers; but of course if you cannot believe the word of the chairman or secretary under his handwriting, and perhaps somebody else too, I don't know where you are.

1088. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think it at all likely that the primary division of the Committee of Council on Education would ever have established in Great Britain any such system of science examinations or science teaching as has been established by the Department of Science and Art?—I think it unlikely, unless some Lord President had been sensible of the necessity of it, and had directed that it should be done, in which case I have no doubt that most implicit obedience would have been given to his orders. But, if I apprehend the scope of the question rightly, it is this, is it likely that a department charged with doing one thing will be much disposed to undertake another thing? That, as I understand, depends upon orders from head-quarters.

1089. Does the division of the Education Department to which I refer encourage schoolmasters who come under its jurisdiction in teaching science, or does it throw any difficulties in their way?—I think at the present time there is tolerable freedom. In early times, even before the Science and Art Department was established, the policy of the Education Department was to teach a good many things, or encourage the teaching of a good many things, more than latterly under the revised code they do. When the payments to the teachers more directly emanated from the Department than the committees, the primary Department was naturally very jealous to see that it got its money's worth; and the scope

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of the policy at that time did not admit of entertaining the teaching of science or other things. Science was rather viewed until lately as a sort of competition for the attention of the master, and some restrictions existed. That has never been the case with drawing, because the primary Department has always considered drawing as auxiliary to writing, and therefore there has been no such difficulty as the question points to.

1090. Was there not at one time a distinct prohibition against the schoolmasters who came under the jurisdiction of the primary Department teaching science?—Yes, for they had pupil teachers, with whom it was supposed that they were wholly engaged, after having taught the children.

1091. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Have you not given as part of your evidence that you thought there ought to be a national training school for music established in London which should have a branch affiliated to it in Dublin?—Yes.

1092. In preference to a quasi-national institution of the same kind in Dublin?—Yes.

1093. Are you at all acquainted with the constitution or working of the Irish Academy of Music?—Imperfectly. I know its object.

1094. Could such an institution as it is afford assistance in the carrying out of such a plan?—I think so.

1095. You think their organization might be made useful in carrying out the details of such a plan?—Certainly. I think you would have to adopt a somewhat analogous course to that adopted with other societies. You would have to pay a definite sum for a definite administration; and then, if a number of gentlemen liked to be together to superintend the business, I think it would be convenient.

1096. Are you aware that the Irish Academy of Music have the confidence of certainly a very large portion of the musical public of Dublin?—I have no reason to doubt it.

1097. And you think that their organization would facilitate the establishment of a provincial branch of a national training school in London?—I think so. In fact I think it is necessary to have a sort of quasi-popular body to do that kind of work which will have to be done. I conceive that the primary work of a musical academy in Dublin would be to find out in all parts of Ireland, by means of examinations, those persons that had musical aptitudes, and then to cultivate those musical aptitudes as far as they reasonably could. By "reasonably" I mean that you could hardly defend an institution in Dublin with the cost of a great staff of teachers to teach every instrument, as you would have to import them. There are certain instruments which could be taught, and singing which could be taught, which would bring the students on far indeed. And then, in my opinion, the right thing would be to perpetrate what seems to be such a cruelty, namely, to take the student to a higher establishment to be polished a little more. That will have to be provided for by State funds. The only reason for having

the national training school for music in London is, that the ways of the world have already established there the greatest number of most competent teachers, and that there is the greatest opportunity of hearing the best music. Of course it may be a great grievance to have to come there for it, but you cannot take the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic, and other musical societies to everybody's door. *H. Cole, Esq., C.B.* 21 Sept. 1868.

1098. Is there any reason why the Irish Academy of Music should not receive at once State aid, without waiting for the establishment of a central institution in London?—Provided that the Irish Academy of Music would submit itself to the necessary rules in receiving public money, and would do the sort of thing which it ought, I should see a great advantage in trying the system I have alluded to, of finding out the musical talent of the country experimentally, through the existing Irish Academy.

Tuesday, 22nd September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

JOHN RUTHERFORD D'OLIER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, examined. *J. R. D'Olier, Esq.* 22 Sept. 1868.

1099. (*Chairman.*) Are you a member of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes.

1100. Have you acted on the committees of the society?—I have acted on different committees.

1101. What position do you hold at present?—I am at present a member of the council, acting only on the finance committee, which is not a standing committee of the society, but a committee of council.

1102. Will you state the objects of the Royal Dublin Society?—According to the charter it is for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland, as stated in the commencement of the charter, which embraced a great many objects which have latterly been reduced, the educational department which the society enjoyed in former times having been latterly removed.

1103. What are the functions of the Royal Dublin Society at present?—They manage the Botanical Gardens in Glasnevin, the Government School of Art, the Museum of Natural History,

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the Library, and the Agricultural Department, which is not sustained at present by the Government, I am sorry to say, within the last year and a half the grant which the Government used to give having been withdrawn. It is now solely maintained out of the private funds of the Society.

1104. Are all the other branches supported by the Government grant?—No; it carries on other functions which are not supported by any Government grant, but out of its own private funds. It holds examinations for certificates of merit in mercantile pursuits, examining young men and giving them certificates according as it finds them qualified; and there are scientific meetings of the society once a month in the evening for the discussion of scientific subjects.

1105. What I allude to are the objects that you mentioned at first, the library and the Schools of Art, are they entirely maintained out of the Government grant?—The School of Art is supposed to be self-supporting, but in point of fact it really is not, because the society is obliged to supplement it. Our contribution is from 100*l.* to 200*l.* a year as the case may be, according as the funds require to be augmented. The library, also, is supported partly by the Government and partly out of the private funds of the society. It is obliged to supplement the Government grant to the library by 100*l.* a year.

1106. State what is the constitution of the society?—It holds its position by a charter, dated 1749, I think, and also a supplemental charter was granted to the society, about four years since. If you will allow me I will read a paragraph or two from these charters: —"George the 2nd. By the grace of God, &c. Whereas "several of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom of Ireland, "members of the Dublin Society, on behalf of themselves and "the rest of the members of the society, have by their petitions "to you, as our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of "Ireland stated that having observed vast tracts of land and bog "in the said kingdom uncultivated, and a general want of skill "and industry in the inhabitants to improve them, they formed "themselves into a voluntary association, by the name of the "Dubin Society for promoting Husbandry and other useful Arts "in our said Kingdom, and have at their own expense made "many experiments, and pursued useful observations and instruc-"tions for raising flax, draining bogs, improving uncultivated "lands, and distributing considerable sums of money in premiums "to the most deserving, whereby a spirit of industry and emula-"tion has been roused, and great hopes conceived that much "greater effects must arise therefrom, tending further to civilize "the natives of the said kingdom, and render them well affected "towards us and our royal family, and more able to contribute "to the increase of the revenue and the support of the establish-"ment of our said kingdom." That is the preamble of the Charter. "And that divers of our good subjects are willing to con-"tribute large sums of money for the good ends and purposes afore-"said: but that the said voluntary society are not capable in law

" of taking and receiving such contributions, or of carrying these " good intentions effectually into execution unless they be incor- " porated by our Royal Charter for the ends and purposes in the " said petition mentioned, with such clauses, powers, jurisdictions, " and authorities as are usually contained in charters of a like " nature : and whereas you did by your order bearing date the 12th " day of April 1748, refer the said petition to our Attorney and " Solicitor General of that kingdom to examine and consider the " allegations of the said petition, and to report unto you whether " it would be advisable for us to grant the Charter thereby desired " we, by their report, bearing date the 22d day of January 1749, " are of opinion that the granting of such a Charter as is desired " will be of great benefit and advantage to that our kingdom. " We therefore, being graciously pleased to encourage so laudable " an undertaking, know ye that we of our special grace, certain " knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice aud consent " of our right trusty and well-beloved Viceroy and Councillor, " William, Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant General, and " General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland, and according to " the tenor and effects of our letters under our privy signet seal and " sign manual, bearing date at our Court of St. James, the 20th " day of February 1749–50 in the 23rd year of our reign, and " now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery in the " said kingdom of Ireland, have willed, ordained, constituted, " and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and " successors, do, will, ordain, constitute, declare, and grant to our " well-beloved cousin and councillor William, Earl of Harrington, " Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland," &c. The charter was granted in pursuance of that requisition to the Lord Lieutenant.

1107. (*Professor Huxley.*) Then it appears that the society existed for some time before the Charter was granted?—Yes, it did.

1108. Do you know when the society was first set on foot?—Yes, in 1731.

1109. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I find in a pamphlet* which I have in my hands this passage:—" The few native artists in Dublin " associated together early in that century. The Dublin Society, " established in 1731, for the promotion of agriculture and manu- " factures, felt soon the necessity of encouraging the fine arts as " necessary adjuncts to their ulterior objects. They advertised, " in 1729, offering premiums for encouraging new inventions in " architecture, and painting, and sculpture in this kingdom." Can you state whether the records of the society establish the accuracy of that statement, that is, that so long ago as 1739, before their charter was granted, they felt the necessity of encouraging the fine arts, viz., architecture, painting, and sculpture?—I think I can throw some light upon that. I will, with your permission, read

* " Thoughts and Facts concerning the Fine Arts in Ireland and Schools of Design," by George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., Dublin, 1847.

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the following from the memorandum of the Royal Dublin Society relative to schools of art:—"The Royal Dublin Society was "founded so early as 1731, and was incorporated by royal "charter in 1749. It claims to be the first body in the United "Kingdom to offer premiums for the encouragement of drawing, "and premiums for art. The early premiums offered for drawing "by the society were not limited to students of art, but were "available to the public at large, artists and *amateurs* indiscri- "minately, and were liberally distributed amongst the pupils of "a private school, kept by Mr. West, in George's Lane. Con- "sidering that the establishment of a public free drawing school "would tend to promote the advance of the arts, the society built "a large room in the year 1749, suitable for such a purpose in "their premises in Shaw's Court, Dame Street Dublin; and the "example thus set was soon followed by the Society for the "Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in "London, now known as the Society of Arts. The early premiums "awarded were distributed to the pupils at the Parliament "House, in Dublin. The schools were established in the year "1749, and were called the drawing schools of the Dublin "Society; and from the date of their establishment they received "an annual grant from the Irish Parliament of 500*l.* which was "continued for 105 years. In 1849 an additional grant of 500*l.* "was made by the Board of Trade in London, upon the amalga- "mation of the old schools, whose aim was chiefly high art "education, with the newly instituted Schools of Design, which "had for their object more particularly the application of art to "manufactures."

1110. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I find this statement—that "In their "minutes of April the 18th, 1765, it 'was ordered that the "'Society of Artists be requested to draw up a set of premiums "'to be offered by the Dublin Society for the encouragement "'of painting, sculpture, and architecture; under such regu- "'lations and upon such terms as the Society of Artists shall "'think will best answer that purpose;' and that 'the same be "'laid before the Society for their consideration.' The premiums "so suggested were adopted, and were for years adjudicated "by the artists whose names are recorded at each distribution." Can you state whether the records of your society corroborate that statement?—I have not seen that book at all before, but I am sure Mr. Mulvany is borne out in making the statement.

1111. Could you ascertain by reference to the minutes of the society whether the statement is correct or not?—Undoubtedly. This document merely goes to the constitution of the schools from an early date. I may be allowed to state that the committee which manages these schools is very anxious to have a museum of ornamental art established, and for that purpose has applied to the Science and Art Department for a special grant.

1112. (*Professor Huxley.*) What other purposes did the society originally endeavour to carry out besides the encouragement of

Art, because I think that was only one side of their activity. Going as far back as before they got their charter, can you tell us what they were doing then?—I suspect that they were chiefly confined to agricultural pursuits.

1113. Have you no record on that point, or can you tell us?—No doubt there are records in existence from the very earliest institution of the society, but I am not exactly able myself at present to state.

1114. To what objects besides the promotion of art did the society devote itself before it procured its charter?—(*The witness undertook to supply an answer. See Appendix G.*, p. 632.)

1115. Can you state from what sources the funds of the society were obtained before it procured its charter?—By the subscriptions of the members elected, and a grant of 500*l.* annually from the privy purse.

1116. And from no other sources?—From no other sources that I am aware of.

1117. Shall you be able to give us information about that point in your statement?—Yes.

1118. Shall you be able to supply us with information as to whether the Irish parliament made grants for any other purposes besides the 500*l.* to the schools?—Yes, I shall.

1119. Can you tell us what course the society pursued after it obtained its charter?—They pursued the carrying out of husbandry, agriculture, and the Schools of Art, and from time to time other functions were added, such as the library and the botanic gardens, and professors of chemistry, mineralogy, and other branches of science.

1120. Can you tell us in how many branches the society established professorships, and when they were established?—That I can furnish you with, but from immediate memory I cannot.

1121. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did they teach botany, chemistry, mineralogy, veterinary surgery, agricultural chemistry, natural philosophy, and, in modern times, geology, zoology, and anatomy in connexion with the Fine Arts?—Yes; there is an honorary lecturer in Fine Arts.

1122. Did they teach French literature?—There were voluntary lectures in French literature, under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society.

1123. Will you undertake to complete the list of functions?—Yes.

1124. (*Professor Huxley.*) Did the society pay the different professors?—Yes; some. There were some honorary professors who volunteered to deliver courses of lectures, and of course they were not paid.

1125. Were these lectures given in the society's rooms in Dublin?—They were given in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society.

1126. Had the society any organization for the giving of lectures in the provincial towns of Ireland?—Yes; it used to send its professors occasionally through the provincial towns.

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1127. Did they bear the expense of sending the professors?—The society bore the expense.

1128. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did not the town pay a portion of the expense; was not the town that subscribed a certain amount of money entitled to call for the lecturer?—Dr. Haughton has stated it correctly.

1129. They did not pay half the expense, but there was always a guarantee of *bonâ fides*?—Yes; a certain amount should be forthcoming, and then the society paid their professor afterwards for going down.

1130. (*Professor Huxley.*) In fact the Royal Dublin Society adopted the principle which is now adopted by the Department of Science and Art of helping those who helped themselves?—Quite so.

1131. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you ascertain whether or not at the time of the union there was an understanding or stipulation that there was to be an increased grant to the Royal Dublin Society?—I can.

1132. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You are aware that from some cause, I suppose from taste on the part of the earlier members of the society, mineralogy acquired great development from the society?—I am.

1133. You have seen the collection of minerals called the Leskean collection?—I have.

1134. Can you state to the Commission under what circumstances the society acquired that, how it was procured by the society; was it by a grant from the Irish parliament?—By a grant of 1,300*l.* from the Irish parliament to the society for its purchase.

1155. You have also seen Baron Joy's collection of minerals?—That was a bequest by Baron Joy to the society.

1136. You are aware, I suppose, that in addition to these two great collections of minerals, there was a third collection called the General Collection of Minerals?—Yes.

1137. Who was the person that formed that, or arranged it?—Sir Charles Giesecké.

1138. These three collections of minerals have been amalgamated into one recently?—Yes.

1139. And form now the general collection?—The general collection of the Royal Dublin Society.

1140. You are aware, I presume, that there are two distinct catalogues of the Leskean collection and of the general collection?—Yes.

1141. And I suppose the society, if it had funds, would consider it desirable to form a catalogue of the whole united collections?—No doubt it would; very desirable indeed.

1142. Other branches of the museum received aid from time to time; there is a collection of shells, I think, in the museum, which was presented to it?—I am not able to give the commissioners much information in detail on these matters.

1143. I only want to bring out the general points. Has Trinity College ever given anything to the museum?—On several occasions.

1144. The Zoological Society has presented or deposited very valuable specimens, including a plesiosaurus?—They are, sir, very valuable.

1145. The late Mr. Warren, Admiral Jones, and other private persons have from time to time presented valuable donations to the society?—Yes, Admiral Jones has given a very large donation.

1146. The Zoological Society of Ireland has also, I believe, deposited its birds in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society?—It has.

1147. Have these deposits been made in the way of a donation, or merely as deposits?—They are by way of deposit; but virtually they may be considered as a donation to the Royal Dublin Society.

1148. Suppose an attempt was made to take away the property of the Royal Dublin Society, do you think the Zoological Society would consider the Royal Dublin Society had a right to part with them?—Most certainly not.

1149. In such a case they would reassert their right to the collection?—They would.

1150. Then they are only deposits?—They are certainly only deposits.

1151. And I presume the collection of fishes deposited by Trinity College is in the same way?—Held upon the same trust.

1152. That the donors, in fact, retain a certain right and control over the specimens; they gave them for a certain purpose, and would have a right to resume them if they were diverted from that purpose?—Surely.

1153. Has the Royal Irish Academy presented or deposited objects in that way with the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes, I think it has.

1154. The museums, then, of the Royal Dublin Society have grown partly from private funds, partly from purchase, partly from public grants of money made by the Irish or Imperial Parliament, and partly from donations in the nature of deposits made by public societies and private individuals?—Quite so.

1155. The society possesses two collections in the nature of a museum; it has a natural history collection?—Yes, and it has an ethnological collection.

1156. Has it not also an agricultural museum?—Yes.

1157. All these collections were derived from various sources in the manner you have described?—They were.

1158. And some of these collections date back from a considerable antiquity?—They do.

1159. (*Professor Huxley.*) I think I heard you mention that the Royal Dublin Society had instituted examinations for young men?—I said so. Dr. Steele, the secretary of the society, will furnish you with the details.

1160. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) There is a new charter, is there not—There is a supplemental charter.

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1161. In what year was that?—It is dated 4th January 1866.

1162. The principal object of the supplemental charter, I think, was to give the council authority over the officers?—Yes.

1163. And to give a different power of election to the council, was it not?—And to give a different power of election. It regulated the number of the council; it confined the council to the number of 33 as enumerated here, consisting of seven vice-presidents, 15 members elected by the society, together with the chairmen of the different committees, who in all made the number of 33. It transferred the governing power from the society to the council and gave the council power over its paid officers.

1164. (*Professor Huxley.*) I understand you are going to put in the two charters as evidence?—Yes. (*See Appendix G.*, p. 633.)

1165. Would you be so good as to describe then, briefly, without going into all the details of the charters, how the society works at present?—It works more satisfactorily, I think, under the supplemental charter.

1166 Have you a president?—We have a president, seven vice-presidents, and 33 members of council.

1167. By whom are those officers elected?—They are elected by the society at large.

1168. Are there no ex-officio presidents from among members of the Government in Ireland?—No, the Lord Lieutenant is the president of the society.

1169. Is he ex-officio president?—Strictly speaking, he is not ex-officio president.

1170. And are the vice-presidents also ex-officio?—No, they are elected. I may almost say that the Lord Lieutenant is ex-officio president of the society; nevertheless he is always elected.

1171. But, as a matter of law, the body of the society has a right to elect whomsoever it pleases as president or other officer?—Yes, it has.

1172. Then, of course, the Lord Lieutenant is not ex-officio. Is the election effected by a majority of votes—an absolute majority?—Yes.

1173. Not a two-thirds majority, or other proportion?—I rather suspect that it is an absolute majority.

1174. I perceive there is no legal provision, but is there any feeling on the part of the society that certain members of the Council, a sufficient number of members, shall be persons who have a knowledge of science, or art, or agriculture?—They would prefer it, but there is no absolute necessity for it.

1175. Is there any understanding?—I cannot say that there is.

1176. As a matter of fact at the present time, does the Council contain gentlemen eminent for their scientific attainments, or for their artistic attainments?—Yes, there are many do.

1177. And there is a common understanding that that shall be the case?—Yes.

1178. Do you take any pains in electing your members of council to supply the vacancies with persons of the like kind of acquirements—for example, supposing any distinguished chemist

you had upon your council should go out in due order, would you take pains to supply his place with another chemist?—We should wish to do so, but it is not always in our power.

1179. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Would you not say, Mr. D'Olier, that the feeling of the members of the society is to keep men eminent in each branch on the council. If a mathematician goes off he is not exactly to be replaced by another mathematician, but there is a general feeling that another mathematician should go on?—Yes.

1180. And that feeling in the society operates in general in that way?—They would wish to do so, as I stated, but it is not in their power to do so.

1181. (*Professor Huxley.*) Mr. D'Olier, as I understand, says that the society feels it very desirable to pursue such a course, but it is not able to do so?—Quite so.

1182. What prevents the society from filling up vacancies with persons of like kinds of acquirements?—Because it is hard to communicate that to the body generally, the general body of members being dispersed over the country. Country gentlemen do not interest themselves in knowing who are eminent men in science or otherwise; and if a variety of names are put up for election they elect very likely without very much consideration as to their eminence in this department or that.

1183. How is the election on the Council managed—does the Council nominate its successors?—No, the Council does not. Any member of the society has a right to propose at the meeting of the Society any names he pleases.

1184. But is there no council list for the guidance of the members?—No.

1185. Then in what way are the country gentlemen who compose the body of your constituents to form the smallest opinion as to who is the proper person to elect?—The retiring members of the council are eligible for re-election, and the number of attendances is marked and sent in a list. A list is furnished to each member of the society, and that is sent round with the names of the retiring members from the council, who retire by charter, subject to re-election, if they choose to have their names put up again. Then there are other names such as may have been proposed at a meeting of the society. These names are all sent on a slip to the various members living in the country and in town, and they vote for whom they please. Generally the retiring gentlemen who are re-eligible are re-elected according to their attendance. If they have attended well and punctually they are usually re-elected.

1186. Are you aware that in the Royal Society of London which as you know, is an important body, a certain number of the members of the council go out by the charter, and it is perfectly competent to the society to put any person it pleases into the new council to supply those vacancies; but it is the practice of the council of the society to nominate a certain number of persons who have been very carefully selected for the purpose of filling

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the vacancies, and to put them before the general body of the society for election. You perceive that does not bind the society in the slightest degree, but it is an indication to the society of what the council, which has the best means of judging, thinks would be wise to be done. Now do you think that a practice of that kind would be likely to improve your council, and make it more what such an important governing body should be?—I do not.

1187. What would be the objection to such a course?—I think it would be very objectionable to the members at large, because although they have trust in the council, they would not entrust them with that power. They would consider that they were deprived of one of the few rights and privileges which are remaining to them, namely, to have the council nominated by themselves. I do not think it would be acceptable at all to the members.

1188. You will understand me, that this does not interfere in the slightest degree with the power of the society to reject the whole council list, and put another in. All the council says, is "We think it would be well if you were to take this list"?—I scarcely think it would have the operation of guiding them.

1189. Then you have told us, and as it would appear, with justice, that the present system is attended with very considerable defects, because the members of the society are not informed of its operations and vote for anybody who comes to hand, apparently?—I did not say that the members are not informed of their operations. The council report to the society at large every meeting of the society, and what has been done in the intervals.

1190. I did not mean to say, not informed of their operations, in that sense, but that gentlemen living in the country could not possibly be informed of the operations of the society in the sort of way to enable them to form a sound judgment as to who are the best men to elect as members of the council. It was in that sense I used the phrase, and I understood your observation to tend to the same conclusion, that gentlemen living in the country, members of the society, could hardly know who are the best persons to put upon the council?—I agree with you in that. I concur in that view.

1191. Do you see any mode of government of the society or any mode of election of the members of the council which would tend to remedy that state of things?—I think it is generally the most desirable people whose names are proposed in the society, and I do not think it would be done better by the council than it is done at present by the society at large, because they are always sure to pick out the very best men. And it is to be borne in mind also that it is not a purely scientific body. If it was the desire to elect scientific men of course the present mode of election is not the mode to be pursued, but it does not consist of a purely scientific body. There are several scientific gentlemen upon it, men very eminent in science; but it is not a purely scientific body.

1192. Perhaps we use the word science in rather different senses? You use it in a somewhat more restricted sense than I should; but I understand that the society is for the promotion of agriculture and of art and for the government of a library, and for keeping up in good order important museums, and for conducting examinations, and one would naturally think that the persons upon the council of so important a body as that would be persons who have a knowledge of agriculture and some knowledge of books, and some knowledge generally of science and art; and what I want to get at is, whether there is any provision in the present constitution of the society which shall guide the members or shall enable them to make a good selection for this purpose. Have you anything which enables the society to select and to have upon the council gentlemen, for example, who are distinguished for their knowledge of agriculture, or for their knowledge of art, or is it merely the most popular man in the society who has a chance of getting into the council?—There is no absolute rule in the matter, but generally all these departments are represented by eminent men. On the Committee of Agriculture, as Dr. Haughton and my Lord Kildare know, there are most eminent agriculturists in Ireland, and there are most eminent gentlemen on the Museum Committee also. One gentleman, especially, I would mention, and I think you would get very great information from him—that is Mr. Andrews, who presides over that department. I think he would give you very valuable information.

1193. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Is the voting for members of the council of the Royal Dublin Society confined to those who attend the meeting and give in their vote?—No; it can also be done by papers, as I have just mentioned.

1194. Voting papers enabling all members to vote?—Enabling all members to vote. Otherwise members living in the country could not vote at all.

1195. Are you aware that no person can vote at the election of the Royal Society of London except those who go to the expense and trouble of attending and voting?—I am not acquainted with the course pursued in the Royal Society of London.

1196. Which of those two modes of voting do you consider best; is it the mode which permits only those residing at the place where the society is, or who go there to vote, or that which permits all the members of the society at large to exercise their privilege of voting?—I think that all members should attend personally to vote, from the objection which is naturally raised by Professor Huxley.

1197. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is not it very possible that by your present system of sending in voting papers, gentlemen who take no part in the working of the society and have not that knowledge of the details which would be requisite to enable them to form a proper judgment, might actually swamp the votes of those who are thoroughly conversant with it?—I scarcely think so. I think the gentlemen who live in town or within a reasonable distance of

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town outnumber those who live at a considerable distance, while many of those voting papers which go to the country are never returned, never having been filled up, from negligence or inadvertence, or one thing or another.

1198. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You have told the Commission that you disapprove of what is commonly called a house list, prepared by the council, suggesting their successors?—I have.

1199. On the ground, I presume, that the members of the society at large are quite competent to form an estimate of the qualifications of the gentlemen they are going to elect?—Quite competent.

1200. Do you think that the members of the Royal Dublin Society at large would require the aid of the council to inform them that the present provost of Trinity College was an eminent scientific man?—No, I think not.

1201. Would they require the aid of the council to inform them that Sir Richard Griffith was an excellent geologist?—No; I think they would know that themselves.

1202. Or that Dr. Ingram, Professor of Greek in Trinity College, is a suitable man for a library committee?—Certainly not.

1203. Are you aware that those three gentlemen I have named and many others, eminent in science and literature, are on the council and committees of the Royal Dublin Society?—I am.

1204. And that they have been placed there by the open democratic vote of the members of the society without any help from the council whatsoever?—Yes.

1205. And that they are able to select competent men without being nursed by the council?—Perfectly able.

1206. Do you consider that the system of a house list which has been adopted in the Royal Society of London, has a tendency to increase the influence of council cliques in the society?—I regard it so.

1207. And that possibly men of very great eminence are often excluded by cliqueism on the part of those who are at the centre?—It is perfectly possible.

1208. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you not think it might have the opposite effect also?—It might also have the opposite effect.

1209. (*Professor Huxley.*) What Dr. Haughton has put before you is perfectly obvious, that the names of Sir Richard Griffith and other gentlemen he has spoken of are so well known that not even the most bucolic country gentleman could have any doubt as to their fitness; but do you think that ordinary country gentlemen are the most competent to form an opinion as to who are the best fitted to succeed those gentlemen who go off in rotation?—Those gentlemen are generally re-elected.

1210. Then you have a fixed clique—but I prefer not to use the word clique; you have a fixed assemblage in the council; those gentlemen do not go off?—They are eligible for re-election.

1211. But practically they do not go out?—Practically they do not, but as I said before it is quite possible they may be put off.

1212. But as a matter of course they are not put off?—As a matter of course they are not put off; such men as you have mentioned who are known throughout the land.

1213. So that instead of this practice or method of election tending to diminish fixed assemblages of men upon the council, it really creates fixed assemblages, that is to say, the same gentlemen are elected over and over again?—They have been.

1214. (*Mr Hamilton.*) Do you confine your observation to the most eminent men, or does it apply to the council at large; do you mean to say that the council at large is not changed, or that only the eminent men of the council at large are not changed?—I cannot say; but even the least eminent men sometimes are not changed, because I have not been changed myself for the last two years.

1215. But, in point of fact, are there changes in the Council usually?—I think there have been but three elections under the new charter, and I am not aware that any changes to any considerable extent have taken place.

1216. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Was the method of election affected by the supplemental charter?—Yes, it was affected.

1217. Is not the method of election of the council now the same as it was before the supplemental charter was granted?—With this exception, I think, that the country members had not the privilege of voting by papers.

1218. Has that been introduced by the supplemental charter?—It has been introduced since the supplemental charter.

1219. Then what led to the supplemental charter being granted?—The wish of the Government of the day to take the power from the society at large and transfer it to the Council.

1220. The council, before the supplemental charter was granted, had really no power over the paid servants of the society?—No; the society itself had that power and always exercised that power.

1221. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) And considerable inconvenience, if I recollect aright, was the result?—Considerable inconvenience arose from it.

1222. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) From the democratic power of the society at large?—From the democratic power of the society at large, and the decisions of the council were reversed in consequence.

1223. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Since the minute of 1865 certain portions of the Royal Dublin Society have been supported entirely out of the Government grant, I believe—the Museum of Natural History and the Botanic Gardens?—Yes; at the same time the private funds of the society have very frequently been called upon to supplement the Government grant to the Museum.

1224. (*The Chairman.*) Since the charter?—Since the charter, my lord. Two or three small collections have been bought within the last year.

1225. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The minute provides that these departments shall be wholly supported by public funds, but you say

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that that has not been the case?—Indeed, I may say it has been the case. At the same time, supposing there is a small collection wanting in the museum, and the Government grant is exhausted, the society will, out of its private funds, purchase that without charging the Government.

1226. Then the Government grant has been supplemented?—It has.

1227. In the library?—It is always supplemented in the library by 100*l.* a year. The society pays 100*l.* a year to the library to supplement the parliamentary grant.

1228. And I think you stated that the School of Art is supplemented?—They supplement it from 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year.

1229. For what special purpose, in the case of the School of Art?—To pay the masters and to pay the mistresses.

1230. The Royal Dublin Society stands in the same position to the School of Art as the ordinary local committee in towns?—It does.

1231. But the School of Art premises are furnished by the Government funds?—The premises are supplied by the society. The salaries of the teachers are supplemented by the society, which is not the case in schools of art generally, so that the Government are very fortunate in having a school of art upon the society's premises. The master is guaranteed a payment of 180*l.* a year, and the Art mistress 85*l.* per annum, besides which three pupil teachers receive 20*l.* per annum each.

1232. Then they have been paying him 100*l.* a year?—The society has granted 100*l.* a year out of its private funds for the general support of the school. I may also say that when the School of Art is in a peculiarly flourishing condition, as it has sometimes been, they frequently give a large gratuity to the master. I think the master got as much as 33*l.* in August 1857, over the guaranteed sum, and the mistress, Miss Julian, 15*l.*

1233. Then if his own payments from the Department became more than the guarantee fund the society would not have to pay anything?—They would not, but by way of encouragement they would give him a gratuity.

1234. Under the minute of 1865 the agricultural department was left entirely to the Royal Dublin Society?—It was; the grant was withdrawn.

1235. The only assistance that Government now give is in the shape of repairs and of keeping that building for the agricultural department?—That is all.

1236. (*Professor Thomson.*) Is the council of the Royal Dublin Society resolved again into sets of committees, each committee having the charge of a special department?—The committees are chosen from the body at large. Members of the council are eligible to serve on committees.

1237. Then those are not committees of council?—No; the only committees of council are what they call the house committee and the finance committee.

1238. Do the other committees report to the council?—They do.

1239. Then the members of those committees are chosen from the general body as the gentlemen who have most special knowledge in a particular department?—They are usually chosen for that purpose.

1240. And by whom are these committees elected?—By the society at large.

1241. Not by the council?—Not by the council; but the committees are represented on the council by the chairman, or in his absence, by the vice-chairman of the different committees. They have seats in the council as a matter of course.

1242. And that involves, at all events, upon the council a certain number of gentlemen who have very special knowledge in the different departments?—It does.

1243. (*Professor Huxley.*) I see that there is a very complete account in the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the scientific condition of the institutions of Dublin—have you read that?—I have not read it lately.

1244. When you read it was it your impression that that account of the society was correct?—Yes, generally speaking it was correct.

1245. That was your impression?—Yes.

(*The witness here handed in as portion of his evidence the original and supplemental charters of the Royal Dublin Society. See Appendix G., page* 633.)

1246. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) The Royal Dublin Society has a very valuable library?—It has.

1247. You are, of course, perfectly well acquainted with this library, its fittings, its arrangements, and conveniences?—Yes, I am.

1248. You are aware that it is contained in a considerable number of rooms?—It is.

1249. And that a number of fire-places, ranging from five to eight, may occasionally be lighted with fires in different parts of the library?—Yes.

1250. Do you consider that that is an arrangement that is quite free from danger of fire?—It is necessary, but it is certainly attended with a considerable amount of danger.

1251. Considering the space that the library has at its disposal, and the number of books, including Mr. Jolly's collection and others, in the general estimation, do you think there is a large space available for an increase in the stock of books and the present library accommodation of the society?—The present library accommodation I consider to be very defective. Indeed with regard to space very much more space is required.

1252. Would you consider it conducive to the interests of the Royal Dublin Society, and more suitable to a public library if additional space were provided, with one large room, or two or three large rooms, instead of the collection of rooms which it now occupies?—I think it would be highly desirable that such a thing should be carried out if practicable.

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1253. If accommodation were provided by an outlay of money on some other building on the Royal Dublin Society's premises, say the museum of natural history, would you consider from your knowledge of libraries and buildings of that sort, that the present museum would make, with some alterations, a suitable library?—I consider that it would make a very suitable libary with alterations.

1254. You are acquainted with the library of Trinity College, and its mode of arrangement of recesses in one large room?—Yes.

1255. Such an arrangement would be quite easy if applied to the Royal Dublin Society?—I think so.

1256. And do you consider that the lower part of the museum building would be valuable for the storing of books—in case the upper portion of the museum building were appropriated to a library with such recess alterations made in it, do you consider or do you not, that the lower part would furnish great accommodation in the way of storage for books?—Yes, it would contain a great number.

1257. The library is to a certain extent a public library, is it not?—It is.

1258. If such a transfer of the library to the museum building were made, and the public admitted through the gate in Merrion Square, as they are now to the National Gallery, to the lower portion of the building as a reading room, the members of the society retaining their present entrance from their side, would that be an arrangement conducive to the public advantage?—I think it would be very conducive to the public advantage.

1259. Would it serve both the public and the Royal Dublin Society members?—I think so.

1260. Then if such arrangements could be made, it is a course that you individually would recommend?—I should be very happy to recommend it indeed. I think it would be attended with very great public convenience.

1261. And it would render available for other uses of the Royal Dublin Society a number of other handsome rooms?—Yes, rooms at present inappropriate to the purposes to which they are devoted.

1262. The Royal Dublin Society possesses a small collection of ethnological objects?—Yes.

1263. Where are they situated?—They are situated in the passage connecting the main house and the museum—the half-moon passage.

1264. Do you consider it would be of advantage to the public in Dublin to get facilities for increasing such an ethnological collection, adding to it, and enlarging it?—I think it would be a very useful thing to do indeed.

1265. And if other public bodies in Dublin could be induced to hand over for such a central museum their ethnological collections, are you of opinion that would be advantageous to the public?—I am pretty sure of it; by concentrating them and making one general collection.

1266. Is there space on the present premises of the Royal Dublin Society for additional buildings?—There is ample space.

1267. Facing Merrion Square there is a space between the two galleries, the National Gallery and the Museum Gallery?—Yes, there is sufficient space facing Merrion Square for a public building.

1268. You are aware that the wall and gate of the society face Molesworth Street?—Yes.

1269. If the present wall were removed there is space for a large building fronting Molesworth Street, in front of the premises of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes, there is sufficient space, but it would have to infringe upon the courtyard.

1270. Will you explain to the Commission what this map which you hand in contains?—It contains the present ground plan of the society, and also such portions of ground as can be made available for additional buildings if the present grounds were not sufficient.

1271. Have you included Kildare Place in the map?—Yes.

1272. In addition to the portion of the society's grounds facing Merrion Square, and the portion of the society's grounds facing Molesworth Street, is there any other building ground on the present premises of the society that you consider available without bringing in the additional portions that you have marked on this map?—I am not aware of any.

1273. At the back of the National Gallery is there not a space available between the National Gallery and the Drawing School?—There is a small space, but I think you would have to remove the Drawing School if you wanted to get sufficient space.

1274. There is a space between the National Gallery and the Drawing School which you think could not be used for building purposes except by the removal of the Drawing School?—Except by the removal of the Drawing School. It lies obliquely.

1275. The space on the left-hand side that you have marked in red as you face the Royal Dublin Society extends from the Royal Dublin Society's premises to the College of Physicians?—It does.

1276. And goes back as far as the drawing school?—And goes back as far as the drawing school.

1277. Is it your opinion that with the space you have already mentioned on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society and the additional buildings that could be procured, the Royal Dublin Society occupies in point of extent of grounds a place suitable for becoming a central institution for all the public museums of Dublin?—There is ample accommodation for all the museums in Dublin.

1278. You are a member of the council, of course?—I am.

1279. And therefore proposals made to the council would probably come under your notice. Did you ever hear of a body calling itself the Royal Irish Institute?—Do you refer to a body at present in existence?

1280. Yes.—I have heard of a body in Molesworth Street called the Queen's Institute.

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1281. I mean a committee?—Yes, I have heard of it. They were connected with the Exhibition Building.

1282. Did the Royal Irish Institute or the committee that calls itself so ever make a proposal to the council of the Royal Dublin Society to remove the Royal Dublin Society from their present premises, to carry them up to the Exhibition Building, and to hand over the present premises of the Royal Dublin Society to the Royal Agricultural Society for Ireland. Did such a proposal ever come before the council?—Well, I have heard of such a thing; but whether they proposed to hand over our premises to the Royal Agricultural Society, I am not so sure of that. I have merely heard of such a thing, but I do not think it came exactly in that form.

1283. Will you tell the commission what was the proposal that came before the council of the society officially?—I may be perhaps permitted to read this paper.

1284. (*Mr. Hamilton*) Is that a record of the proceedings of the council of the society?—This is a proposition that came before it; it is part of the minutes of the Royal Dublin Society, dated 4th of June 1868: "The council feel called upon to refer to certain "proceedings taken with reference to the formation of an *Irish* "*Art Institute*, whose proposed functions, judging from the docu- "ments published by the promoters, are almost identical with "those for which the society has been chartered, namely, the "encouragement of the useful arts and sciences in Ireland. This "has been proposed to be effected; first, by the establishment of a "Science and Art Department for Ireland; and, secondly by trans- "ferring to one building the several institutions for the promotion "of science and art in Dublin." Perhaps you refer to a document of this nature?

1285. I am only asking was there ever a formal proposal made to the council?—No formal proposal was made by the committee of the institute to the society. There was a kind of unauthorized document circulated amongst the members and council of the society.

1286. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Will you read the remainder of the document?—"As the council observe that a commission has been ap- "pointed to inquire and report upon the best means by which the "first of these objects can be carried into effect, they do not think "that the present would be either the time or place to express their "views on this subject; yet they cannot but refer to an impor- "tant memorial signed by 247 students in the School of Art, "who, apprehensive that in the event of the establishment of a "local Department of Science and Art, their right to compete for "national prizes with English and Scotch students would be "taken away, have prayed the Lords of the Treasury that this "valuable privilege should be continued to them. The council "fully concurring with the views of the art students at once "forwarded to government the memorial before referred to. The "council may here observe that science students would be mate- "rial sufferers by such a change, inasmuch as if made they would

" find it difficult to obtain employment by the large manufac- *J. R. D'Olier, Esq.*
" turers and proprietors of chemical works in England and Scot-
" land, who would naturally prefer those who had distinguished 22 Sept. 1868.
" themselves in a national, rather than in a local competition.
" With regard to that part of the proposal which suggests the
" removal and concentration of the several science and art insti-
" tutions in one common premises the council do not hesitate to
" give their opinion that such a plan if carried into effect would,
" independently of its great costliness, be objectionable as inter-
" fering with the independence of existing societies and institu-
" tions, and would be likely to cause frequent misunderstandings
" as to rights, property, and accommodation, which could not
" fail to interfere with their efficient working."

1287. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I judge then from what you say that although the council decline to express their views as they say in that quotation, they have strong views on the question of establishing a science and art department in Dublin, in fact, views opposed to the removal of the Royal Dublin Society from their present premises?—They feel very strongly upon that.

1288. They would dislike that?—They would dislike it strongly.

1289. And oppose it?—And oppose it as far as they could.

1290. Is it your opinion that the Council of the Royal Dublin Society in such opposition would be supported unanimously, or almost unanimously, by all the members?—I feel sure of it.

1291. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you consider that the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, as I judge from the expressions contained in the minute you read, entertain a similar objection to the establishment of the Royal Irish Institute or any body like it, whether in their own apartments or elsewhere?—I should wish only to answer for the society so far as I am acquainted with its feelings. I cannot answer for the feelings of other bodies, but I may say that the council of the society, I think, are fully satisfied with their present connexion with the Science and Art Department in London. I think they are fully satisfied with it. There is a growing tendency to liberality towards Ireland on the part of the Science and Art Department with which the society is certainly gratified. Its reasonable wants are attended to and adequate funds provided.

1292. I understood you to say that the Royal Irish Institute appears, in the judgment of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, to endeavour to cover precisely the same ground as the Royal Dublin Society?—The proposed plan of this institute has not been formally before the public yet, but the council having heard of it in an unofficial manner thought right to inform itself so far as it could regarding it, and to put these expressions upon its minutes.

1293. But so far as you can judge from what you have heard you conceive that this proposed institute would cover just the same ground as the Royal Dublin Society now covers?—Yes; I conceive that it would interfere with its functions very much.

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1294. Now supposing the proposition were entertained either to have two bodies, each more or less subsidised by the State, performing the same functions, or to develope the Royal Dublin Society into what is called a Royal Institute, whatever that would be, or, on the other hand, to establish this Royal Institute and to suppress the Royal Dublin Society, those would be the three alternatives, would they not?—Are you asking me my opinion on the case?

1295. No, only as to the alternatives?—Those are the alternatives.

1296. Are you aware whether there is any discontent expressed with respect to the management of the Royal Dublin Society or as to its action in Ireland?—I think there has been no discontent expressed by anybody whose opinion is worth regarding. I think the public fully entertain that opinion. On the contrary, the action of the Royal Dublin Society is highly valued by the country at large and by the citizens also.

1297. I understood you to say just now that you were rather opposed to any amalgamation of the different learned societies of Dublin with the Royal Dublin Society upon the ground that misunderstandings might arise?—With regard to the corporate rights of the society, and with regard to the corporate property of the society.

1298. Do you think any such difficulty would arise. I put this quite hypothetically you understand; do you suppose any such difficulty would arise if the Royal Irish Academy and its museum simply had a building upon the same site as the Royal Dublin Society—the governing bodies being kept separate?—I see no objection to it. Of course I cannot pledge the society to it, but I see no objection to it, and I think the members generally would feel as I do. If the rights of each were distinctly preserved, and suitable accommodation procured, I cannot possibly see any objection to it.

1299. (*The Chairman.*) As in the case of the National Gallery?—The National Gallery stands upon its own ground, my Lord, although rented from the society. It is not under the Government of the society.

1300. That would be the same thing as I say—as in the case of the National Gallery?—Yes.

1301. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Has any inconvenience arisen from the National Gallery having been placed on ground which formerly belonged to the Royal Dublin Society?—There is no mode of access through the society into it, and of course no inconvenience has arisen.

1302. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are, perhaps, aware that the Government is now bringing together upon the site of Burlington House, in London, all the leading learned societies of London, the Royal Society, the Geological Society, the Linnean Society, &c., together with the University of London and the Royal Academy; all these bodies will be lodged in apartments provided for them by the Government, and each of them will retain its

own administration wholly independent of the rest. Supposing any such plan as that were carried out here upon the site now occupied by the Royal Dublin Society, with due extension of that site, do you see any objection to such a plan?—Personally I see no objection whatever to it. I think it would be of advantage to the City,—I think I might almost say to the society. It would be a mode of attracting visitors to the concentrated societies, and I think one might act as a feeder to the other.

1303. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You are acquainted with the fact that there is a very active society in Dublin, called the Natural History Society of Dublin. If that society were willing to hand over its valuable collection of Irish natural history specimens to the Royal Dublin Society's Museum, and in return for that ask for free quarters for their council and library and a place to meet in, do you think that that proposal would be advantageous to both parties. I am contemplating the obtaining of space in the central position of the Royal Dublin Society by moving the library elsewhere, and leaving you then a number of rooms at your disposal. The Natural History Committee of the Royal Dublin Society has frequently expressed a wish to obtain on some terms or other, either by way of deposit or gift, the Museum of the Natural History Society of Dublin. Might not some such arrangement as that be made between the two societies?—I fear with regard to premises the bargain would be all on their side. I do not know how the society would regard parting with the property in their corporate premises without getting a due equivalent.

1304. Are you aware that a similar arrangement was made between Trinity College and the Royal Geological Society of Ireland, that in exchange for the Museum of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland which was handed over to the Museum of Trinity College, the Board of Trinity College should give the society the right of meeting in the college and other advantages?—I have heard so.

1305. And that that arrangement has worked to the mutual benefit of both parties?—I have heard so.

1306. Then the question I wish to ask you was whether the Royal Dublin Society might not make some such arrangement with the Natural History Society?—Will you allow me to answer that by stating that in case the premises were increased and new societies were to be located upon the new premises, without infringing on the absolute property of the society which is the property of the members of the society, I should scarcely think myself warranted in objecting.

1307. Then your opinion is that there would be less objection to accommodating new societies, such as that in new buildings, on the society's premises?—On the society's premises, but that there is ample accommodation in the part mapped out in the map which can be purchased.

1308. But the Council should retain all its present buildings for its own use?—That is my opinion; I do not think myself warranted in going beyond that. That is my opinion.

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1309. But there would be no objection to the societies being located in the way you speak of if they did not encroach upon the present buildings?—I think not, no objection whatever.

1310. (*Professor Huxley.*) If this hypothetical Royal Irish Institute were founded, do you suppose you would be able to give it any organization which should be more competent to spread a knowledge of science through Ireland than that which is already possessed by the Royal Dublin Society?—The Royal Dublin Society cannot spread a knowledge of art through Ireland, it has not the means; it does not act as a science and art department here. The Science and Art Department regulate all the schools of science and art in Ireland. My own opinion is that the Science and Art Department in London can manage the science and art department here far better than a local science and art department in Dublin.

1311. Why do you think that the Science and Art Department in London has managed these affairs better than a department sitting in Dublin would do?—I answer that by stating that the Royal Dublin Society is perfectly contented with its connexion as at present existing between it and the Science and Art Department in London, for these reasons that its wants are attended to, its reasonable demands supplied, that the Science and Art Department is fully informed of its wants, and that there is a growing liberality on the part of the Science and Art Department in London, and a disposition to treat liberally with our society, which would I am sure, be extended to others also. From these circumstances I infer also that if other institutions in Ireland had the same connexion with the Science and Art Department in London, they would see the utter futility of having a department in Dublin.

1312. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) What objection do you think would exist to a provincial Department of Science and Art in Dublin?—I think it would throw a great deal of patronage into the hands of the Government, which patronage might not always be judiciously distributed, and I think it would lead to considerable recriminations and contentions between several local institutions here.

1313. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Then I collect from your observations that you do not concur in the accuracy of this statement, "That "the foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art "analogous to that at South Kensington in London under a local "board directly responsible to Government, and with an adequate "grant for its support would confer inestimable benefits on the "industrial classes of this country, and would allay many local "prejudices and jealousies," your opinion is opposed to that?—In a great measure opposed to it, I do not think it would allay any local prejudices.

1314. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) A large portion of the functions of the Royal Dublin Society in former times and up to a late period consisted in the delivery of public lectures?—It did.

1315. Were these much valued by the public of Dublin in your opinion?—They were very much valued. I have attended them frequently in the theatre of the Royal Dublin Society where they were delivered, and there was always a large and respectable attendance.

1316. The function of delivering these public lectures was transferred some time ago from the Royal Dublin Society to the Museum of Irish Industry?—It was.

1317. After existing for some time in the Museum of Irish Industry, the public lectures were suddenly abolished?—So I understand.

1318. And class-room lectures, tutorial lectures, substituted for professorial lectures?—Yes.

1319. Has that change given pleasure or satisfaction to the classes in Dublin that attend lectures of that kind?—Well, I cannot speak absolutely upon that point. I am not acquainted with the working of the institution you refer to.

1320. Then you do not know whether the present arrangement of class lectures or the old arrangement of public lectures was the more popular?—I may say from my own idea that the former system of lectures was most agreeable to the public.

1321. The provincial lectures were formerly delivered by the Royal Dublin Society professors, partly with the aid of towns; they have, also, ceased to exist?—They have ceased to exist also.

1322. Have you any reason to know whether the abolition of these provincial lectures has given satisfaction or otherwise to the people of Ireland?—I think it has given dissatisfaction. I think that the people feel the want of them.

1323. Then you conclude that the abolition of public lectures in Dublin and in the provinces, has given dissatisfaction on the whole to the class who frequented those lectures in Ireland?—Yes; I feel sure of it.

1324. Do you think that the restoration of such public lectures, both in Dublin and in the provincial towns, would be pleasing to large classes in Ireland?—Yes, I think so, and would be attended with very beneficial results.

1325. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The provincial lectures were given before the time of the introduction of the science classes, and the grant for the science classes, were they not?—I think so; they were.

1326. Don't you think that the grants for science classes have rather taken the place of those provincial lectures?—We think there is ample room for both.

1327. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think that those science classes do in any way make up for the other?—To a certain degree they do.

1328. Do you think that they are for the benefit of the same classes of people, and answer the same purpose in any way?—The others were of a more popular nature I think.

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1329. (*Professor Huxley.*) What was the class of people who went to hear those lectures? Suppose a town said "We will give so much per course of lectures here," and that the Royal Dublin Society supplemented the grant, as I understand it was the practice of the society to do, what class of people availed themselves of the services of the lecturer when he went to the town?—The better class of people residing near the town,—artizans, shopkeepers, and people of that description, availed themselves largely of those lectures.

1330. Were they people who wanted state help for such matters; were they people incompetent to pay?—In Ireland they want state help for these matters.

1331. What, even the middle class?—Well, the artizan class do. The shopkeeping class of this country are not the same rich class of people as they are in England.

1332. Did the gentry of the neighbourhood avail themselves of the opportunity?—To a certain extent.

1333. Did nobody pay anything for these lectures; was there no admission fee?—I cannot say as to the admission how that was regulated. At the society's premises in Dublin there was never any admission fee whatever. It was open to the public. It courted the largest attendance of the public possible.

1334. (*Captain Donnelly.*) What time in the year were the provincial lectures given?—That I cannot state with accuracy.

1335. Were they in summer?—I think they were sometimes in summer and sometimes in spring; but Dr. Steele will furnish that information.

1336. Have you heard that it is intended to recommence the evening lectures in Dublin at the College of Science, Stephen's Green?—No; I am not aware of it.

1337. (*Professor Huxley.*) I have heard you make a distinction occasionally between the private and the public funds of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes.

1338. You make a distinction between them?—Certainly.

1339. The administration of the public funds is, I suppose, subject to an official audit?—Yes.

1340. You are at liberty, however, to administer your private funds as you please?—As we please.

1341. I think from a statement I heard just now that the private funds amount to a quarter of the public grant—about 1,200*l.* a year?—About 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year. It is a fluctuating fund.

1342. You have about that to dispose of?—Between 1,100*l.* and 1,200*l.* a year. It never exceeds 1,200*l.* That entirely depends upon the number of admissions of members, and matters of that sort.

1343. Is it not in your power to organize a system of provincial lectures out of your own funds, if you think fit, if such lectures are so desirable?—No; for every extraordinary charge which is not paid by Government falls upon the private funds; for instance, since the Government have withdrawn the grant

from agriculture there is a permanent charge upon those funds. The society out of its private means is obliged to carry on the agricultural department in Ireland at its own cost, which exceeds, I may say, 600*l.* a year, about 600*l.* a year. Then several incidental expenses besides are paid out of those private funds. When you take 600*l.* a year from 1,100*l.* a year, that leaves but 500*l.*, out of which 100*l.* is given in aid to the Library, and an equal sum to the School of Art, and also the expenses of conducting the examination of young men for merit for entering mercantile pursuits, are defrayed—all these expenses fall upon those private funds.

1344. Do you still conduct those examinations?—Yes.

1345. And give certificates?—Yes.

1346. Then are we to understand that the sole reason why you discontinued the provincial lectures is because you have not funds?—The Government have withdrawn all our educational functions from us.

1347. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The Royal Dublin Society did not superintend the provincial lectures; they were in the hands of the Committee of Lectures, were they not?—I am speaking of a period long before the Science and Art Department existed.

1348. (*Professor Huxley.*) At the time the provincial lectures were abolished were they managed by the Royal Dublin Society or not?—At the time I refer to they were managed by the Royal Dublin Society.

1349. Do you recollect the management of them having been transferred from the Royal Dublin Society to any other body?—I remember our educational functions being entirely withdrawn from the society by the Government, and then the society being put under the Science and Art Department, which Science and Art Department conduct scientific lectures through the country.

1350. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you remember ever hearing of a body called the Committee of Lectures?—Yes.

1351. After the educational function was taken from the society do you recollect the Royal Dublin Society being called upon from time to time to elect representatives on that Committee of Lectures? After the educational function was withdrawn do you not recollect that the Royal Dublin Society was represented on the Committee of Lectures by certain persons elected from time to time?—I do; that was what was called the Joint Committee of Lectures.

1352. After the Royal Dublin Society ceased to have exclusive control over the provincial lectures it continued to have an indirect and very important control?—It was represented on that Committee of Lectures.

1353. There were such men as Dr. Lloyd, and Mr. Blackburne, and other distinguished men amongst those representatives, and therefore it continued to have, under the name of the Joint Committee of Lectures, a very influential control over the provincial lectures up to the moment when they were abolished?—Quite so.

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1354. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) And the funds out of which those lectures were paid for were provided by a special grant made to the Committee of Lectures?—A special grant to the Committee of Lectures.

1355. It was not supplemented by any funds from the Royal Dublin Society that I am aware of?—It was not.

1356. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is that Committee of Lectures now abolished?—I think it is abolished. If you will allow me to refer to the mode in which the Royal Dublin Society's private funds are disposed of I can give the Commission some information.

1357. (*Chairman.*) If you please?—I was asked by Professor Huxley as to the disposal of the Society's private funds. I have here minutes of the society for the past year. On the 31st of March 1868 there was in bank to the credit of the private funds of the society 1666*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* "Deduct unexpended balances due "to the following committees on the 31st of March 1868, viz.: "Balance due to Committee of Agriculture 250*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; ditto "Agricultural Museum, 17*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; ditto Agricultural Chemistry, "5*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; ditto Library, 32*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; ditto School of Art, "40*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; total due to Committees, 345*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; net "balance, 1,320*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*" The Committee of Finance recommended that the above sum of 1,320*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* be allocated for the following services during the year ending 31st March 1869: To School of Art, 100*l.*; to Library, 100*l.*; for newspapers, 30*l.*; for insurances, 46*l.*; for prizes for merit, 25*l.*; for Laboratory and Agricultural Museum, 310*l.*; for agricultural shows, 500*l.*; for sundry repairs, incidents, furniture, &c., 209*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Total allocation, 1,320*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Those sundries are small things, which the Board of Works cannot attend to from time to time. That exceeds 1,300*l.* out of the private funds.

1358. (*Professor Huxley.*) Does not the Agricultural Society recoup part of the expenditure?—No.

1359. There was 500*l.* allotted to the Agricultural Show?—That is spent long ago. That statement will fully satisfy you that the private funds of the society are charged to the utmost with what they can do.

1360. (*Chairman.*) Is not it the fact that the apartments have been lent at different times to other societies to hold meetings in?—It is, my Lord.

1361. Does that continue still?—I do not think it does at present.

1362. In case the Library was removed from the rooms on the first floor, do you think it would be objected to on the part of the society to lend its rooms for the meetings of other societies?—I do not, my Lord. I think they would be very happy to lend them, so long as you do not ask them to part absolutely with their corporate property in them. To accommodate other societies whose museums might be transferred there I think they would lend their rooms, in fact, I feel sure they would.

1363. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Your objection before to Professor Haughton's suggestion as to accommodating the Natural History

Society was rather founded upon the supposition that they were to be given a permanent right and permanent property in it.

1364. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then I understand, that you think that the society would have no such objection, if it was clearly only a right to use during good behaviour. They would allow them, for example, to put a library into a room and use it as a council room, so long as that body cannot have a library or council room itself?—Supposing the place were sufficiently large.

1365. Are you aware that at present, the society I spoke of, the Natural History Society of Dublin, receives permission from the Royal Irish Academy, year by year, to meet in the premises of the Royal Irish Academy and use some of the rooms there?—I was not aware of this.

1366. Then suppose it were put to you, do you think it would be objectionable if the Council of the Royal Dublin Society were asked to give permission, year by year, to that society to occupy certain rooms in their premises?—Provided that that did not constitute a right.

1367. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You see no objection; you think it would be unlikely that the council would object (preserving their own rights) to accommodate other societies with premises if they could spare them, in their own buildings?—I do so.

1368. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Do you think they would be prepared, provided additional accommodation were afforded to them by additional buildings, to make a bargain with the Government that other societies should be accommodated with the use of those rooms, so that the other societies should have a right to this accommodation, independent entirely of the goodwill of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society? Do you think that the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, in consideration of additional accommodation provided for them by the Government at the public expense, would object to give, as a *quid pro quo* for that accommodation, a right to other societies to meet in their buildings?—I do not understand exactly what the *quid pro quo* would be.

1369. The *quid* which the society would receive would be the additional accommodation provided at the public expense, and the *quo* would be the concession on the part of the society of a right to other societies to meet in some of the rooms which would be released by the additional accommodation provided?—Of course I can only give my opinion on that. I do not want to bind gentlemen. I think they would be very unwilling to part with their absolute property. I think they would be also very willing to lend their premises. I think they would be very happy to give the use of their premises, but they would not like to part with the property.

1370. (*Col. Laffan.*) Supposing a design were framed for the purpose of making such a use of the space available on the site of the present Leinster House, and of space to be added to that by perquisition hereafter. Supposing a design to be framed which would provide, not only improved accommodation for all

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the wants of the Royal Dublin Society, but also for the wants of a number of other societies which might thus be brought into the same locality, would not the Royal Dublin Society lend themselves to such an arrangement?—Yes; I daresay they would, because those different societies which should be brought together would be upon the newly-purchased premises, and would not interfere with the old premises of the society.

1371. The architectural arrangements might require that the accommodation to be given to other societies should not be confined to the purchased space, but should occupy some of the space now belonging to the Royal Dublin Society; and on the other hand, some of the new accommodation to be provided for the Royal Dublin Society might occupy the space to be purchased, which does not now belong to that society, so that it would be "give and take?"—I think the society would be willing to entertain a project of that kind.

1372. (*Professor Huxley.*) It has been hinted that the Royal Dublin Society has not the confidence of the Irish people. Can it be justly said that that opinion has any justification arising out of the fact that the Royal Dublin Society has either a sectarian or a political bias?—That assertion is wholly unjustifiable in my opinion. In fact, from my knowledge of the society I have seen nothing of a sectarian nature in the society. Gentlemen of all creeds are equally respected there. For instance, one of our honorary secretaries, Mr. Waldron, is a Roman Catholic gentleman, one of the honorary secretaries elected unanimously by the society. On the contrary there is every desire on the part of the council to have Roman Catholic gentlemen on the council, and to promote them to the honorary positions that the society affords, such as that of vice-president, and so forth. Not only is there no objection, but they would be very willing to do it.

1373. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) In fact, they would be glad to do so to show there is nothing sectarian in the society?—They would be very glad to do so to disabuse the public mind, because no such thing prevails there; and I have been intimately connected with the society for 25 years, and I can say most truthfully no narrow-minded bigotry prevails there.

1374. (*Professor Huxley.*) During 25 years are we to understand that you have seen no example of a feeling of that kind making its appearance?—None whatever.

1375. Would it be possible to supply us with a statement of the numbers of Protestants and Catholics among the whole members of the society, because that would settle the whole question?—I daresay the officers would be able to supply such information; but I venture to say this moment that there may be among us Roman Catholics, that the officers of the society may not be able to indicate, so unsectarian is the society.

1376. I presume it is likely that the Protestant members of the Royal Dublin Society are considerably in excess of the Catholic members?—They are.

1377. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) To what do you attribute the excess you have referred to?—I would attribute it exactly to the different relations of property existing between the different classes of the community. It is not peculiar to the Royal Dublin Society. I presume the same difference exists in almost every society in Dublin.

1378. (*Captain Donnelly.*) And that naturally and necessarily without reference to any sectarian demonstration at all?—Without reference to any sectarian demonstration at all.

1379. I find, before a committee in 1864, Dr. Lloyd made this statement:—"I find, since the Union, but six persons excluded "by ballot; four before 1836, and since 1836 two were excluded. "In one of the latter cases the exclusion was the result of a "mistake, and the individual was afterwards admitted, so that "really there have been only five exclusions." Are you aware whether that is correct or not?—I am only aware, myself, of two exclusions. I do not speak from the union, I only speak within the scope of my own memory. One was, unfortunately, the result of accident. It was not the result of any sectarian or ill feeling. It was, unfortunately, Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

1380. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I should much like to have your statement of what the mistake was which led to the rejection of Archbishop Murray, if you could give it?—I could not give a reason. I could not assign a satisfactory reason. It was not absolutely since I have been connected with the Society. This was more from hearsay than anything else, and I always heard the greatest regret expressed on the part of every member of the society that such an unfortunate occurrence took place.

1381. Was Archbishop Murray afterwards admitted?—I think he did not afterwards seek to be admitted.

1382. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think that the mass of uneducated people, people having strong feelings in these matters, are likely to draw any very fine distinction between a body which has a predominant religious character in consequence of its own wish and intention, and one which has such a predominant character in consequence of the operation of what we may call natural circumstances; do you not think that the prejudice of the masses of the people who belong to the faith which is represented in the society by only a minority, will inevitably, whatever be the cause which leads to the existence of the minority, lead them to suppose that they will not be properly represented by that society?—It might be the case, but it would be wholly unjustifiable.

1383. But do you think it would be natural?—I cannot say that I think it would be natural, because I do not think the society is sufficiently understood by them. I think if those Roman Catholic gentlemen were to become more associated with the society their minds would be entirely disabused of the idea of sectarianism prevailing there.

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1384. That is quite probable and likely, but looking to the condition of Ireland do you not think that that constitutes a sort of foundation for the assertion, and gives one to understand why it should be said that the Royal Dublin Society cannot possess the confidence of the people in general. I do not say whether it is justifiable or not, but looking to human nature as it is, may not the fact that you have just stated to us of the great predominance of Protestants in the society constitute the foundation of that belief?—Permit me to say that I totally disagree with that assertion; first of all, as to the fact, I entirely deny that; I think it is a very unfair statement to put forward. I think it is at variance with the fact.

1385. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you state whether there have or have not been any indications of that mistrust and suspicion which would show whether the impression prevailed, which Professor Huxley has supposed in his question as being natural; have there been any such indications?—I have never heard of any such. It is perfectly novel and perfectly new to me, what Professor Huxley has stated.

1386. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You told us that amongst other professors that the society had there was formerly a professor of veterinary surgery?—Yes.

1387. Do you remember the name of the gentleman who held that office?—Yes; Mr. Peal was a very distinguished man.

1388. Would you make any observations necessary to the commission, with regard to veterinary science in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society?—The society formerly had a professor of veterinary surgery, and a school of veterinary surgery which was supported by the Irish Parliament and existed up to the year 1826, when the parliamentary aid was withdrawn from it, since which it has been unrepresented. Several attempts lately to re-establish this school have been set on foot.

1389. Will you describe the nature of those attempts to the Commission?—I will read you a part of the minutes of council. (*See Appendix G., page* 640.)

1390. Will you give the Commission any further information as to the history of this institution in connexion with the society?—This memorial which I have here was forwarded to Lord Naas. It was signed by 200 signatures of noblemen and gentlemen, peers, deputy-lieutenants, Members of Parliament and so forth, and forwarded to Lord Naas. (*See Appendix G., page* 643.)

1391. Is it your opinion then that veterinary instruction is very badly wanted in Dublin and in Ireland in general?—That is my opinion.

1392. You have also stated your opinion that the Royal Dublin Society share that view with you, and judging from their proceedings they evidently do share that view?—It is shared in by me, and besides it is shared in by the committee of the House of Commons.

1393. It is of course plain from your previous statement that the Royal Dublin Society is unable out of its own resources, to undertake this department?—Altogether unable.

1394. It has been already decided that the educational functions and the exhibitional function should be separated?—Yes.

1395. The educational functions have been transferred to the Museum of Irish Industry, and the exhibitional functions reserved to the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes.

1396. The Royal Dublin Society possessed a professor of agricultural chemistry?—It did.

1397. He has now ceased to be under the control of the Royal Dublin Society?—He has.

1398. And he belongs now to the teaching or educational staff of the present Royal College of Science?—He does.

1399. Would not it appear to you to be a reversal of that policy to propose now that educational functions in connexion with veterinary surgery should be taken up by the Royal Dublin Society. The policy of separating the teaching and the exhibitional having been finally adopted, would it not be a reversal of that?—I think there are cases in which exceptions should be made in the educational functions. For instance, the Science and Art Department is an educational department, and they carry on their classes at our Society. We are an agricultural body as well as an exhibitional body, and consequently an amount of agricultural produce is brought there, and animals, and so forth; and country gentlemen meet there. I say then, that a veterinary surgery in connexion with the Society would not be misplaced, would not be inappropriate notwithstanding its exhibitional functions. I think a legitimate exception exists in that case.

1400. Then you consider that such subjects as veterinary surgery and agricultural chemistry might be taught under the department of science and art on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, in the same manner as the drawing art is taught on their premises under the superintendence of the department?—I do, bearing in mind that the Royal Dublin Society is "for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts."

1401. Then I understand that so far as agricultural chemistry and veterinary surgery are concerned, you would restore in a modified form those educational functions to the Royal Dublin Society?—I would.

1402. You are aware that a cattle plague committee sat in Dublin during the prevalence of that disease?—Yes.

1403. Was it easy to find veterinary surgeons at that time to assist the Cattle Plague Commissioners in their labours in Ireland?—I believe there was great difficulty in it.

1404. Are you aware that there were some young men sent to London to study the disease?—Yes, I have heard so.

1405. And that many of them were young medical men and not veterinary surgeons at all?—Yes, I have heard so.

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1406. If Ireland had possessed a sufficient number of veterinary surgeons it would not have been necessary to employ the services of young medical men for the purpose?—Certainly not.

1407. And you think that it is not creditable to Ireland that when there is a sick cow in the county of Down or the Queen's county we should send to Scotland or England for somebody to tell us what was the matter with the cow?—Precisely. I think we should be able to educate people in that department ourselves.

1408. With regard to the treatment of sick animals, stables where the sick animals should be kept would be necessary for carrying out this department?—Yes.

1409. And also for the purpose of seeing veterinary surgeons perform operations upon animals?—Yes.

1410. Would you consider it advisable that the Royal Dublin Society, on its premises, should build stables for sick animals?—They might be procured elsewhere.

1411. How would you propose that opportunities for seeing sick domestic animals, and for performing surgical operations upon them, should be provided for the students?—I propose to have a hospital for that purpose, say in some other part of the city, under the control of the society, with a staff of professors who would train up young men and give them instructions there, and also have the hospital connected with the society.

1412. Then you consider that it would be essential that the veterinary department in Dublin, whether connected with the Royal Dublin Society or elsewhere, should have stables under its own control?—Surely.

1413. In addition to the stables under its own control there are other stables in Dublin as to which I should like to know whether you think they would be useful or not—the stables of the cavalry barracks for example?—I do not know myself, but I may be permitted to state that a deputation waited upon Lord Naas. This requisition was got up addressed to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. It was signed by 203 signatures of peers, deputy lieutenants, and members of Parliament of Ireland. This deputation waited upon Lord Naas and put before him their ideas which are mainly contained here, and he asked them to furnish him with an estimate of the necessary expense of erecting an hospital, and keeping up a staff, and so forth. It was returned to him, and there the matter stands. They waited upon him in the month of January and he said he would require to be furnished with an estimate of the buildings required, the money it would require to purchase these buildings, to enlarge them, &c. The sum mentioned to him was 7,300*l.* for the buildings, of which buildings here is the plan. They were to be stables in Stephen's Green.

1414. Was it to purchase an existing site?—To purchase an existing site.

1415. And erect buildings upon it?—There are buildings partly erected.

1416. The total cost of such an agreement would be 7,300*l.*?— 7,300*l.*

1417. In St. Stephen's Green?—Yes.

1418. That is a central situation, I believe, in Dublin?—A central situation and very well adapted for such an institution.

1419. And near the Royal Dublin Society's premises?—Near the Royal Dublin Society's premises. And also 1,000*l.* a year for the payment of taxes and rent and keeping up the necessary staff of professors and so forth.

1420. In that estimate of 7,300*l.* was there included a dissecting room?—As well as I recollect there was included a dissecting room.

1421. And apparatus for studying the dead animals as well as treating the living?—I think so.

1422. You mentioned in some of the extracts you quoted that there was a difficulty with regard to conferring licences to practice veterinary surgery. Did you ever hear of a proposal that was made that the Royal Dublin Society or the Royal Dublin Society assisted by the Department of Science and Art should undertake the teaching of veterinary science. Was there ever a proposal made in the society to ask the University of Dublin to conduct examinations for them in veterinary science and confer licences to practice it, and to give also the assistance of such of their professors of zoology and anatomy as would assist the society?—I think I have heard such a thing mentioned. I will not say positively. I think from your statement that I have a recollection of some such proposition having been made.

1423. Would a proposal of that sort be in your opinion preferable to giving the Royal Dublin Society or the Department of Science and Art if they took it up the power of giving licences to practise. Would the proposal for a university licence or a licence conferred by the Royal Dublin Society or the Department of Science and Art be the preferable proposal in your opinion?—I think if it was conferred by the University of Dublin after sufficient instruction that that would be preferable.

1424. The examinations to be conducted by the university?—To be conducted by the university.

1425. And the instruction?—The instruction to be procured in the best manner it could be procured.

1426. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you contemplate the setting up of a veterinary stable by the Royal Dublin Society?—I should like to see it established under its auspices.

1427. A stable for the treatment of sick horses?—A veterinary school generally.

1428. But the two things to be understood by a veterinary school are, in the first place, a place in which you could teach what may be called the theory of veterinary art, and in the next place a hospital where you could study the disease practically; the division is similar to that for example which at present exists, as I understand, in the teaching of medicine in Dublin; there is in Trinity College, Dublin, a very efficient medical school, in which

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all the branches of knowledge which are requisite for the theory of medicine, and to some extent the practice of medicine, are taught; but Trinity College has no hospital, and students who have obtained that theoretical knowledge in Trinity College must needs go to the hospitals outside to study the practice of medicine. Do you not think that a similar arrangement might be carried out in the teaching of veterinary medicine, that is to say, that one body might undertake the instruction in veterinary anatomy, veterinary physiology, and veterinary medicine and surgery, and that then the charge of the hospital for horses, that is to say, the veterinary stable, might be delegated to another body?—I do.

1429. Supposing it were absolutely necessary or desirable that a veterinary college should be established in Dublin, would not it be a very simple matter to enlarge the College of Science which now exists, in that direction, by supplying it with a professor of veterinary surgery and medicine?—Of course it would.

1430. They have already a professor of comparative anatomy, and you are doubtless aware that it would be a very small matter for that professor of comparative anatomy to give a special course, if it were thought desirable, upon the anatomy of the horse and the cow and other domestic animals, and then all that would need to be added would be a professorship of veterinary surgery and medicine?—A clinical professorship.

1431. Then all that you would require in addition would be a hospital, that is to say, a veterinary stable, in which students properly instructed might see something of veterinary practice. Now do you think that a stable of that kind could well be maintained and kept up by a body like the Royal Dublin Society? Would it undertake the administration of a veterinary stable?—I think it would be very desirable to have such an institution in this country. I do not think the Royal Dublin Society, as stated here, would appear at the first blush to be the natural body to undertake it, they have no jealousy of other bodies conducting it, further than this, that being a body long established for the promotion of agriculture, &c., and holding agricultural shows, they feel the want of such a thing in the country, and they naturally think that they are the body to whom it should be affiliated, and I think that no jealousy exists as to whose management it is under, if it be done efficiently and well.

1432. Do you think any public body is competent to manage such an institution as a veterinary stable?—I do.

1433. As a matter of private enterprise?—A veterinary school has never succeeded in Dublin as a matter of private enterprise, and I fear will never succeed. There are many good veterinary surgeons here, but they get their diplomas and their knowledge elsewhere. They make their money here.

1434. But they must make their money by practising upon sick horses?—They do.

1435. And if people pay their money for having their sick horses cured, would not they send their sick horses to an establish-

ment of that kind in Dublin if set up by private enterprise?—It has never succeeded here; it has been frequently tried.

1436. And if it won't succeed by private enterprise what prospect or guarantee is there that it will succeed if set up by the state or the Royal Dublin Society—but are you speaking of the college or stable?—I am speaking of a veterinary college that would instruct young men in the art of veterinary surgery, and afterwards grant them diplomas to practise.

1437. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton,*) Are you aware of the existence of a considerable number of veterinary stables in Dublin where you can send your horse or cow to be cured?—Yes, I am.

1438. And several of the owners of these places have the reputation of being wealthy men, having made money in the practice of their art?—Yes, they have.

1439. Therefore veterinary stables in Dublin have been successful?—They have been successful.

1440. (*Professor Huxley.*) I think you agree with me, Mr. D'Olier, that veterinary surgery might in all its branches be taught by a very slender extension of the existing school of science?—I am not practically acquainted with the existing school of science. I have no doubt it could.

1441. And then what we have to deal with is how to provide a hospital in which young men might be educated in what you may call horse practice, and I think you mentioned that the stables of the different veterinary practitioners would afford such opportunities. A further question which I wish to come to is, whether you thought it would be desirable for such a body as the Royal Dublin Society to set up a stable of this sort, which of course would come into competition with those private establishments, or whether you thought it would be a wise thing for the state to do anything of the kind?—That is a light in which I have not viewed it.

1442. You see it is a very important light?—It is a very important matter.

1443. Do you not think there would be a very considerable outcry on the part of the veterinary surgeons?—I think there would, and not unjustly; but I cannot see why existing veterinary surgeons' stables could not be used in teaching young men who would frequent them as hospitals.

1444. Then, in point of fact, you have your whole organization ready to hand at present, that is to say, a slight development of the College of Science will furnish you with your school in which the theoretical branches are taught, and your private establishments will furnish you with hospitals in which the students can see practice, so the whole thing is at your hand?—I have very crude ideas on the subject. I do not understand the subject adequately, very far from it; but I see how such an arrangement might work.

1445. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) In case such a stable as was in contemplation were secured, and proper buildings in St.

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Stephen's Green, such as you spoke of, might it not be a successful experiment to rent such a stable at a very low rent, or at a very moderate rent, to your professor of veterinary surgery, and tell him to work the stable and make the most money he could out of it as part of his salary?—I daresay it might.

1446. Then all objection to a committee of amateurs taking charge of a veterinary stable would disappear, the most competent surgeon that could be got in the city of Dublin would be put at the head of the stable as a practical teacher of veterinary surgery, with the stable for his own advantage?—Yes, I think that could be done.

1447. And that would remove all objection to the working of the stable under the Veterinary Department of the Royal Dublin Society?—I was just going to call your attention to what is herein stated; that is, that "the Committee of the Royal Dublin Society "find that in the early years of the Veterinary College of London "parliamentary grants were liberally accorded, but that at the "present time the annual subscriptions of its members and the "grant of 200*l.* per annum from the Royal Agricultural Society "of England are insufficient for its maintenance. It is therefore "but reasonable to expect that Government will not deny "pecuniary assistance in order to found in Ireland a similar "institution; and the Committee therefore recommend that an "application be made to the Irish Government through the president of the society, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that "they may be pleased to bring the matter under the consideration "of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with "the view of obtaining a parliamentary grant for the formation "of so important an institution."

1448. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think the two cases are exactly parallel—in London you have three millions of inhabitants, and a proportionate number of horses, and the establishment of a veterinary hospital by the state there takes comparatively a very small proportion of the whole number of sick horses out of the range of private practice; but if you were to put a similar institution into Dublin, with its 300,000 inhabitants, the state hospital would take a vastly larger proportion of all available sick horses—the two cases are not exactly parallel: does it appear to you that they are?—Of course not in point of magnitude or numbers.

1449. I mean to say that the establishment of a veterinary hospital by the state in the city of London, with its three millions of inhabitants, would in the nature of things interfere with private enterprise to nothing like the extent that the establishment of such an hospital in Dublin would?—No, certainly it would not, from the great dissimilarity in magnitude and number.

1450. So that the arguments which would apply to the establishment of such an institution in London might fail in their application to the establishment of such a one in Dublin?—But

this applied to a time long past, when the Veterinary College was first instituted in London, it may be a century ago.

1451. But there was a very large number of inhabitants in London even then?—To be sure there was; but what the Royal Dublin Society wants to see established in Dublin is an institution where young men can be taught veterinary surgery, and get diplomas without being obliged to go to London.

1452. If that object could be attained without interfering with the private practice of the veterinary surgeons in Dublin, I suppose the Royal Dublin Society would be just as well satisfied as with any other scheme?—They would be pleased with it; still as I say they would naturally think that they were the body who should have control over it.

1453. I do not say whether this scheme that I am going to mention would be practicable, but it is conceivable; it is possible to conceive such a scheme as this, that young men should receive the theoretical education in veterinary science in Trinity College, Dublin, or the Royal College of Science, and then that they should see surgical and medical practice on horses in private stables. That is quite conceivable?—It is.

1454. Would such a plan as that satisfy the Royal Dublin Society?—If it produced qualified men I think it would.

1455. Supposing it were found to work well?—I think it would. It is only the benefit to the country that the society has in view.

1456. (*The Chairman.*) Is it not the object of the Royal Dublin Society that such a school should be established in Dublin, and that to promote that object they are willing to give their services?—Quite so, my lord.

1457. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Was the proposal of the Royal Dublin Society founded on the idea that they were to provide some of the funds, or was it that the Government were to provide the whole?—They have no funds; I have accounted for the manner in which all our funds are expended.

1458. Yes; but was it proposed to have a special subscription for this special purpose?—I am afraid a subscription would scarcely succeed here. I do not think a subscription would succeed to any great amount, nothing adequate to what would be required.

1459. (*The Chairman.*) You mentioned that there was formerly in the possession of the Royal Dublin Society a museum of veterinary subjects?—Yes.

1460. Is it still there?—It is.

1461. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you remember under what circumstances the Society parted with its professor of agricultural chemistry?—It parted with him because he was withdrawn by the Government.

1462. It was not their act?—It was not their act at all.

1463. They were not consenting parties to the withdrawal?—No, it was not at their instigation at all.

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1464. And they would prefer still to retain their professor of agricultural chemistry if possible, and a professor of veterinary surgery to teach those branches connected with agriculture and pasturage through the country themselves?—I think so.

1465. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) There is nothing to prevent the Royal Dublin Society having a professor of agricultural chemistry?—Except that there are no funds to provide for his emoluments or payments.

1466. Do you mean that the Government established a professorship in the Royal College of Science?—Yes; in fact they withdrew our professor to the Royal College of Science.

1467. And withdrew the grant?—And withdrew the grant.

1468. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I think in the estimate of the private expenditure of the society you put down an item for the current year of 100*l.*?—Yes. (*The witness handed in a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Royal Dublin Society's School of Art for the year ending* 31*st March* 1868. *See Appendix G., page* 644.)

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JONATHAN PIM, Esq., M.P., examined.

1469. (*The Chairman.*) Mr. Pim, you are member of Parliament for the city of Dublin?—Yes.

1470. Have you any statement to make with reference to the proposed Royal Irish Institute?—I have not anything but very general ideas on the subject. It is not a subject to which I have devoted my attention much, but I have been asked on one or two occasions to attend on deputations as member for the city, and it was only in that capacity I did attend. It is a subject in which very many persons in Dublin have taken a warm interest, some, no doubt, from interested motives, in the hope that it might end in selling the premises; but others I believe have taken an interest in it altogether from the belief that an institution of that sort in Dublin—I mean a centre for all institutions connected with science and art in Dublin—would be better than considering that centre to be in London.

1471. Have you considered the subject yourself?—I have not considered it in such a way as to make my opinion on the subject of any value. Generally speaking, I have the idea that the sea divides us so much from England that we do require that Dublin should be treated as the capital of Ireland, and that it does not answer so well to have a reference to London upon all matters. I take what may be called the nationalist view as regards many of the institutions of the country. For instance, take the case of an exhibition or a valuable collection, that valuable collection, say, at Kensington Museum—our artizans and persons of the lower class cannot go over to London to it, and the result is that, so far as regards the Irish people, I do not say that it is not indirectly of considerable advantage, but directly it is of no advantage.

1472. Do your remarks apply to a museum in Dublin, or to a separate Department of Science and Art?—Of course the remarks

that I have been making apply to a museum. I have considerable hesitation on this subject, and sometimes think one way and sometimes the other. I sometimes consider the superior management that would probably exist in London, and then I consider also that an inferior management at home would have more useful effects.

1473. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) That would have the effect of limiting the competition to Irish students, instead of having a competition between the students of the United Kingdom. Would it be more desirable in matters of science and art to have certificates founded on a limited competition or an unlimited competition?—I think certificates founded on an unlimited competition would be more valuable.

1474. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You are aware of the mode of admission into the Woolwich Academy for the Royal Artillery and Engineers?—Not all the particulars of it.

1475. But to the extent that it is open to the public competition of any young men of a certain character and age?—Yes.

1476. Would you like to see a branch of the Woolwich Academy in Dublin, and see students compelled to go to it, and not to go to a central academy at Woolwich?—I have never thought of such a thing.

1477. Would you think it a desirable thing, as proposed by certain nationalists, to have a Royal Irish Artillery?—I cannot pretend to offer any opinion on a military question.

1478. Are you aware that the admission to the medical appointments in the British army and navy is open to public competition held by examination in London?—I am willing to believe it, but I cannot say that I knew anything about it.

1479. Would you like to see Irish students compelled to compete amongst themselves for army posts, and an Irish branch of the army established, instead of an imperial one?—I think it is not one of those things in which there ought to be an Irish department.

1480. You admit the principle that to allow Irishmen and Irishwomen to compete for imperial prizes would probably be more valuable than to have them compete for local prizes?—I think it would.

1481. In every class of life?—I think it would; I think that in every class an imperial examination would be more useful.

1482. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) There would be a wider sphere of competition?—Yes.

1483. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you not think the opinions of the classes affected by the change are of great importance to ascertain?—I do.

1484. A large class affected by your proposed alteration would be the young men and young women who are now studying in the schools of science for the purpose of competing at the imperial examinations. I hold in my hand a petition from 261 of those young men and women studying in this city alone. They all belong to the city of Dublin, and are deeply interested, much

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more so than any person here, in the alterations in question, and they say, "We, the undersigned students of the School of Art "of the Royal Dublin Society, having heard that it is proposed "to establish a science and art department for Ireland, pray "that no step may be taken which will prevent Irish students "here from competing for national emoluments and prizes with "those of the schools of England and Scotland." From what would you suppose arises their terror at being confined to Irish competition?—I should think that it arises from that which you have previously alluded to.

1485. That if they sought for employment in England or Scotland, they would think it a more valuable testimonial to say they have competed in the imperial competition?—Yes, I think so.

1486. And are you aware that this same feeling expressed by these same pupils has been very generally expressed in Scotland (the Scotch are a very national people, like the Irish, but still we did not find a single opinion in favour of a separate department for Scotland, when we were in Edinburgh)?—I was not aware of it.

1487. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware that through Ulster there has been a most general opinion from all the science classes there to the same effect?—I was not aware of it before. I think the remarks that I made at first would apply much more to a museum than to anything else.

1488. (*Professor Huxley.*) What do you contemplate as the sphere of operations of the proposed Irish Institute?—I have had no connexion with the committee of the institute that was proposed, I am not at all capable of giving an opinion on the subject.

1489. You do not advocate the formation of the institute, then?—I do not take any part in the question.

1490. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) From your knowledge of Ireland and its wants, as member for the city of Dublin, do you consider that to provide efficient teaching of veterinary science in Dublin, so as to have a class of veterinary surgeons in Ireland, would be a desirable thing or not?—I think it would be a very desirable thing to have a class of veterinary surgeons in Ireland both for horses and for cattle of all descriptions.

1491. Are you aware whether there is a sufficient staff of veterinary surgeons at present?—I am not sufficiently aware of the facts to make my opinion of much value, but my impression has always been that there is a defect.

1492. And on the supposition that there is a great defect, it would be a very desirable thing if possible to provide for it?—Certainly; but then again the question is open whether it would be better done in Dublin or in London.

1493. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you acquainted with the Royal Dublin Society?—No, I am not.

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1494. (*The Chairman.*) What is your business or occupation?—I am a partner in the firm of Switzer, Ferguson, and Co., Commercial Hall, Grafton Street, Dublin, and a manufacturer and importer of various sorts of wearing apparel, and of fabrics used for furniture, decorations, &c., several kinds of which are greatly dependent for their value on good taste and elegance of style, derived from the cultivation of the fine arts.

1495. Have you felt the want of an institution in Dublin analogous to that at South Kensington?—I have always felt it very difficult to originate a style in consequence of our people not being trained to the production of what is elegant. We have abundance of originating talent, but it is deficient in the correctness which severe training alone can produce. This want has been so much felt in Dublin that a principal object of the Winter Garden Company was to provide a suitable place for the permanent exhibition of specimens of manufactured goods, and the galleries of the great glass transept in that building were specially designed for the exhibition of such specimens. The want of funds alone prevented this object, with many others of a similar kind, from being carried out by the company,

1496. You were one of the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition, 1865?—Yes; the Great International Exhibition proved how well this could be done, for the display of artistic productions so effectively exhibited on that occasion had a most beneficial influence on the fancy trade of Dublin, and has in some degree stamped a permanent character upon it. I had the best opportunity for knowing this, having been an active member of the Executive Committee of that Exhibition.

1497. What is your opinion of the necessity for a Department of Science and Art in Dublin?—I believe there is no question on which the people of Dublin (indeed, I may say, of Ireland) are so thoroughly agreed as the necessity for an independent Department of Science and Art in Dublin, and I believe they are equally well agreed that the Winter Garden is the best position for it. If there should be an idea entertained of placing a large building in St. Stephen's Green I believe the public would strenuously oppose it. No building of sufficient magnitude to combine within it the various departments contemplated could be placed in St. Stephen's Green without turning it into mere streets, and thereby destroying one of the most beautiful and useful features of the city of Dublin.

1498. Do you consider a permanent exhibition of manufactures desirable?—It is well understood that the manufactories in England are grouped round the centres of power in the great coalfields. In Ireland it must be different. As the power is principally derived from water, the factories are of necessity placed wherever they can obtain this force, and must be isolated. It is therefore most important that there should be a permanent exhibition where samples of the various productions could be seen and compared for the information of purchasers, both home and

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foreign, and I have no doubt such an exhibition, properly managed, would ultimately become an important adjunct of the trade. There are 40 woollen manufactories in Ireland, and they are scattered nearly all over the midland and southern counties, following the water power, and some of them are not known at all. They are small and beginning to grow. They are very little known for want of some public place to exhibit their productions, where they may be seen.

1499. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you know much of the lace manufactories in Ireland?—Yes, there are lace manufactories in Limerick and Cork.

1500. Are they extending?—I cannot say that they are extending. I am not engaged in the lace manufacture line at all; I purchase manufactured laces from Limerick, which is the principal place we get them from.

1501. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you consider that this new Royal Irish Institute should be a sort of permanent exhibition? Yes; I think it should be permanent.

1502. What do you think that this new Royal Irish Institute should comprise?—A school for training, I think, should be comprised in it at least. A school for training the tastes of our people in art and in science and manufactures.

1503. Have you nothing of the kind in Dublin now?—Oh, yes, there is the school of the Royal Dublin Society.

1504. Is that inefficient?—I do not know; but I believe it has been very badly supported up to this, and it is inefficient, so far as it makes a very slight impression upon Ireland. But so far as the Society themselves are concerned, I think they have done their best for it.

1505. You are aware that the students of the school of art of the Royal Dublin Society take a very fair share of the highest honors and prizes in the imperial competition?—But I do not think they come in contact with the manufacturers at all.

1506. Would you want then a school of art with special application to manufactures?—I think it would be most important for the country at present.

1507. Could that be done by a central exhibition rather than by the manufacturers themselves?—Well, I think the manufacturers themselves must assist, but I believe that things of this kind must precede manufactures in some degree. Now, in the woollen trade, for instance, we make the very best goods in Ireland in tweeds, but our patterns are not nice; the very best qualities are made in Ireland, because they put pure wool in, but our patterns are not tasteful.

1508. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Where do you get your patterns for the Irish tweeds?—I do not know where the manufacturers get them, but they are deficient in style, and the same goods with a good style would bring better prices.

1509. (*Professor Thomson.*) Is it within your knowledge that there has been any attempt to employ the pupils of the Irish schools as designers?—It is not within my knowledge that any attempt of the kind has been made.

1510. Do you think that such an attempt would be generally made by manufacturers, if there were an institution established such as you speak of?—I think it would, because manufacturers sometimes come to us and ask for patterns to produce designs, and I believe they would avail themselves very largely of a facility of that kind.

1511. Do you think there would be no preference given to continental patterns, French patterns?—No; French patterns do not always suit us here. There are many French patterns which are very beautiful, but would not be bought at all in this country. The tastes of the people are quieter here. There are some French patterns we of course do adopt, but generally speaking, if I may use a vulgar expression, they are considered rather loud—there is too much colour in them.

1512. Now, supposing there was a school of this kind, what you might call a technical school of science or art applied to manufactures, do you think there would be an opening for the pupils of that school in connexion with the manufactures of this country?—I think that at present the manufacturers of this country are not in a state to avail themselves of the full development of a school of that kind; but I think that the manufactures would certainly grow with reasonable encouragement, and that they would avail themselves eventually of it.

1513. (*Professor Huxley.*) Then do you think it would be desirable—for this is what it comes to—to establish a government department in Dublin for the purpose of promoting manufactures with better patterns than they now have?—I think it would be very desirable.

1514. Do you think that that is a part of the function of government, to provide particular branches of trade with special facilities?—I think it is. I think it ought to be one of its functions to encourage an infant manufacture. In olden times they used to protect it with duties. Now that they have removed these, I think that they ought to give every possible facility to manufacturers to produce those things, and to have a superior style, because there is no doubt in the world that superiority of style or pattern is an element in the value of an article.

1515. You are aware that the great manufacturers of England have no sort of state aid of that kind?—I do not know whether they have at present or not; but do not they derive support of that kind from South Kensington?

1516. You are doubtless aware that the manufacturers of England have nothing done for them which the manufacturers of Ireland do not also possess; that is to say, whatever help can be obtained from South Kensington by the English manufacturers can be obtained with equal ease by the Irish manufacturers on the same conditions?—I doubt that very much, sir, with great respect, because the difficulty of getting to South Kensington from this is considerable. Our people cannot go there to see patterns.

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1517. I spoke of local helps; that is to say, the setting up of art schools in particular towns. If an Irish town wishes to set up an art school it can do so, and do it on precisely the same terms as English or Scotch towns?—I do not know particularly, but the view I have of it is simply that a school in Dublin would facilitate manufactures in Ireland.

1518. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) There is a school in Dublin, is there not?—There is, but it is not of sufficient importance for the purpose.

1519. It is the same as the schools in England, is it not?—It is a very small school in Dublin, and it is more in the higher style of art.

1520. And that school of art has been rather more successful than the generality of English art schools? — I believe in its application to high art, but not to manufactures. I mean in its application to sculpture and painting; but I never saw in the school in Ireland anything produced that would be suitable for manufacturers to copy.

1521. The character of instruction in the Dublin school of art is the same as that in all the English schools of art, including that at South Kensington, is it not?—I am not aware at all.

1522. And there is nothing in the museum at South Kensington in the way of exhibition of patterns of manufactures?—But there are a great many curious things in the South Kensington Museum which are copied for that purpose.

1523. Metal work, and such things as that?—Some metal work; but I do not mean to say that because patterns of fabrics are not in Kensington they ought not to be in Dublin. I think we should get every opportunity for facilitating our manufactures. There is no doubt in the world that, if properly encouraged, Ireland is capable of producing a great many things cheaper even than England. Our water power is very large, the taste of our people very good if properly instructed, and we have many facilities here for producing manufactured goods.

1524. (*Colonel Laffan.*) You wish to have in Dublin a very extensive museum that would not only afford examples of beauty, but also for the exhibition of things that would help manufacturers by copying from them?—Yes.

1525. And that being your idea, you are also of opinion that the schools founded by the manufacturers, and supported to some extent by government, should, in addition to giving a general education in artistical acquirements, teach the pupils a special trade; that is to say, should teach some to design for cloth weavers, some to design patterns for cotton fabrics, others for goldsmiths, others for lacemakers, in fact that it should teach a special art as well as general acquirements?—That is exactly what I believe a school of art ought to do.

1526. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You are aware that that experiment has been very largely tried?—I am not aware of it.

1527. In the old schools of design?—In Ireland?

1528. In Ireland and in England?—I am not aware of it.

1529. And you are not aware that it has completely failed?—I am not aware that it was ever tried.

1530. (*Professor Thomson.*) There is no doubt that the school in Dublin has the same advantages with the English schools, and you say that it is a small and insignificant school; have you any idea of what has led, if that be the case, to the want of development of that school?—I would not be understood to say that it is a small and insignificant school. I really am not sufficiently acquainted with the school to pronounce upon it in that way; but I have heard it generally stated that the school in Dublin is an unimportant school, that it has not got proper support.

1531. May I ask you, do you mean support from government, or from the people here?—From government.

1532. You are aware that it is exactly in the same position as the English schools as regards government support?—I am not I am not acquainted with the support it gets. I merely speak from common report.

1533. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think that anything else should be added, beyond what you mentioned, to the Royal Institute, that it should comprise anything further?—Well, I have not given any other subjects consideration. Those are the subjects that my mind has been directed towards. I have no doubt that subjects of high art would be very desirable if there were facilities for them, but I am not prepared to give an opinion upon it.

1534. You are aware that there is a large system of examination in art and science carried on all over the country now by means of the Department of Science and Art?—Oh yes, I am.

1535. Do you think it would be desirable to take the conduct of these examinations away from the Imperial Administration, and put it in the hands of this new institute?—I think that would be good for Ireland.

1536. To limit the competition of Irish students entirely to Ireland?—Well, I think it would not. I think we should have an independent school of art here. You might bring the pupils of the two schools into competition afterwards if you pleased, but I think we ought to have an independent school of art in Ireland.

1537. At present, as you are doubtless aware, the Irish student comes into competition with the students of Scotland and of England, and if he stands well in the examination the honour is a very considerable one, as he is brought into competition with all sorts of people. Do you think it would promote the progress of art and science in Ireland if the competition were restricted henceforward to purely Irish persons?—I do not think anything of the kind. I think that a large field would be better for Irish students, but I do not see why, because trained in the Irish school, he should not come into competition with the English students afterwards.

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1538. Then would you leave the examination as it is now?—I do not know how the examiners are constituted, whether they are specially appointed by South Kensington, or who appoints them, but I would have an independent examination, and an impartial one of course.

1539. I believe that most persons who look into the matter believe that the examinations are as impartial as can be, for the very simple reason that the examiners cannot know who writes the papers?—I do not want to say by any means that it is not; I would have pupils from all parts examined by them, and competition established.

1540. That is the way in which it takes place now; and as I understood you would not wish to see it limited?—I would not wish to see it limited.

1541. But you would like the schools themselves, as apart from the examinations, to be in Irish hands?—I would.

1542. May I ask what you would consider would be the benefit of that arrangement?—I think that the local management would be a very great benefit.

1543. In Dublin?—Yes.

1544. Why would it be a very great benefit?—Well, I think all matters of business are better conducted under a set of governors residing where the business is transacted.

1545. Would you have the department of the Government which should conduct those operations responsible to the Lord Lieutenant, or responsible to the Government in England?—I would have them first responsible to the Lord Lieutenant, and through the Lord Lieutenant to the Government in England.

1546. And make it entirely Irish?—Make it entirely Irish.

1547. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you acquainted with the Royal Dublin Society?—I am a member of it.

1548. Have you ever heard it stated that the efforts made by the Royal Dublin Society to promote agriculture and fine arts and other objects that they have turned their attention to, by their cattle shows, have not the hearty concurrence of the Irish people?—They have their most hearty concurrence, and I think I should be the last person in the world to cast any slur upon the Royal Dublin Society. I believe so far as they go they do a great deal of good.

1549. Then to a considerable extent they carry out your idea of the advantages of local government, having a committee or body of gentlemen acquainted with Irishmen and Irish wants, with considerable powers entrusted to them?—They do, and very efficiently in matters in which they have sufficient means to do it.

1550. Have you ever heard it stated that in recent times, I mean within the last 20 or 25 years, the Royal Dublin Society, in the selection of its members, was influenced by any religious or political considerations?—I never heard that charge brought against them for the last 30 years.

1551. And from your present experience as a member of the society and mixing with other members, you think that such a charge, if brought against the society and its members, would be injurious and wrong?—I believe it would be utterly false.

1552. You are acquainted with Mr. Waldron, the secretary of the society?—I am.

1553. He is a Roman Catholic, I believe?—I believe he is.

1554. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You were about to make some further observation?—I believe all shades of politics and religion are to be found in the Royal Dublin Society.

1555. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did you ever hear it stated that there was any objection to Mr. Waldron on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic?—No; I have heard all the Protestants were delighted he was elected, because he was an independent, impartial, gentlemanly man.

1556. Then you consider, as an independent member, that it would be a calumnious charge against the Royal Dublin Society to say that its present members are actuated by such feelings?—I do believe it would be most calumnious, for I never met a member with any feeling of the kind.

1557. And that being the case, if increased powers were given to the Royal Dublin Society it would be popular in the country?—Well, if increased powers and increased means were given to the society I daresay some alterations might be made in the constitution; but I believe no body are better qualified to carry out matters for the benefit of Ireland than the Royal Dublin Society.

1558. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Did you ever hear that any Roman Catholic, whether rightly or wrongly, was deterred from allowing himself to be proposed as a member of the Royal Dublin Society from the fear, rightly or wrongly entertained, that he might not be elected?—Well, I do not; I only heard of one case a long time ago, and that was a case that I believe every respectable man was indignant at, the case of Archbishop Murray.

1559. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) That was before our recollection?—That was before our time altogether.

1560. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) I only ask the question, from what I have myself heard, in order that your knowledge on the subject may be put on record?—I never heard anything of the kind.

1561. That was in the year 1836?—I believe so, and I recollect very well that every respectable man in Dublin was indignant at it. I remember very well the indignation of the society. Respectable men of all creeds were indignant at it, because they considered Archbishop Murray one of the most suitable persons.

1562. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) And from your personal knowledge of the society you do not think such a feeling now exists?—Not a particle of any feeling of the kind exists.

1563. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Do you think that any such apprehension as I referred to exists on the part of the Roman Catholics?—It may have existed, but I believe it does

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not exist now, because I have often spoken to Roman Catholic members, and they have never hinted an objection of that kind.

1564. But such an apprehension did exist some years ago?—It is not at all impossible that it may have existed some time ago, but I believe there is no reason whatever for its existence now; I believe that in this institution the only desire now is to have respectable proper members.

1565. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think under these circumstances, that were the means at the disposal of the Royal Dublin Society increased it could perform all the functions which those who advocate the establishment of a Royal Irish Institute wish to see performed by that body?—Well, I am not prepared to say that the constitution of the Royal Dublin Society is the most suitable for the purpose. I believe that the gentlemen who manage the Royal Dublin Society do it most efficiently, so far as they can. I do not know whether the organization should be altered. I daresay it might be altered to advantage in some degree. Some of the members themselves think it might.

1566. It is obvious that the two institutions would coincide, that they would cover the one fixed ground to a large extent?—I think they could be perfectly distinct, for the Royal Dublin Society has a great deal on its hands and not sufficient means to carry it out; and I think these things would be better attended to if they had not quite so much to do. I think two distinct departments might be made. I have no objection at all to having the members of the Royal Dublin Society connected with both; but I think it would be also desirable that there should be a distinct Science and Art Department connected with the manufactures and the improvement of the country.

1567. You are not acquainted with the organization of the Science and Art Department in London?—I am not particularly acquainted with it; I have merely a cursory knowledge of it.

1568. You have heard that it is purely a department of the Government?—Yes.

1569. But there is no committee, no place in it for any outside body of private gentlemen, for example?—I understand so.

1570. So that in asking for the institution of another Department of Science and Art in Dublin, you are asking for a new department of Government from which you completely exclude all private co-operation?—I am merely talking of the wants of the country, and how they are to be met.

1571. Do you contemplate in the Royal Irish Institute a body analogous to the Science and Art Department which I have just now described, or something more like the Royal Dublin Society in its organization?—What I would say is, give us a school of science and art, and give us an opportunity of exhibiting our manufactures for the purpose of encouraging them, and you can very easily please me in the constitution.

1572. (*The Chairman.*) In fact you would like to have a permanent institution?—I would like to have a permanent institution; for as I stated before our manufactures are just beginning to grow,

and they are growing in various parts of Ireland, some in little corners that you have no notion of, and they require a centre where they may be seen and come at. *J. W. Switzer, Esq.* 22 Sept. 1868.

1573. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you acquainted with the Queen's Institute in Molesworth Street?—I am a subscriber to it.

1574. Do you believe it is doing valuable service in helping respectable ladies to acquire a knowledge of arts that will add to their livelihood?—I believe it is; I can tell you that I get some assistants from it.

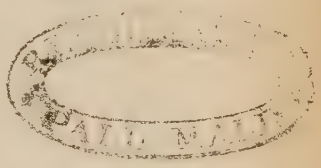
1575. Then you believe this institute worthy of public consideration and help?—Yes, I do; so far am I convinced of that, that I am a subscriber to it.

1576. Are you acquainted at all with the condition of Ireland as to veterinary surgeons, whether there is a large supply of them in the country or a deficiency?—I think there is a deficiency in the country parts.

1577. From what you hear you think there is a deficiency in the country parts of educated men?—Yes.

1578. There are no means for learning veterinary surgery in Dublin?—There are no schools in Dublin for learning veterinary surgery.

1579. Would a veterinary school be of great advantage to Ireland?—It would.



Wednesday, 23d September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary.)

MICHAEL ANGELO HAYES, Esq., R.H.A., Secretary to the Royal Hibernian Academy, examined. *M. A. Hayes, Esq., R.H.A.* 23 Sept. 1868.

(*Mr. Hayes.*) I am an artist by profession. I am a Royal Hibernian Academician, and am also secretary to the Royal Hibernian Academy. I am a governor and guardian of the National Gallery, a member of the Royal Dublin Society, and also a member of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in London. The principal points to which I would draw attention is that the consolidation of the various institutions in Dublin connected with science and art is highly desirable. There is

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at present a waste of energy and of money, caused by the separate action of these institutions in Dublin; a consolidation would produce more harmonious action, and the proper and distinct function of each would be better understood; and instead of clashing and rivalship, as, to a great extent, exists at present, much greater efficiency would be the result. Now, I would instance in the matter of antique study that the Royal Hibernian Academy carry on antique study, and the National Gallery have students carrying on antique study, and the Royal Dublin Society carry on a school for antique study. Now, there are much the same students at all three, and I would say that there is an unnecessary waste of effort there, because one of the three would be quite sufficient; and the same remark would apply to painting. In the National Gallery there is a school of painting, and one also both in the Hibernian Academy and the Royal Dublin Society. The same remark would also apply to life model study, which is the highest of all art study. A life model study is at the academy, and a life model study is also at the Royal Dublin Society, and I would say that the consolidation of these institutions would produce less waste of effort. Now, with regard to the arts in Dublin, the Royal Dublin Society had a school of art long before the Academy was established. When the Academy was chartered in 1824 it became a high school of art, but before that time the Dublin Society was the only school. But they were always very ambitious to have a high school of art, and there was, I think, a disinclination to allow the management and direction of high art study to rest with the Academy. Now, I think this has been productive of injury to the fine arts generally, because the Dublin Society is a very influential body, numbering amongst its members most of the nobility and the gentry, and I think there has been rather a disposition to—I would not perhaps say sneer at the Hibernian Academy but a disposition not to co-operate cordially with that body.

1580. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) A jealousy?—Well, I would say, perhaps, a jealousy. The Dublin Society give premiums and prizes and medals for high art; the Lord Lieutenant presides at the awarding of the prizes; and they give it all the *éclat* they can. The Taylor Art Scholarships are in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society; and I would say that in my humble opinion they are rather out of place, because prizes are offered there in a school of art, which is more fitted to be a primary school; prizes are offered there for the very highest department of fine art which is historical painting. The Royal Hibernian Academy are the natural directors, one might say, of high art, and not amateurs, as, for the most part, the members of the Fine Art Committee of the Royal Dublin Society are. The intentions of Government, too, respecting the Royal Hibernian Academy have been somewhat thwarted by this peculiar double action. Drawing as applied to the useful arts, I would suppose, was the action that the Royal Dublin Society was particularly fitted for;

and drawing in connexion with high art, the Academy. And the Government so intended it at the re-constitution of our body in 1860, because they made it a *sine quâ non* that we should take students who had already graduated in schools of art, similar to the Royal Dublin Society's School in Dublin and the other schools in Ireland. So that when students go back again to the Royal Dublin Society after having come to us, I think there is a confusion there and a want of that harmonious action, which, I think, would be so desirable. I would say, too, that perhaps that very course, that sort of incipient antagonism on the part of the Royal Dublin Society, has created to a great degree the apathy respecting the fine arts which we must all admit exists in Dublin. There is a great dearth of patronage of art. In fact I might say the Royal Dublin Society has been anxious to do too much. In every profession, except in the arts, professional gentlemen are held to have more practical knowledge than *amateurs*. I have said before that I think a body like the Royal Hibernian Academy would be the best fitted to control and direct art education being a body of trained professional artists, elected solely for their merits. The other point to which I would wish to refer is with regard to the Exhibition Building at Earlsfort Terrace, because in my humble opinion it is the best site for a Department of Science and Art. With reference to the Academy's becoming a portion of it and having their annual exhibition in connexion with it under that roof, I would say that its proximity to Merrion and Fitzwilliam Squares, and Stephen's Green, the abodes of the higher classes, would be an advantage. We consider that where the Academy is placed at present in Lower Abbey Street is a disadvantage in point of locality. Then, again, the Exhibition Palace in Earlsfort Terrace is not far removed from the artisan classes in the Liberty; and it is within easy reach of most parts of Dublin. The central hall I look upon as a very fine exhibition room, and with very little alteration I think could be made more fitted for its purpose than any exhibition room that I am acquainted with, because all exhibitions are constructed on wrong principles by architects. Height of wall in an exhibition room is not desirable. Now in the exhibition hall in Earlsfort Terrace there is height in the general proportions of the room, but the walls, on which to place the works are not high, and I think it is the only building in which the right principle of construction seems to have been followed out. I mean as to the central hall. The other rooms are large, and capable of being turned to any purpose, either drawing schools, or collections of manufactured articles, and there is plenty of space for new buildings. In founding an institute like the one contemplated, I think it would be very advisable to have the various bodies to be concentrated brought to a centre which belonged properly to none. I may add that I have no pecuniary interest whatever in the Exhibition Building nor never had. I would also dwell upon the fact that, I think, the institution should be completely distinct from the Department of Science and Art in London. I think any other

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arrangement will occasion great dissatisfaction. There are local peculiarities, prejudices perhaps I may say, which cannot, I think, be understood by a board sitting in London. Often what is fit there has proved to be unfit here. Now, Irish tastes, I think, and modes of thought are a little distinct from English, a little peculiar. The government, of course, must be central; but I would say that self-government is a principle, which you will admit, is largely brought into the British constitution. Localities also should be allowed to carry it out as much as they are fitted for. Every man takes a natural pride in his own locality; and with regard to artists, I think we have that feeling too. I think, unless totally distinct from London, the institution of a department would not be a success. There ought to be, as promised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a local board in Dublin, directly responsible to the Minister of Education, who would generally control the department. Of course I suppose the only way these various institutions could be carried on would be by means of sub-committees represented on a general committee much in the same way as the Royal Dublin Society carry on the working of their business according to the constitution of their body. There is a want of taste and an absence of knowledge of the principles of decorative art amongst workmen and manufacturers in this country. There is a difficulty, almost an impossibility of obtaining good designs. Fine art exercises a great influence upon decorative art, and upon the useful arts, and I should say where fine art is backward taste in design would be more backward still, especially with regard to manufactured articles. A knowledge of drawing, in fact, is necessary to all handicraftsmen, and the power of drawing and a knowledge of high art is essential to the designer. A good designer, in fact, must be more or less an artist. I would instance particularly the beauty of French room paper, the beauty of their designs as compared with English designs. The French, generally, are able to draw better; and instruction in drawing, I think, is very general in France. One who draws, whether a workman or anybody else, has more correct ideas than another who is deficient in that respect; and good taste, as a matter of course, almost, follows. I would say that a knowledge of high art elevates public taste, and leads directly to an improvement in designs; and as soon as manufacturers feel a demand for articles of grace and beauty they naturally give an impetus to the study of high art, from which grace and beauty are derived. Thus there is an intimate connexion between high art and practical art, as immediately connected with manufactures; and both branches should be brought together in the National Institute. Great manufacturers are the most liberal patrons of art. The Winter Gardens are the only site I know, sufficiently spacious for a permanent exhibition of arts and manufactures. The building alone covers about as extensive an area as the Leinster Lawn added to the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society. I consider that gardens laid out with taste are an indispensable adjunct to a national institute of science and art.

These, my Lord and gentlemen, are the only observations I wish to offer for your consideration.

1581. (*The Chairman.*) What do you mean by saying that there were three schools of antique study in Dublin; would you call the National Gallery a school of study?—Well, I have seen students draw there from the antique. I think the only criterion I could give of a school of study, is that it is a place where people make studies. There is a notice put up that students are admitted at certain hours to the National Gallery. It does not form a very large item in the amount of art education that they give, but what I want to convey is that there are three institutions really doing the same thing; that is, the Royal Dublin Society, the National Gallery, and the Royal Hibernian Academy. There are the same casts in all three, but the best and most complete collection, I think, is in the National Gallery. There is a very admirable collection in the Dublin Society. Our gallery is not so large, but we have all the principal statues that art students usually draw from.

1582. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would you call a picturesque country a school of art, because people go and draw from it?—Well, it would be a school of course. The only school of art that the landscape painter can have is the country.

1583. Is it in that sense that you speak of the National Gallery as a school of art?—Yes, but they also profess to have students. There is a notice board outside announcing that on two days of the week none but students are admitted.

1584. Do these students receive any instruction?—I do not know whether the director gives any instructions, but I know none of the guardians do.

1585. Is there any master appointed by the guardians?—There is no master appointed by the guardians, but I do not know whether the director may not occasionally give instructions himself.

1586. Can you say that he does?—I do not know of my own knowledge that he does.

1587. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you say whether it is part of his business to do so?—I do not think it is, properly speaking. I have not considered it as part of his duties. I do not think it is laid down in the printed rules.

1588. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do the students in the National Gallery pay fees?—No; no more than they do in the Academy.

1589. (*Professor Huxley.*) Has the Royal Hibernian Academy a charter?—Oh yes, since 1824 it has been a chartered body.

1590. I understood you to say the Royal Hibernian Academy has a life school?—Yes, it is part of its system of instruction.

1591. Do you know has the Royal Dublin Society a life school?—Yes.

1592. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then it would be incorrect to say that the school of the Royal Hibernian Academy possesses a speciality in respect of drawing from the life, which the school

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of the Royal Dublin Society does not possess?—I think it would.

1593. Are both male and female figures drawn from in the life school of the Hibernian Academy?—Oh yes.

1594. Are male and female figures drawn from in the life school of the Royal Dublin Society?—I am not very conversant with the precise management of that school, because I am not on the Fine Arts Committee of the Dublin Society.

1595. Have you ever heard it said that female life models are not allowed into the Royal Dublin Society?—I never heard that there was a female model, unless a draped model, but they have had female draped models.

1596. From what class of persons are female life models procured for the Royal Hibernian Academy?—It is in fact very difficult to obtain models in Dublin, because there are no professional models to be had as in London and other cities, and we are obliged for the most part to get them from the very lowest classes.

1597. Do you consider that desirable?—No, I do not. We have female models rather seldom in comparison with male models on account of the difficulty of obtaining them, but they have not always been from that class.

1598. You consider, then, that it is degrading to the model herself?—Well, I don't think it is.

1599. What is its effect upon themselves; do they not consider it degrading, these poor creatures that you employ, and object to it?—It is possible; but for my own part I have never thought anything of the kind. I have heard it said by a porter of the Academy, that some years ago he was met by a manifestation of feeling on the part of some of these people that he thought he might get to sit as models; they said they were degraded enough without being degraded to that pitch. I myself have never met that feeling.

1600. Are you aware that these women have expressed to medical men who attend them, and who are better acquainted with their feelings than other classes, because they tell them more truly to them, their opinion that they themselves consider it a terrible degradation?—I have never heard that. In fact it appears to me like a very mistaken notion.

1601. It may be a mistaken notion, but what I want to know is, whether such is their opinion?—If you ask me, of my own knowledge I cannot give you any information on the point, because I have never met any circumstance that would lead me to the belief that they regarded it as a degradation.

1602. You probably have not inquired?—No, and therefore I give you the only instance that ever came under my observation.

1603. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) If you do not suppose that such a feeling exists, to what do you attribute the difficulty of obtaining female models in Dublin?—Because there are no professional models here as there are in other large cities.

1604. (*Professor Huxley.*) I understand that you object to employing the degraded women as models?—Well, we would rather have any others if we could get them; but when we cannot obtain female models, excepting from that class, we must take them. No artist, you know, can carry on his profession without having a model. Any sculptor, even though he be a man very advanced in his art, that is required to model a nude or partially nude figure must get a model. Let his knowledge of drawing be ever so perfect in theory, he must correct it from nature.

1605. (*Professor Huxley.*) That is an axiom in art, is it not?—Yes, I should say so.

1606. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) If a medical man were to tell you that he knew, of his own experience amongst these poor women, that they consider it the lowest depth of degradation that they could sink to, to be employed as an art model, would you think it credible?—Would I think it credible?

1607. Would you think it credible that it was their opinion?—Well, I think an idea of that sort might be entertained by them. They are uneducated people, and I would not expect much less from them.

1608. And of course they have no art sympathies or anything of that kind?—No.

1609. (*Professor Huxley.*) I understood you to say that you considered the action of the Royal Dublin Society with regard to art, produced apathy respecting fine art in Dublin?—I did not say that it produced it, but I said I thought it helped it amongst other things; because the Royal Dublin Society are a very influential body, and if they had thrown themselves more heart and soul in with the Royal Hibernian Academy instead of being, perhaps—if not antagonistic—apathetic, I think then there might be a better feeling towards art than at present exists in this country. But I do not want to charge the Royal Dublin Society with being exclusively the cause of the apathy that undoubtedly exists.

1610. You are aware that the art school in connexion with the Dublin Society has produced students whose works have carried off prizes in imperial competition, and that they have obtained a very fair proportion of prizes?—I believe they have; and some of these students were properly our students, but they have never gone before the Department as such, because the Royal Dublin Society claim as their students all who ever drew in their schools; and although these went from the Royal Dublin Society to the Royal Hibernian Academy, and drew in the latter place for session after session, still the Royal Dublin Society put them forward as their pupils, and it is hard to say that they are wrong, because really these students go back again to the Royal Dublin Society to draw for the Taylor art prizes, for it is in the Dublin Society that the competition for these prizes takes place. It would be very hard to say that they are not students of the Royal Dublin Society, but on the other hand we feel it to be rather hard that they never come before the Science and Art Department as pupils of the Academy. I know certain of our

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students who got these very highest prizes, and to my own knowledge some of the drawings were made in the academy, for I myself saw them there in process of execution.

1611. Do you mean to say that any drawing which took part in imperial competition was not executed under the superintendence of the master who received the reward for teaching that particular student?—I don't quite follow you.

1612. The drawings which are submitted for imperial competition bring with them, as I understand, when they are successful, a reward to the master who professes to have taught the pupil?—Well, I know nothing about that.

1613. For each of the drawings that has been successful, or has received a prize, the master of the art school in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society receives a certain payment. If that drawing was not executed under his superintendence by his pupil, would he not in that case be receiving money under false pretences?—I don't know whether he is or not; I can only tell you what is within my own knowledge,

1614. I mention it to bring to your mind the importance of the point?—I will bring you down to a fact. A work was executed by a gentleman named Ribton Byrne, which got a medal in the Royal Hibernian Academy, and I know that the same work also got one of the first prizes that are given at some general competition in London, which I suppose must be the national competition that you describe.

1615. (*Captain Donnelly.*) Was that this year?—No, it was about three years ago.

1616. (*Professor Huxley*) Was that drawing executed in the Royal Hibernian Academy or in the art school in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society?—The drawing I speak of was executed in the Royal Hibernian Academy. I saw it myself.

1617. (*Captain Donnelly.*) And was it put in professing to come from the School of Art?—I don't know anything about that. I don't know how it was put in. I only know that that student of the academy was one of those who obtained,—I don't know whether it was a medal, or a premium, or paper of some sort.

1618. But the whole question turns upon where the drawing professed to have been made. If it professed to have been made in the Royal Hibernian Academy there would have been nothing extraordinary in the fact?—I only know the result.

1619. What would be the objection to a drawing from the Royal Hibernian Academy's School getting a prize in the imperial competition?—I don't think there would be any; nor have I made any objection. I simply state the fact that a student of the Royal Hibernian Academy did obtain this prize, but that it was not as a student of that Academy that he obtained it, but as a pupil of the Royal Dublin Society.

1620. Was it at the option of the student that the prize was so awarded?—I don't know whose option it was at.

1621. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Did his name appear upon the list of prizes as a student of the School of the Royal Dublin Society?—I think so.

1622. Although the drawing was executed in the Royal Hibernian Academy?—Yes; as a fact it was.

1623. (*Captain Donnelly.*) And we are to understand that it professed to come, or was put in at least, as having been made in the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society?—That I don't know for certain. I don't know how it was put in. I know it got the medal which was given to the competing drawings that go over from here. How it went over exactly, I don't know.*

1624. (*Professor Huxley.*) Might it not have come straight from the Royal Hibernian Academy?—It was Mr. Byrne himself that sent it over.

1625. Was there anything to prevent the student from saying that it came from the Royal Hibernian Academy?—No, I always heard that it was in a competition from the pupils of the Royal Dublin Society.

1626. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Can a student of the Royal Hibernian Academy send up his drawing directly: is it sent up or inspected? Can he compete directly under the Department of Science and Art for a prize from the Royal Hibernian Academy?—Oh no, we don't recognize any competition after our competition. When we have given the medal we are done with the students. We have nothing further to do.

1627. Then you are not technically a school of art connected with the Department of Science and Art?—No, we are not.

1628. Therefore the students of your Academy could not send up a drawing to be examined as from a school of art in connexion with the Department of Science and Art?—Our students as a matter of course, would send at particular times drawings made in the Hibernian Academy to compete for premiums in London.

1629. What you state is this: that a certain drawing made in the School of the Royal Hibernian Academy got a medal in the Department of Science and Art?—Clearly.

1630. And you presume that that drawing must have been sent in as if from one of the schools of art in connexion with the Department?—Yes.

1631. And your school is not in connexion with the Department of Science and Art?—No, not at all; there is no competition, properly speaking, as from the Academy. If the students of the academy compete, they do so without the academy knowing anything about it.

1632. (*Professor Thomson.*) In the case you have mentioned have you any idea what teachers received the remuneration?—I have not the least idea in the world. I never knew before that any fee whatever was paid under such circumstances.

1633. (*Captain Donnelly.*) Does an inspector from the Science and Art Department inspect the works of the Royal Hibernian Academy students?—In conjunction with the keeper and the president. The medals are given by the Royal Hibernian Aca-

* The details of this case will be found in *Appendix H.*, page 644.

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demy, and they are awarded by an inspector from the department, in conjunction with our president and the keeper.

1634. Then had the drawing executed by Mr. Ribton Byrne received the Royal Hibernian Academy medal?—Yes.

1635. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Did I understand you rightly to say that Mr. Ribton Byrne made this drawing in the Royal Hibernian Academy?—He did.

1636. Did he make it simply as an artist coming in to copy the picture, or did he do it under the instruction of the instructor?—Clearly under the instruction of the master of the Antique School, that is to say the keeper.

1637. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Did the keeper in connexion with the inspector of the Science and Art Department award the medal to this very work?—Yes.

1638. And the keeper had himself instructed the pupil in executing this work?—Yes.

1639. And the same work got two medals, one of the Royal Hibernian Academy and the other from the Department of Science and Art?—Yes.

1640. (*Professor Huxley.*) I suppose if an Irish artist attains very high distinction it is almost in the nature of things that he is attracted to London?—Yes.

1641. May not that have something to do with the apathy of the Dublin Society towards art, to which you alluded just now?—I don't exactly see the connexion. A man ambitious in his art, and possessing high art ability, would naturally aim at the highest reward. He would naturally prefer to be a member of the Royal Academy in London to be a member of a provincial academy like the Royal Hibernian Academy. He would naturally aspire to go to London where there is a greater reward for his labours than is to be obtained in a place like Dublin. But I don't see that it is apathy or want of encouragement here that occasions his going.

1642. But is there not a much more practical sublunary reason, apart from ambition, for his going to London, I mean that an artist of ability can command a much higher price for his pictures there?—I have said so.

1643. You spoke of the construction of art galleries, have you seen the picture galleries at South Kensington?—I have.

1644. Do you think those you have in Dublin at the Royal Hibernian Academy are better?—Oh, dear me, no; the Royal Hibernian Academy is not good at all.

1645. You advocated very strongly self government for the Irish Institute which you purpose to have formed, and I think I understood you to speak of a local board entering into that government?—Yes.

1646. Have you a copy of the minute made by the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education?—It has been sent to the Royal Hibernian Academy, and it was also sent to the National Gallery.

1647. Then you must doubtless have had an opportunity of knowing that according to that minute what the government has decided on doing is to constitute a separate department of science and art for Ireland analogous in constitution to the existing Science and Art Department in London for the United Kingdom; are you acquainted with the constitution of that existing Science and Art Department?—Well, I am not.

1648. I would suppose from that that the constitution of the Royal Irish Institution, which you would like to see established, would be totally different from that of the existing Science and Art Department?—I would fancy it cannot be the same, because I do not believe that the Royal Academy forms any portion of the Department of Science and Art which exists in London. But I had imagined that it was the intention of the Government to make the Royal Hibernian Academy a portion of the department that is to be here, and therefore I naturally supposed that there cannot be an identity as to constitution between them. The governing power of the constitution (or whatever term you wish to give it), cannot exactly be the same here as it is there, inasmuch as the circumstances will be slightly different. If you were to bring bodies like the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Irish Academy, and the Royal Hibernian Academy together, I was glancing at how, probably, they might be governed; but I don't want to dictate or say that it should be done in that way and in no other. I fancy something like a general board must exist no matter to whom they report. The president of the Committee of the Council on Education, I suppose, is naturally the person to whom they would report. Unless there is a general board I do not see how the thing could be managed at all.

1649. However that may be, is it not quite obvious from the extract I have read to you that that is not what the Government has in its contemplation?—Well, I don't know what they had in contemplation. In the discussions, in which I took a part, in the Royal Hibernian Academy and at the National Gallery, we were in ignorance as to what the Government mean to do, and therefore my remark was thrown out merely because you might ask me how I thought it should be done.

1650. But the Royal Hibernian Academy having received this minute, were they not in possession of precisely the same information as the members of this Commission?—Yes, but still I don't see that the wording of it is antagonistic to anything I have said.

1651. If the Royal Irish Institute which it is proposed to establish is to be analogous in its constitution to the existing Science and Art Department in London for the United Kingdom, that department has no sort of board of any description connected with it such as you contemplate, and therefore it is quite clear that there is a wide discrepancy between what I may call the Government plan and that which you have suggested?—Well, I don't know whether the Government have already decided on or matured their plan.

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1652. Have you not precisely the same means of knowing that this Commission have?—The information I am giving you is derived from this printed document. The word used is "analogous;" now, analogous is not identical. One thing may have an analogy to another, and yet not be exactly similar to it.

1653. The printed document says we are "to frame a plan for "the formation of a department in Ireland, the permanent head "of which shall be a secretary and director resident in Dublin, "with a sufficient staff, who will report directly to the head of "the education department." You perceive that there is no suggestion there of any board outside the governing official and his staff?—Well, I do not read it with the signification that you have placed on it; I don't think it is antagonistic to a board. At the same time I don't want a board; but I have not taken the view you have, that my recommendation of a sort of central board is necessarily antagonistic to what is stated there, because the secretary might be secretary to that board, and the director might be the director in conjunction with such a board, as the director of the National Gallery is here.

1654. There is, however the further phrase "with a sufficient staff to report directly," &c., do you not think that rather excludes the notion of a board? You would not speak of a board under the head of "a sufficient staff"?—No, but the board might direct the staff. For instance, the Royal Dublin Society have a council which is very like a board; and then they have different committees, and representatives from each of these committees are on the council. I have said that I think a plan of that sort is the only one that occurred to my mind as being possibly something like what was intended; but I had no intention of saying that that should be done and nothing else. In fact, I did not know what the Government exactly intended.

1655. I don't presume to interpret the intentions of the Government. What I wish to know is the interpretation you put on that document?—Yes.

1656. I understand you to say that you think a constitution analogous to that of the Dublin Society would be very desirable?—Just in the instance I have given you now.

1657. And in fact as far as art goes you would have, as it were, a duplicate of the Dublin Society?—No, that was not my intention. I was alluding to the mechanism of the Royal Dublin Society, inasmuch as they have manufactures, they have art, and they have a library, three distinct things. They have three committees for these three distinct things. They have a general council or board with representatives from these three distinct Committees, who represent each of the separate departments. I have not proposed anything with a wish to dictate; but I think that something analogous to that might be, perhaps, the nature of the body to be set up here. My only motive, in fact, in having put it forward was that I did not like to come before you saying that I thought such and such a thing should be done without having some sort of idea as to the working out of it.

1658. Our desire is to learn what the wishes of the gentlemen who come before us may be. Would you in such a case remove all superintendence of art and of art schools from the Royal Dublin Society?— No, I would not; I would give them their share in it.

1659. Would you take the Royal Dublin Society into the board of management of the new institution?—Yes.

1660. And let them keep their schools?—Yes.

1661. And yet have another school with precisely the same objects?—No; that is the thing I am complaining about.

1662. But they have an art school already?—So they have; and I think they are doing more in one respect and less in another than they should do.

1663. Would you limit the functions of the Royal Dublin Society to a particular branch of art?—I would.

1664. To what branch?—To art, in connexion with manufactures and elemental drawing—in fact to industrial art. That is what I think the Dublin Society were formed for. They were formed originally for husbandry and the useful arts. I don't think that fine art, in its higher sense, entered into the thoughts of its promoters at the formation of the Royal Dublin Society. It grew up afterwards; and what I was endeavouring to point out to you was, that the speciality having grown up, when the new body was specially chartered for that very object, it was not left to that new body—the Academy; but the Royal Dublin Society still had their ambition to be a high school of art; and they were not inclined to let the Royal Hibernian Academy have its functions. I have not been clear in pointing it out; but such has been my intention.

1665. A preliminary education in fine art is necessary to any proper training in the art of design?—Yes.

1666. Then would you deprive the Royal Dublin Society of the power of giving that education in fine art which, as you very justly said, is necessary for the training of students in the art of design, to which you would have them specially devote themselves?—I would, in this respect, that I would entrust it to a body that I thought was more fitted to conduct it than the Royal Dublin Society, and that is the Royal Hibernian Academy. I think the Academy is more fitted to do that particular work than a body like the Dublin Society.

1667. Then if I understand you rightly, you would recommend that students who intend to become designers should receive their education in fine art from the hands of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and should have special direction given to their faculties by the Royal Dublin Society; is that your meaning?—Yes, that is in a great respect my meaning.

1668. That would be an awkward arrangement, would it not?—In what respect?

1669. It would be very difficult, surely, to keep the two bodies from overlapping?—Well, that is one of the things that I think takes place at present, and that I think it would be well to alter

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in the new constitution, because it appears that there is a sort of double action now, which the establishing of a Royal Irish Institute might correct. The peculiar department of the Royal Dublin Society as regards art education is not so clear as compared with the peculiar department of the academy. The constitution of the Academy school is, that students are to be admitted into it who have proved that they have qualified by a preliminary course of study; that they have passed in the four branches of free-hand, perspective, geometry, and object drawing.

1670. Can no student study in the Academy until he is competent to pass this preliminary examination?—Yes, but there has latterly been a slight modification of it. We were in communication with the Department of Science and Art on the subject. Many students were competent to draw in our schools, but they had not their papers, although they were men who had a great deal of power in drawing; in fact, many of them were even better able to draw than men who had the papers, and yet we were obliged to refuse them admission. We felt that there was some injustice done to these gentlemen, for we would have allowed them to pass only for the technical hindrance of not having the papers. In such cases as these the Department allowed us to modify our rules so that we might admit students who had not the four papers.

1671. Where do you think it desirable that students for admission into the Royal Hibernian Academy should receive the preliminary instruction in free-hand drawing, and the other matters you have mentioned as essential to their admission?—A school like that of the Royal Dublin Society in my opinion is the place most fitted for it.

1672. So that, supposing the plan you are now urging were carried out, the course which the student who should wish to prepare himself for the study of design would have to follow would be this: in the first place he would have to go into the school of the Royal Dublin Society to learn the elements of free-hand drawing, &c., then he would have to go to the Royal Hibernian Academy to obtain instruction in fine art, and then he would have to go back again to the Royal Dublin Society for the purpose of receiving instruction in technical art?—Oh no, I did not contemplate that. I contemplated that he would get so much technical instruction at the Royal Dublin Society that when he would come to the academy it would be for the higher class of study, for the study of fine art. For instance, drawing from the figure is the highest class of study. The student who is able to do that well does not want to go anywhere else to learn anything additional.

1673. But I understand you to say that instruction in fine art is a necessary preliminary to efficient education in ornamental art?—Yes, but I don't mean in the higher department of art. I don't think that when students have merely attained the power of free-hand drawing they are fitted to compete in historical painting, nor fitted to draw from the life, they are, however, fit

to draw ornament. When they have obtained a certain amount of that education, and a certain amount of technical education along with it, then they should go and graduate in the academy school, as in the highest school. I don't contemplate their going back again afterwards to the Royal Dublin Society. That is something like what exists at present, and what I complain of, because they come to the academy as to the final school of art, and yet afterwards there are the "Taylor Art Scholarships" given under the Royal Dublin Society for works in the very highest department of art, and that is historical painting. The Royal Dublin Society say, "They are not ours; they are Taylor art prizes." But it is in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society; it is there they go; it is there the conditions of the competition are arranged; it is there that the studies are made; and thus they go from the higher school to the Royal Dublin Society, from which they were originally sent to be perfected in high art education. That appears to be ridiculous.

1674. But do I not understand you to say that it would be a proper thing that the Royal Dublin Society should retain in its hands the training of artists for the purpose of ornamental designing?—Yes, for ornamental *drawing*.

1675. I also understand you to say that in order that a man should be a competent ornamental designer he should have some knowledge of the principles of fine art?—I think it is impossible to teach a man drawing at all without giving him some knowledge of that sort; but design is a higher study. I do not believe in the teaching of design, no more than in the teaching to write a tragedy, or an epic poem. I believe that composition may be taught.

1676. Could you not teach a man something of free-hand drawing without giving him much insight into fine art drawing?—Well, you would educate his eye even by means of the commonest objects you would put before him to draw, you would give him a power of drawing, and that is art education to a certain extent.

1677. You would then allow the Royal Dublin Society to educate the persons intending to be designers throughout; you would not wish them to have any higher instruction than they could receive at the Royal Dublin Society?—Oh yes, I would, because I think a knowledge of the figure is essential for a designer.

1678. Would you permit me to ask you where is he to get that knowledge?—From the Royal Hibernian Academy.

1679. Does not that imply what I ventured to suggest was the logical result of your proposition just now, namely, that inasmuch as you saw no objection to the students getting elementary drawing in the Royal Dublin Society and no objection to their receiving final instructions in ornamental design in the Royal Dublin Society, whereas you insisted that they should receive the knowledge of fine art from the Royal Hibernian Academy, there seemed to be no alternative but that they should go first to the

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Dublin Society, then to the Royal Hibernian Academy, and then back to the Royal Dublin Society, to be finished in ornamental art?—No; because I think they should be finished in ornamental art before they come to the Academy. You are putting it 1, 3, 2, whereas I want it to be 1, 2, 3.

1680. Can they have a finished acquaintance with ornamental art before they have that knowledge of fine art, which you yourself say is necessary to enable a man to practise ornamental art?—Yes, I think they could. I think a man might be very well fitted to draw ornament who would not be able to draw a figure or competent to design.

1681. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You spoke of students in the Royal Dublin Society School of Art as receiving prizes for historical painting?—I did not say that. I said the prizes were received at the Royal Dublin Society, well,—it is the same thing. In fact, the Royal Dublin Society profess to say that the "Taylor Art Prizes" are in connexion with them, but not exactly with their school. You know that the prizes that are offered for historical painting are these "Taylor Art Scholarships."

1682. These have nothing to do with the Department of Science and Art?—No, I believe not.

1683. The ordinary course of study as sanctioned and defined by the Science and Art Department does not contain the stage of historical painting?—Well, I don't know that it does. I have never heard so.

1684. Before the students of art are allowed to draw from the figure they have to pass in certain papers, and some restrictions were placed upon the Royal Hibernian Academy, were there not?—At the reconstitution of the academy by Government the byelaws were revised, and in 1860 that rule was put in for the first time, that students in order to be admitted into the academy schools should produce these certificates.

1685. That is the same restriction as obtains in all schools of art, is it not?—It may be. I dont know whether it is or not.

1686. Don't you think it a very wholesome restriction?—Very; I have not objected to it.

1687. But the Royal Hibernian Academy has had that restriction modified, has it not?—Modified. I gave you the reason.

1688. Was it not because many of the students wished to study from life who were not capable of passing in these papers?—No, I don't think that was the cause. The objection made to us was that it takes a long time for a man to pass. If I remember rightly, the students who were refused complained that nearly a year would elapse before they could qualify, and they were in our opinion qualified by their drawing. Under the old constitution of the academy they would have been admitted immediately, but under the new constitution we were obliged to refuse them because they had not these four papers, and we represented to the Department that we thought it was a hardship, and that in certain cases some latitude should be allowed, and it was granted.

1689. But if they were capable of passing in these papers what was the difficulty in the way of their doing so; did they ever pass?—Some of them did, subsequently. When we admit without the papers the understanding is that they are to qualify afterwards in respect of them.

1690. Has not the inspector who has visited the school constantly reported that the drawing is not at all up to the mark?—Yes, occasionally with regard to the antique. All our misunderstanding with the inspector has been in respect of the antique school. He held that we did not make our students study sufficiently from the antique, and we found our students complaining that they had already gone through their course of study in the antique; that they felt it a hardship to be obliged to go through it again, and we were obliged to admit that there was a great deal of reason in that. They had gone though that course of study, and if they were not able to draw at the end of it I don't think they would be able to draw at the end of 20 years.

1691. Would that be a good reason for their going on with life study? One of the greatest complaints that the inspector had (if I remember rightly) was that students were admitted into the life school before they had been properly instructed in drawing from the antique. And the complaint was that students were admitted to draw from the antique before they were really capable of drawing at all?—Yes, according to the constitution of the academy, as revised by Government, we were bound to admit any student presenting the four papers into the antique schools. There is no fee charged in our schools. He had a right to be admitted because he had the four papers, and whether he could draw or not he had that right. He had gone through the course, and if he was not a skilled draughtsman, if he was not able to draw, it was not our fault. We were not to educate him in his preliminary studies, and we complained that Mr. Crowe, the inspector, blamed us notwithstanding. He blamed us for our students being bad draughtsmen, as if we had had the education of these students. When a student comes to a school like the Academy, he is pre-supposed to have, as a matter of course, a great deal of power of drawing; otherwise he has no business to come there, for we are not a school of preliminary art education, and the reason why men were in the school who were not skilled draughtsmen was because we were obliged to admit them as they had the papers. We therefore thought it most unjust that the inspector should have blamed us on account of these men, it not being our fault. We were obliged to let them into the school. My opinion is, that there is as much improvement to be had by drawing from the life as from the antique, especially in Academic schools.

1692. But did not these four papers give some guarantee that they were capable of drawing?—Yes, that was the intention to the framers of the regulations.

1693. And the Royal Hibernian Academy now wish to take away that guarantee, as I understand?—No, we don't wish to take it away, we wish to modify it.

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1694. Do you wish to admit students without it?—There were a very few students, more numerous than they are now, who had been admitted without that qualification, but who really were better able to draw than men who had it.

1695. Then does the Royal Hibernian Academy of itself impose any restrictions?—How can we.

1696. Has it ever applied to be allowed to impose restrictions?—Yes; there was a considerable correspondence about this very matter. We pointed out that we were obliged to admit—under the reading of that byelaw, which has never been altered and exists yet,—students possessing the certificates of having passed in the four papers, quite irrespective of their ability to draw. The only alteration that has been made in it is a sort of school regulation. But the law itself prescribes that we are not to admit any one who has not the four papers; and whether the claimants could draw or not, was nothing to the purpose. If they had the four papers we were bound to admit them.

1697. But do you mean that the Royal Hibernian Academy proposed that students should pass an examination in drawing before they were admitted into the antique school, and that the Science and Art Department objected to your imposing that restriction?—No, they did not; they agreed to it. We drew up a set of rules for the school which were not in the nature of bye-laws. The byelaws give us the power of making regulations for the government of our schools, but these regulations must be in accord with the byelaws already existing. We added to the rules that the student should present a drawing as well as the papers, when he claimed admission; because we felt that it was placing us in an anomalous position that we should be obliged to let men in who could not draw.

1698. Can you not impose any restrictions you like and say that there shall be an examination in drawing, provided the Science and Art Department are not opposed to it?—No.

1699. As I understand your byelaws, it is competent for you to impose that restriction—if so, why is it not imposed?—I am now speaking of a thing that is past; you allude to Mr. Crowe's reports about the deficiency in the power of drawing on the part of our students,—which deficiency I think Mr. Crowe greatly exaggerated. In answer to that I have pointed out to you how it was that we were obliged to admit the students whether they could draw or not, for that is what it amounts to. Finding the thing pressed on us as an evil we corresponded with the department, and the result was that there was a slight modification of the rules already existing.

1700. (*Professor Huxley*). Did I not understand you to tell us that no student was allowed to draw at the Royal Hibernian Academy until he had shown that he possessed the power of free-hand drawing, and so forth?—That is if he brought the papers and certificates of having passed the examination.

1701. Is it not the examination conducted by yourselves?—No.

1702. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have you imposed no restrictions?—Oh yes, we have since that. We have asked that a drawing should accompany the papers; but I do not think we are justified in doing that. I think that if the student brought the four papers he could stand on his right under the laws of the academy, and insist upon being admitted a student, even though it should happen that he was not a very clever draughtsman, and that the drawing which he must tender with the four papers should be considered by the council to be a bad one, so much so that they might reject him. I think he could claim his right to be admitted nevertheless.

1703. But the Science and Art Department has always advised your imposing the restrictions I believe?—Yes, they have; and we agree with them.

1704. Could not the works of students in the Royal Hibernian Academy enter the national competition in the same way as those from the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society?—Well, I daresay they could. We have never thought about it. I daresay if the question came before us we would think as a chartered Royal Academy of artists that our students ought to be satisfied with the honors they win from us without going elsewhere. That might be the feeling. At all events it has not been held forth to our students as a great boon to them that they should compete elsewhere after going out of the Royal Hibernian Academy. We look on it that when a man has got the highest honour that we can give to him—our silver medal—for general proficiency in our schools, it is an honour that he should be satisfied with.

1705. Was it not proposed that the student's works should enter the national competition in the same way as the works of all the other schools of art, so as to compete for the national medal?—No, I never heard anything about it.

1706. Was not that proposed by the Department?—No, I am not aware of it. It may have been incidentally alluded to, but I do not remember.

1707. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think that Trinity College, Dublin, would object to its highest honour men going to Cambridge and Oxford and taking first honours there?—Clearly not, and I do not think we would object to our students taking honours elsewhere either. But I mean to say that we do not hold it forth to our students that they would have the advantage of getting high class premiums in our school, and they will also have the advantage of getting others somewhere else.

1708. Do you not think that Trinity College would be rather proud if its men carried off honours elsewhere?—So they might, but I do not think it would enter into the inducements that Trinity College holds forth to her students, that if they took out the degree of Trinity College, they could also go and get a degree at Cambridge.

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1709. No; but supposing a man to have taken the highest degree in Trinity College, surely that university would feel the reverse of anger if he carried off the highest possible honours at Cambridge?—No doubt they would be very proud of it.

1710. Are you aware that at present one of the great feathers in the cap of Trinity College is the great number of students it sent out who have carried off the best things that are to be had in the Indian Civil Service?—I do not see how that bears upon the point; I am aware of the fact.

1711. And I understood you to say that there was rather a disinclination on the part of your Academy to a similar procedure—that they thought it was not the thing their students ought to do?—Well, perhaps, I did not clearly convey my meaning. My meaning is that we as academicians and controllers of our art school naturally think that any *éclat* that we can give to a prize and medal that we award to our students would be diminished if we said to them "this thing that we give you is a "thing you may be proud of, to be sure, but you will get the real "distinction somewhere else."

1712. But supposing that your medallists were constantly in the habit of getting the best honours in an imperial competition, would not that rather give *éclat*, the highest possible kind of *éclat*, to your medals?—Of course we would feel gratified at it, but still that is not the thing that we would hold forth to our students as an inducement to seek our honours. On the contrary, to do so would be a certain derogation from our own dignity. That is what I meant to point out to you. The Royal Dublin Society looks forward to the joining of its pupils in the competition to which you allude as being a climax, but we do not, because we say that we in Ireland give the highest premiums that can be offered of the sort, and in fact what I have been endeavouring to point out to the gentlemen sitting here is that there is a sort of jumble between the functions of different bodies. The Royal Dublin Society gives, as I have said, prizes in historical painting, and yet it professes not to do that as a school of art in connexion with the department. We give a medal to students, and after they have got that highest Academic distinction that can be given, they go back again to the Royal Dublin Society to get another in historical painting. My object is to show you that there seems to be a want of some new arrangement here, and that a new department would be a boon under the circumstances, such as a Royal Irish Institute, with which the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and similar bodies should be affiliated.

1713. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you quite sure that the students of the Royal Hibernian Academy were not invited by the Science and Art Department, to compete at the national competition?—I do not remember ever getting such a communication. It would have come through me, as secretary. There may have been in some of the communications, some allusion to it, but I do not think any proposition to send works from the academy over to the Depart-

ment ever came before the council. I think if it had the council would not have been disposed to entertain it, because it would appear as if they were giving up their position. I think something conversational may have occurred about it, but the matter never came tangibly before the council.

1714. You speak of there being three collections of casts from the antique, from which students might draw, in Dublin; one in the National Gallery, another in the Royal Hibernian Academy, and a third in the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society, do not you think that it is rather to the advantage of students in Dublin to have all these three places in which they may study?—Well, it might be, if there were an overwhelming number of students, and if there were not room for them all in the Academy and the Royal Dublin Society. But really, the fact is that the students are not numerous in any of the three places; there are very few in the National Gallery, and, indeed, those who draw there are our students. The precise number of qualified men who draw in the Royal Dublin Society's schools, and who would be qualified to draw in our schools, I am not prepared to say, for I should be very familiar with the works of the students before I could give an opinion on that, but I have reason to think that they are few. I am not on the committee of the Royal Dublin Society, nor do I know much about the qualifications of their students.

1715. But don't you think that it is an advantage to a student to be able to select whatever he considers the best places of instruction, in drawing from the antique, whether the Royal Dublin Society or the Royal Hibernian Academy?—Well, I do not know that. Certainly, in drawing at any of them, he draws from the same things. I think that some kind of instruction ought to be given by one or the other of them, but not by the whole three; otherwise I do not know what is the use of the choice. If the Royal Dublin Society are not able to do it, they ought not to do it at all; if the Royal Hibernian Academy are not able to do it, they ought not to do it either.

1716. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I think you have stated it as your view that there should be a local board established in Dublin responsible to a minister, and that the administration of it should be distinct from that of the Science and Art Department; has your attention been given to what is really the constitution of the Science and Art Department in London?—It has been explained to me more fully since I came into the room than I had been before aware of. I understand now that there is nothing analogous to a board in connexion with it. I was not aware of that fact before.

1717. Have you directed your attention to the minutes under which the Science and Art Department is constituted, which minutes are public documents?—I do not think I have ever read them.

1718. Then, I suppose I need scarcely ask you if you are aware of the mode in which assistance is granted under the Department?

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—I must confess that I am not thoroughly up in the working of the Department.

(*Mr. Hamilton explained to the witness the constitution of the Science and Art Department.*)

(*Mr. Hayes.*) "The words 'my Lords,' in the official correspondence I have had with the Department, conveyed to me "the idea that there was a board or council, and hitherto I have "always been under that impression."

1719. Having been informed as to the constitution of the Science and Art Department, and that there is no board, do you continue to think it desirable that you should have a local board with reference to the encouragement of science and art in this country?—Well, I must say, individually, I should like it for this country. I think the circumstances are not the same as they are on the other side.

1720. Do I understand you to say that you would prefer a local board to the system which exists at present, under which these encouragements and advantages are held out to all parts of the United Kingdom?—I think I would prefer a local board, because I do not see that such a board could not do everything that the Department of Science and Art appears to do at present, and they might do something in addition that the Science and Art Department does not do; because, as I have said, I do not think there is the precise combination, so far as I can make it out, in the constitution of the Department of Science and Art that sufficiently unites high art education with technical art education and drawing as applied to manufactures.

1721. Do you think that a local board would be likely to exercise a better discretion and judgment in such matters than a minister, who is responsible to the Government and to Parliament?—Oh, I think that would not be altered. It would still be the minister who would control its acts as he controls the Department at the present, I imagine.

1722. Your local board, according to your view, would be supported but not controlled by the minister?—Supported and controlled. I do not want it to be independent of the Government. In fact, it would appear to me, from what you have said, that the Department of Science and Art at present exists for Ireland just as much as it does for England. Well, then, there is no necessity to found a department if it exists already. There is no necessity, in such a case, for the Government saying that they will found one here analogous to that in London. But an institute does not exist here at present that combines the various institutions which have been proposed, as I understand, to be incorporated. That would be a new thing, and a thing that does not exist in England, as I understand.

1723. But would not a local board, established with regard to Ireland, be inconsistent with the system as it at present exists both with regard to Ireland, Scotland, and England?—I do not know precisely as respects the Royal Academy of Scotland. I think it has some connexion with primary education. I am not

aware of its constitution, but I think it is not exactly the same as the Royal Academy of London, which has nothing to do with the Science and Art Department. We are in some strange way dovetailed in with the Science and Art Department; in some way that is not very clear.

1724. (*Professor Huxley.*) That is only because you receive a grant of public money, which, I think, the Royal Academy of London does not?—I think there is more than that in it; for we received a grant of public money for many and many a year, and we had no connexion whatever with the Department of Science and Art. We had the grant direct from Parliament. It is only since 1860 that we got the grant, through the Department of Science and Art.

1725. Was it not only, in fact, since the Department of Science and Art was established for the administration of all such grants?—Well, that is not my view. I think we were specially placed under the Department, and I do not think that was done in common with other institutions. I think it was done when the Academy was re-constituted, and not in connexion with other bodies.

1726. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The only restriction which the Department of Science and Art has placed on the action of the Royal Hibernian Academy has, I believe, been that with regard to admission to the antique and life schools, has it not?—Well, I think there is more than that, because before we were in connexion with the Department we reported directly to Parliament, and no inspector ever visited us.

1727. I am speaking of the action of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Was not the only restriction the Department placed on the action of the Royal Hibernian Academy with relation to the admission to the antique school and the life school?—Well, I think they interfere in other ways, because they have had correspondence with us recommending this, that, and the other thing. They have made recommendations with regard to the charges for admission to our exhibition; the times at which it was to be opened; and also with regard to our medals and a variety of other things connected with the general management of the academy.

1728. They have made these recommendations, but they have never imposed any restrictions of that kind, have they?—Well, no; they have not issued any orders to us to do so and so. They have, as you say, recommended.

1729. But have they interfered?—Your words are not strictly accurate when you say that the only point in which they ever interfered with us was in regulating the schools.

1730. The only other point is that with regard to the admission of people the Department made some recommendations. Were not these recommendations made by Mr. Cole in an interview with the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy when he was asked by the council what he would advise on the subject?—Yes, it took place then, but there was a correspondence after. There

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was a correspondence with the Department about debts that the institution had incurred.

1731. With regard to the correspondence about the admission to the exhibition; was the advice volunteered by the Department: was it not the Royal Hibernian Academy, through its council, that asked Mr. Cole what he would advise?—That, I think, occurred; but there was a correspondence before Mr. Cole came at all; and there was a correspondence afterwards.

1732. Can you mention any other restrictions that the Department has imposed on the action of the Royal Hibernian Academy?—I don't know that they have ever placed any restriction at all on us. They have recommended certain things, and they have objected to other things that we did; their inspector has reported against the management of the schools, and so on.

1733. Was it not against the drawing of the schools—was it not against the work produced and not the management of the schools?—I think he seemed to be astray about our system of awarding medals; at least his ideas and ours did not appear to be in unison. He appeared to have one set of ideas, and the council appeared to have another, with regard to the awarding of medals; the theory of it, in fact, seemed to have been viewed differently by the inspector and the council.

1734. That is to say, there was a difference of opinion between several artists as to the adjudication of medals?—No; he thought they ought to be given for different things from what we considered, occasionally. I have always been present at the visits of the inspector, and occasionally it appeared to me that the inspector was not aware of our rules, exactly. I brought him down a copy of our rules with regard to the awarding of medals, rules that had been drawn up with the sanction of the Department, and his recommendations were really antagonistic to them. That is what I mean by his ideas not being in unison with ours. He seemed to consider our school as exactly similar to the other schools in connexion with the Department, which was a mistake.

1735. Then these are the only restrictions that have been imposed?—Yes; if they can be called restrictions.

1736. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) You have expressed an opinion that the seat of the institute which you contemplate ought not to be on the premises of any one of the local art and science bodies of Dublin?—I said it might be better for the harmonious working of various bodies if a site belonging to none was selected.

1737. What objection do you see to its being placed in connexion with the premises of any of the local bodies?—Well I don't know that I see any objection; but as various interests were to be amalgamated I thought that any possible cause of jealousy from the fact of three or four institutions being brought to a particular institution would be avoided by bringing the different institutions under a head, or to a locality that was common to them all.

1738. Do you think that bringing all the institutions to the premises of any one would be giving to the institution so selected

a certain predominance which you consider might be the occasion of jealousy to the other bodies?—I think it might very possibly arise. I think it might be so regarded.

1739. Suppose it were possible to give to all the local bodies separate and distinct accommodation on, or in connexion with the ground immediately occupied by any one of these local bodies, leaving to that body its own present premises, would you consider that arrangement objectionable?—Leaving to each body its own premises?

1740. Yes?—That is, not moving them at all.

1741. No, but erecting buildings on the premises of some one of the local bodies sufficient to afford accommodation to all the others—separate accommodation to each—would you consider that objectionable?—In so far as it would not be in accordance with the opinion which I have this moment expressed; but I should have all the details of it before me before I could express an opinion. A plan might be devised that would be satisfactory; but at present, viewing the thing broadly, it strikes me that all possibility of jealousy might be avoided by taking such a locality as the Winter Garden and bringing them there; besides, I consider that the site of the Winter Garden is the only one in Dublin sufficiently extensive for such a purpose.

1742. And erecting an entirely new and independent building for this central institution?—Yes.

1743. Leaving each of the local bodies to its present accommodation, I suppose?—No; I meant to concentrate them.

1744. You meant then to erect on the new site accommodation for all the existing bodies?—All that would be embraced by the new institute.

1745. (*Colonel Laffan.*) If you procured an entirely new site, and erected on it accommodation for all the existing institutions that it would be desirable to bring together, the cost would be very considerable. If it could be shown to you that the cost might be very materially diminished without in any way impairing the efficiency of the general plan by selecting some one existing institution and obtaining in the immediate vicinity of it sufficient space to accommodate the others without interfering with the one so selected, so as to bring them all into immediate proximity to one another at a convenient site, would you not think that a thing that ought to be considered?—If it could be done at much less cost it would be a very great argument for doing it; provided it could be done with equal advantages to the country.

1746. If you could avail yourself of an existing site and an existing pile of buildings that would to a considerable extent diminish the whole cost?—If it were shown to me that it would be more economical to do that, the ground of economy would have a great deal of weight with me; and I should be very sure that another plan was vastly better in order to warrant the additional cost, assuming the site proposed to be sufficiently extensive.

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1747. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) If the new building proposed to be erected were not to be the property of any one of the bodies, but were to be the property of the public for the use of those bodies, would you see the same objection to the scheme?—No, I would not; in fact I threw out my suggestion because I am not acquainted with any details that may be floating in your minds.

1748. Your objection, then, was not that the mere fact of the institutions being collected together in connexion with any one of the public bodies would diminish the public confidence in the whole institute? You had not that in your mind?—Oh no, I had not. I thought, from what I do know of the jealousies of the various institutions in Dublin that they would be more likely to come into harmonious action if they were brought together under a roof not belonging to any one of them; but I don't say that that would be essentially necessary, or that another plan might not be better.

1749. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) A question has been put to you already in one way, Mr. Hayes, which I will put in another. If the Royal Dublin Society should prove willing to give up their school of art would the Royal Hibernian Academy be prepared to undertake the whole of the functions now discharged by the Royal Dublin Society's school of art?—I think that is a question that you could hardly expect me to answer as an individual member.

1750. I don't ask you to give the opinion of the academy; I only ask for your own individual opinion. Of course, I would not suppose that you and the academy would wish to coerce the Royal Dublin Society to do anything,—that is understood; but if a friendly arrangement were made between them, and if the Royal Dublin Society were willing to-morrow to part with their school of art and all connexion with art teaching, is it your individual opinion that the Royal Hibernian Academy has the means at its disposal and the wish to take up the whole of these functions?—I don't think it has the means at its disposal.

1751. But if it had the means do you think it could do it?—I know it could do it. I don't know that it would. I am not sure that it would be willing. I think there is a great deal about preliminary art-education that the Royal Dublin Society performs very well at present.

1752. And that is satisfactorily done?—Yes.

1753. Then as I understand, what you wish the Royal Dublin Society to give up, would be such portion of its connexion with art teaching as interferes with the Royal Hibernian Academy?—Yes, the higher departments.

1754. But the primary instruction in art you would leave to the Royal Dublin Society?—It never was my intention to try to deprive it of it.

1755. Are you a member of the Royal Dublin Society?—I am.

1756. You no doubt meet a great number of other members of that society, and know their opinions in general?—I do, a few.

1757. From your knowledge of the opinions of your brother members of the Royal Dublin Society would you consider it fair to say that the Royal Dublin Society is sectarian either in religion or politics to any extent that should deprive it of the confidence of the public?—Oh no, I would not. In my intercourse with the members of the Dublin Society I have never found any evidence of sectarianism or political feeling. Of course in their conversation room, as anywhere else, topics occasionally will come up, but at the meetings I never heard any allusion to religion or politics; and as a club, or place of social meeting with a reading room, I have always found it to be a very agreeable place, and have never found politics obtruded much, nor religion to enter much into discussion. *M. A. Hayes, Esq., R.H.A.* 23 Sept. 1868.

1758. In fact each man holds his own opinions and respects his neighbours' opinions amongst the members?—Yes, that has been my experience.

1759. As far as you know the society, do you consider that a man's religion or politics would be any bar to his election as a member of it?—Why no. I think men are hardly ever black-beaned there. I think I only know two instances of anybody having been black-beaned, namely, that of Archbishop Murray, which occurred some years ago, and another.

1760. Was the non-election of that other gentleman of whom you speak connected with political or religious feeling?—Oh, no.

1761. You are acquainted with Mr. Waldron, one of the honorary secretaries?—I am.

1762. He is a Roman Catholic gentleman?—He is.

1763. There was no objection, or feeling, either for or against him on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic when he was a candidate for the office of honorary secretary, was there?—I never heard there was. I am sure there was not.

1764. Are you acquainted with the working of the Queen's Institute in Molesworth Street?—I am not.

Mr. Charles Ryan examined.

The witness handed in the following statement (1765 to 1770): *Mr. C. Ryan.*

1765. What is your profession and experience?—By profession I am an artist, and have had two years experience as assistant and eight years as head master of the Leeds, Halifax, and Leamington Schools of Art. I became connected with the Department in 1854, and in addition to my ordinary school duties, I have had a great deal of the practical management of three important exhibitions of works of art.

1766. Do you consider the consolidation of the various science and art institutions in Ireland under one department desirable?—I believe that a consolidation of such institutions would create a strong organization, well experienced, and able to push the cause of science and art in Ireland. Such a body could apply its funds to the best advantage, and could (within a certain margin) readily vary the amount to be spent upon each department, from

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year to year as might be desirable. I consider that the importance of scientific and artistic institutions being systematically classified and connected cannot be over estimated, as thereby each can co-operate with the others in developing their resources and advancing their pupils.

1767. Do you consider the site of the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden suitable for such a consolidated institute, and why, and do you consider the buildings suitable?—I consider the site of the Exhibition Palace to be admirable. I am well acquainted with it but have no interest in the company. The air in that part is sufficiently clear from smoke to prevent injury to works of art, and yet it is within a short distance of the practical centre of the town. It is far more central for Dublin than South Kensington is for London, and the buildings now standing are well calculated for exhibition and office purposes being large and well lighted. They are far superior to those used for many years in London, as well as to the iron building now in course of removal to Bethnal Green for a similar purpose. The grounds are large and will allow of any desired increase of the art galleries without interfering with the present building, as well as being suitable for students to draw and paint in from nature, as is done in the Horticultural Gardens at Kensington, without undue interference from the public.

1768. Would Stephen's Green afford a suitable site?—I think not, as, if the building was sufficiently large even for immediate purposes, it would swamp the green, which I understand is required as a sort of public park or garden, while if sufficient ground was left for the latter purpose the building would be dwarfed and made difficult of extension. If the green be used, I presume the grounds of the Exhibition Palace will be built upon, and then the Art Museum would be densely surrounded by houses, which is objectionable, as it would necessitate a too frequent cleaning of its contents, while if the existing building is used, its grounds and those of Stephen's Green will keep the air pure in that quarter. To wait for a new building would be to materially delay the action of the Department, and knowing the efforts which are being made in England to develope scientific and artistic education, and recollecting how highly organized for such work Germany and France are, I sincerely hope it may be possible to improve the position of Ireland without delay.

1769. What advantages would students, &c. derive from a thoroughly good museum, such as might be obtained by consolidating the different museums existing in Dublin?—A good museum and art gallery saves students much time and many experiments. It exhibits at once the highest point attained in each department and many of the steps which led to that result. By studying a classified collection the mind insensibly adopts a scientific or artistic method of thought calculated to enable its possessor to carry the subject studied still further in the direction it has already gone. It is undoubted that of two persons of equal natural abilities, but one of whom had seen select works in

his own branch of industry and the other had not, that the value of the first to the community would be enormously increased. To himself the benefit would also be great, as art is long and life short, and as it has been well said, we learn to design by seeing good designs.

1770. From your knowledge of this country do you think it requires an extensive or consolidated museum like that at South Kensingson ?—Yes, I consider there is great need of an industrial art museum and modern picture gallery being established here as well as in London, as otherwise we may expect art to languish, or our artisans and others to learn by intuition. It is comparatively easy for a Yorkshire man to visit London on a trip, as such costs but little time or money, the railway journey often costing but 10*s.*, and sometimes even 5*s.*, there and back. An Irishman, and especially an Irish provincial artisan, could do nothing like that, and there is, at present, no opportunity for Irish modellers, furniture carvers, china painters, tabinet and lace designers, and others, to familiarize themselves with the triumphs which have been achieved in their particular industries, without taking a long and expensive journey by sea and by land. A classified museum may be applied to the wants of localities by sending for local exhibition articles bearing on the industry of the place, and in this way art may be brought to the workshops where it is so much required. The use which has been made of the Portland Vase and Majolica collections proves the value of such a course. I can vouch for the fact that a small first-class picture by William Hunt, R.A., given to the Leeds School of Art by John Ruskin, Esq., exercised a remarkable and beneficial influence on its students and myself, and consider that national art property should be as freely used as possible when properly protected. Local art should also be encouraged, and as far as possible the best specimens of ancient Irish art should be secured by loan or purchase, and exhibited to the public; a glance at the bog oak carvings now manufactured will show the desirability of such a step, and I think that if ancient Irish art was as well known as ancient Irish music the country would be a gainer by it. I wish also to say that if a collection of pictures by eminent Irish artists can be made by loan or purchase it may not yet be too late to establish an Irish school of painting similar to the Scotch and English schools, and certainly I think such a gallery would form a most satisfactory branch of the museum. As to the management of the institute, from my acquaintance with the Irish character I am satisfied that the institution will never enjoy the confidence of the people unless managed in Dublin by a local board known and respected by the people. The different affiliated institutions might have representatives on the board. To make education popular it should be under the direction and control of those who are acquainted with and conduct it in conformity to the physical and moral wants, and even the prejudices of the people. Such a board should naturally report directly to the Irish Government. I fear, however, from what I have been able

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to learn concerning Ireland that no extension of its art system is likely to take place within a reasonable period; and by comparing the position of the national elementary art education in Ireland with that in England I see that it is very far behind. For instance, there are more than 500 national or public schools in connexion with the Department in England, and whilst there are in operation about 6,520 schools connected with the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, as well as a large number of schools for the poor directed by other bodies, yet only 30 such schools are connected with the Department of Science and Art, and of these, 17, or more than one half, are in Dublin. I made inquiries at the Central National Schools, and found that the number of schools in which it is considered some satisfactory instruction is given is about 200. But then, these are not in connexion with the Department of Science and Art at all. The number of schools in connexion with the Department is simply 30. There are rather more in Scotland. It is impossible that the present schoolmasters in Ireland can get proper instruction, while in nearly every town in England there is an art master competent to give instruction. There are no art schools at all in Ulster, which is the best part of Ireland. The schools existing in Waterford and Clonmel are in a very poor condition. Indeed, I believe that of Clonmel has not reported at all to the department for the last year, so that there are only three or four tolerably successful art schools in Ireland.

1771. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) To what do you attribute the fact which you have mentioned, that there are no art schools in Ulster, where the people are rather distinguished for their intelligence? —I don't know the cause. I only know the remarkable fact. I remember Mr. Cole saying that the people of Belfast were a particularly hard people, and that they refused to deal with the Department, because the Department withdrew their grant some years since, but I suppose there was some local difficulty as well. There is no school of art now in Ulster.

1772. But is not the principle of the present system to encourage people to set up schools for themselves?—There is nothing done directly to induce anybody to set up a school anywhere. The Department, of course, is willing to assist people who are able to start schools for themselves, but it does not, to my knowledge, do anything directly to induce people to establish schools.

1773. Do they not hold out prizes and advantages where schools are established?—Yes, but I mean they don't do anything directly to induce the establishment of a school. They are willing to help schools when established. I believe, according to their latest arrangement, they are inclined to do more than formerly. Great complaints were made in England, and dissatisfaction expressed from time to time on the subject. On one occasion, I remember, the Department stepped outside its usual routine, and as it happened in my particular case, if you will allow me, I will mention the facts. A gentleman in Leeds, Mr.

Hole, who was well experienced in general educational business, and a man of great experience in art matters as well, considered that it would be possible to extend art instruction throughout that district. The Leeds school at that time was in a very low condition; so low that in the year 1857 it took but one medal. This gentleman considered that he might extend the system, and caused five or six small institutions and individuals to offer a trifling sum to aid in paying for a master. He then applied to South Kensington, and they made an exceptional arrangement. I never heard of it having been repeated since, or of its being done before. They sent me down to look after these few institutions, and paid me for about 15 months the sum that I was receiving at the time per week in London as a student. I managed these institutions, and was enabled by sundry means to establish branch schools during that period in connexion with the School of Art in Leeds.

1774. (*Professor Huxley.*) In what year was that?—In 1856. I could not possibly have carried out the wishes of the gentlemen in Leeds but for the fact of the Department aiding me. I am fully prepared to prove that it would have been impossible to have established the branch schools connected with Halifax and Leeds, had it not been that the department stepped out of its usual routine in paying me that money.

1775. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do I understand you to mean that if Leeds and Halifax in these matters had been left to themselves, they would not have had any schools?—They could not have initiated the branch schools. I may mention the particular case of Bradford. I was inexperienced at that time, and did not understand rightly how to conduct the business, but Mr. James Hole gave me good advice, explained to me my position. He said that I possessed art knowledge, and if I could bring myself before persons requiring that knowledge, I should do them good as well as myself. I knew no one in Bradford, but I wrote to five or six clergymen—managers of schools there—and introduced myself to them, and made four engagements, and art instruction in connexion with the department has been carried on continuously since in Bradford for some time with Halifax, but mainly with Leeds. At present there is a school of art in Bradford, managed by the Leeds master. I afterwards visited Huddersfield, and in the same way made engagements for the gentleman who is now managing the school in Leeds. Thus, by visiting these localities I was enabled to found the branch schools, but this would not have been possible if the localities had been left to themselves.

1776. Were you at that time an officer under the Science and Art Department?—No.

1777. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Were you a student of drawing when you established these three schools?—I was nominally a student in training for 15 months after I went to Leeds, and during the time that I commenced teaching in the schools in Bradford, Keighley, and Halifax, when I was head master of the

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Leeds School of Art, Mr. Walter Smith, who is now master of the Leeds School of Art, came down and managed the Huddersfield district, which I opened up. The great point attempted was to bring art instruction where the masses of the workpeople lived. They could not all come to the Leeds School of Art, and so there were branch schools established in Keighley, Halifax, and Leeds. The effort was to bring it home to the people. If we had waited for them to come to the Leeds School of Art, we should have waited a very long time, and little would have resulted.

1778. Were these schools established principally through your energy?—And through the advice I got from one or two experienced men connected with the Leeds School of Art.

1779. Would there be anything to prevent an energetic art master getting up schools of art in Ireland in the same way?—Art masters when they go out first rarely find what I did, namely experienced persons to help them. In Ireland I fear that men of that kind are not likely to be found. We have a non-resident aristocracy, and very few factories, I think only 158 factories, in Ireland.

1780. But if a town really desires to have an art school, and will stir itself a little in the matter to get an energetic art teacher, there is no difficulty in establishing an art school, is there?—No, certainly not.

1781. Are you teaching in an art school now?—We call it an art school, but it is technically a night class in connexion with the Leamington Philosophical Society.

1782. Is it practically an art school?—It is, practically; but I only give lessons once a week at night, which obliges us to call it a night class, but we have day classes similar to those in art schools.

1783. Do you find that better than the art schools you formerly had?—It is easier. I left Yorkshire in consequence of being delicate.

1784. You have seen the schools of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes.

1785. Do you consider them well adapted for a school of art, or not?—They are very fair, but are not to be compared with the new school of art in Leeds, the plans of which I have seen, nor do I think them at all equal to the new school of art at Wakefield, the master of which has written to me saying that he designed everything about it, and that there is 10 years' experience in all its parts.

1786. Were not those schools that have been lately built by local subscription?—The residue of the funds received at the Exhibition at Wakefield was used to pay for its school; the public and the Mechanics Institution built the school at Leeds.

1787. You spoke of the difficulty in the way of pupils and teachers from this country getting to see the Kensington Museum. Are you aware that by the rules of the department their travelling expenses are paid, and they are allowed money to support them in London for six days, I think, every year, both science

and art teachers?—I mentioned artisans, not teachers. I know practically that when a teacher goes to London, the attractions of the Academy and other exhibitions divert his attention so very much from South Kensington that he usually bestows a limited amount of attention on it.

1788. Is not that his fault?—It is his fault to some extent. I have found that there is a natural tendency rather to attend exhibitions of the higher art branches than those of industrial art.

1789. Then how do you propose to meet that, by withdrawing the grants?—No; I should suggest that art masters should be induced to report upon South Kensington Museum, and I would make the payment contingent on their making a satisfactory report.

1790. Have they not now to make reports of their visits?—I do not know if they have. It is quite a new regulation.

1791. Has it not been in existence for some years?—The masters used to be called officially to London once a year. That was discontinued for many years, and lately it has been recommenced. I mentioned particularly the case of the artisans. During the exhibition of 1851, an artisan might go from Pontefract to London and back for 1*s.* by an excursion trip.

1792. With regard to night classes, you have said there are 30 in Ireland?—About 30 public schools connected with the Department.

1793. And that in 200 schools of the National Board there is some drawing taught?—There is some drawing taught in about that number.

1794. Do the masters receive payment from the Science and Art Department?—No.

1795. What prevents their teaching under the Science and Art Department?—They have not certificates.

1796. What prevents them from having certificates?—There is no one in their districts to teach them. You must either wait for a new generation of masters, supposing that the new generation will take certificates, or you must bring art to the present men. What I wish to point out respecting that is, that I think it possible to extend the system I mentioned as having been started in Leeds to Ireland—that is, supposing an authority to be established in Dublin, that authority should inquire into the state of the principal towns—for instance, of Londonderry, which has, I believe, upwards of 20,000 inhabitants; of Drogheda, which, I believe, has 13,000 inhabitants; of Kilkenny, with about 20,000 inhabitants; of Galway, with about 20,000 inhabitants; and other towns of considerable magnitude; and an attempt might be made by experienced men to make engagements with public and other bodies and send down and aid a teacher, so as to give a chance to each locality to secure an Art master. Where the localities at present are in a state of ignorance respecting what may be done, they are, I think, likely to remain so. If you will permit me, I will read two or three lines

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from a letter sent to me by Mr. James Hole, who was for years chairman of the Leeds School of Art, and who is at present interested in the technical education question in London, and has published a letter on it in connexion with the reports on the subject by Chambers of Commerce. He has written to me a few lines referring to Ireland in answer to a statement which I made to him, similar to what I have made to you. He says, "The "principle of supply and demand is scarcely ever applicable to "education, and never to art education, that is, in the way of "a demand leading to a supply. The supply must in the first "instance be given, and if given with due regard to the cir- "cumstances of the case, such as population, &c., it will secure "the demand as surely as the harvest follows the seed planting. "The effort should not be too ambitious, nor too costly, a sin "the Department is not likely to commit, and with proper care "I should anticipate a better result from such efforts in Ireland "than from an equal population in England, as I think the Irish "have a livelier and more appreciative faculty for art."

1797. You have mentioned three different things; art schools, night classes, and the teaching of drawing in national schools. Keeping these separate for a moment, what is the difficulty in the way of Irish teachers teaching elementary drawing in national schools in the same way that English teachers do?—There is no difficulty that I am aware of, except that they have not the means of taking certificates. They cannot get payment from the Department unless they hold certificates from it.

1798. How is it more difficult for the teacher of an Irish national school to get a certificate than it is for the teacher of a school in Yorkshire or in Scotland to get one?—Because in Yorkshire there are at present located a large number of art teachers. I have had myself many classes for teachers who met me at certain times in different places. In Yorkshire there are more art schools than in Ireland. In the Irish province of Connaught, for instance, there is no art school, nor to my knowledge a night class for teaching drawing. There is not the facility for art teachers in this country obtaining certificates that is desirable. The question is how are they to get instructors and certificates.

1799. You say that there is now a want of energy in getting up art schools?—There is a want of energy, but I am afraid that want of energy exists in most other places besides. But for Mr. Akroyd's powerful aid in Halifax it would have been all but impossible for the town to have established or kept up its schools; and as to the present attempt in Leamington, nothing could have been done there but that the present chairman had been formerly chairman of the Leeds School of Art. He knew our system and he knew me, and as I wished to live in that district I wrote to him, making suggestions respecting the establishment of that which is established, and through his instrumentality, and that of other gentlemen with whom he is connected in the Philosophical Society, the present system of teaching was commenced. It has

developed every year, and will be extended when I go back next month. But for that gentleman's knowledge of me and of the system it must have been impossible, as far as I know, to have established the school there.

1800. Is it not only necessary for the teacher to go to the nearest art school in order to obtain a certificate of the second grade, which would enable him to teach in the national schools? —Well, he requires to learn drawing.

1801. But it is not necessary for him to go to London for that. Could he not obtain that certificate in the nearest art school?—Yes, a man from Galway may get one in Limerick or of Dublin if he knows how to draw.

1802. (*Professor Huxley.*) If I understand the general tenor of your evidence, it is that what I may call the ordinary negative action of the Department in England does not suit the circumstances of Ireland?—Quite so.

1803. And that, in the particular case you have been describing in Yorkshire, you acted as a kind of art missionary?—Exactly.

1804. And you think that the action of the Department in Ireland should be a missionary action rather than a kind of passive action, or rather attitude, such as that adopted by the Department in England?—Quite so.

1805. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) In fact you consider that the principle laid down in the minute here is inapplicable to Ireland, "My "Lords entirely agree with the opinion of the select com- "mittee of the House of Commons, that schools of art should "be left to establish themselves wherever they take root"?—I am afraid from what has been done in Ireland, that, if the present system be continued, many, many generations will pass before anything can be done. For instance, a few years since there were five art schools in tolerably sound condition in Ireland, which cannot be said now. At present the Clonmel school is, I believe, in a very delicate condition. Very few students are returned as being present, very few prizes have been taken, and I believe there has been no report furnished for the last year. In Limerick and Waterford the schools are not in a very flourishing condition. Allow me to point out an alteration in the arrangements, which might be applicable to Ireland, with respect to examinations. The examinations at present are only held at night. In some schools of art in Ireland, I know that this is inapplicable. I know that in Cork ladies don't like to go out at night. I know that the same thing influences the examinations even in Dundee, but in Cork, from recent political events, this feeling has operated very detrimentally to the examinations. I should suggest the establishment of day examinations for ladies and persons of the middle classes, who often have a very great objection to attending examinations at night.

1806. (*Professor Huxley.*) Surely would not a minute alteration of that kind be easily brought about by a representation to the Department?—No; it is a serious point. It would

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require a great deal of consideration; but it could be done, I have no doubt, by throwing a little more responsibility on the officers of the Department. At present the efforts of the Department seem to be as nearly mechanical as possible; but as far as the action of the Department goes, it is satisfactory.

1807. Do you not think that there would be considerable danger that if the Department acted in that missionary fashion it would overshoot the mark, and induce a great many people to devote themselves to art under the impression that they would make something by it, and thus send more persons into the market than it could bear, and thereby cause great disappointment?—I should think the evil you fear would not be incurred by trying the experiment. I only suggest that experiments should be tried from time to time in suitable localities.

1808. Would it not be perfectly possible to make that experiment without revolutionizing the whole administration of the Department?—Possibly; the only reason for changing the action of the Department is to induce confidence in the people of this country, and from what I know of them, I think the question of confidence is the main point.

1809. Why should not the Royal Dublin Society, which is expressly instituted for promoting the welfare of Ireland in relation to art and manufactures, and so forth, undertake this missionary duty?—Do you mean that efforts should be made from that society, as at present constituted, and with its present buildings?

1810. Why should not the Royal Dublin Society do for Ireland exactly what the Department in your particular case did for Yorkshire? Why should it not send competent persons to various parts of the country to ascertain whether art schools could be established or not with advantage? You have in the Royal Dublin Society an exclusively Irish body, which, we understand, has the confidence of the public. Therefore have you not existing at your hand the very mechanism you want to institute?—If the Royal Dublin Society was able to decide upon what it would do, and to carry out its decisions, and had the manufacturing interests fairly connected with it, I should say there would be no objection. Respecting the members of the Royal Dublin Society, I know nothing. But as far as it is a body acting in Ireland, if it had the power of acting fairly upon what it decided as being the most desirable course, I should see no objection.

1811. But are you not aware that there is nothing in the world to prevent the Royal Dublin Society from taking the course which you have just mentioned?—The Royal Dublin Society could not guarantee any allowance without touching on its funds, which I suppose are already apportioned. It could not guarantee or pay temporary salaries to masters, located in different parts of the country.

1812. Certainly not. But it could take that course which you have explained to us as having tended to so much benefit in Yorkshire. Could it not send competent persons down to ascer-

tain whether Ulster required art schools, and how they could be best established there, and how voluntary efforts could be promoted with that view?—I don't reside generally in Dublin, and all I can say respecting the Dublin Society is that any local body, if invested with proper ultimate authority, so as to be able to command the respect of persons throughout the country, and having apparatus to use, such as a museum, and proper inspectors or officers—I say any Irish body with sufficient power might do the business. Respecting the Royal Dublin Society especially, I have nothing particular to say. A point in connexion with the Dublin Society that seems to me to be objectionable is, that it has not room for extending its buildings. I visited the museum, both the upper and lower, and found that they are nearly full, and from what I learn it would seem they have grown considerably of late, and if the present rate of increase should continue they will require more room after a time. The National Gallery on the other side is also nearly full, and yet there are no modern paintings to speak of in it. Now in Kensington one great advantage of the art collection is that it contains pictures which are exactly suitable for public instruction.

1813. But supposing that the Government made up its mind to give ample accommodation for whatever might be necessary at the site of the Royal Dublin Society, would not that objection be obviated?—If they gave ample accommodation it would; but it seems to me that they could not. Indeed, if another art gallery for modern pictures, and a hall for the exhibition of works of industrial art such as there is at Kensington were erected, all the site would be covered. The object of the movement is twofold, one being to spread art knowledge through the community generally, and the other to bring art knowledge directly to the manufacturer. If we were to have a museum of modern industrial objects and other art galleries, and a geological museum also combined with these, and to have room allowed for further extensions, I fear that the space at the disposal of the Royal Dublin Society would be singularly limited.

1814. Have you examined the plans of the ground on which the Royal Dublin Society now stands?—I know the premises of the Royal Dublin Society very well.

1815. What would prevent the erection of a large and spacious gallery on the face towards Merrion Square?—There is nothing to prevent the establishment of a gallery there, but it would not be nearly so long as the Exhibition building.

1816. Are you aware that the area there, speaking roughly, is as great as that on both the National Gallery and the Museum put together?—Yes; but the whole space occupied by the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society and the space that you are now referring to are not as great as the space occupied by the buildings at Earlsfort Terrace, and consequently, in the first place, if there was a hall put up there it would be smaller by far than the space at Earlsfort Terrace. The space occupied by the new Agricul-

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tural Museum, to which, I suppose, you also refer, is limited in extent and there seems to be no way of increasing it.

1817. On the other hand, is there not a very large space at the other face of the Royal Dublin Society's buildings, that is to say, towards Kildare Street, where a very considerable gallery might be erected?—That would make a very singular building; it would be a solid block.

1818. No, would it not be a hollow square?—If so, there would be only three buildings about the size of the National Gallery.

1819. Is there not a further large area towards Kildare Place and including Kildare Place, which might be obtained by buying up houses?—I am not prepared to say anything respecting Kildare Place.

1820. (*Professor Huxley.*) Speaking roughly, might you not at least double the area of all the buildings at present on that site?—The main objection I have to it, supposing that you could get ample space, would be that this would necessitate the erection of a large number of buildings which would throw the present movement back some years. Now, you know, Professor Huxley, very well that in every town in England the greatest efforts are being made to do something for science and art and to carry out technical education. The Continent is ahead of England; England is far ahead of Ireland. It would take many years to erect these buildings; whereas, on the other hand, there is a perfectly suitable one ready which might be used within a very limited period.

1821. (*The Chairman.*) Have you mentioned the Exhibition Palace before?—I have.

1822. For what purpose do you think it is so well fitted?—For exhibitional and for other purposes. A geological museum might be readily placed there, and plenty of room left for development. The central hall might be used to exhibit the triumphs of ancient industrial art, and at its sides modern art might be fully and fairly represented. In the machinery annex there is room for the establishment of picture galleries, like those at Kensington, and these could be readily isolated from the rest of the buildings, as the Vernon Gallery is at South Kensington. The Royal Dublin Society's Schools might continue to be used for the present, as there is no space specially suited for schools in the palace. There is plenty of room at the back of the buildings for such, and it is desirable that we should have the best plans for the schools and build them at leisure. For the present there is room to exhibit all the classes of works exhibited at Kensington, both ancient and modern, and a Geological collection, and select specimens from the Royal Irish Academy. I think any exhibition connected with Dublin should have a local colouring. Select specimens from the Royal Irish Academy were exhibited some years ago at Kensington, and were considered to be objects of great value and beauty. These ought to be exhibited in such a collection in Ireland. There is a magnificent large glass

hall with side porches which might be used for the purpose at once. It might be made fire-proof by substituting iron in place of wood flooring in the galleries. The floor might be readily tiled over and covered below with zinc. The secretary told me that the roof requires six men constantly on it to keep it in order. They are now only able to keep one man on it, and the complaints made respecting the roof may consequently be so explained.

1823. Do you think that a building, the roof of which requires six men on it to keep it in order is the sort of building that should be recommended for permanent adoption?—I believe the number of men required for the roof of St. Peter's at Rome is very large, and yet it is a permanent building.

1824. Still, would it not be convenient that the building to be adopted should require fewer men on its roof?—I think the gentleman meant that it would require six men for some time to put the roof in order, because their funds have been so limited that they have been obliged to neglect the building.

1825. Is it quite certain that if that building were purchased it would not be necessary to pull the half of it down and build it up again in consequence of faults of construction?—I am not aware of it.

1826. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You spoke of having a separate Irish Department, would not that naturally entail a separate competition for Irish students?—Not necessarily. The present examination is managed in this way, the works are all sent to Kensington and a selection is made from them there. The select specimens are submitted in the national competition and medals are awarded to them; the works which are not sent into the national competition are dealt with by the officers of the Department. Now, if there was an Irish Department, the works might in the first instance be submitted to that Department, which would deal with the majority of them as the officials in London at present deal with the majority of the works submitted to them, and the specimens selected for national competition might be submitted to a common board on which the three countries could be represented.

1827. Does not the competition depend on the system of instruction which has preceded it?—Yes, but if any peculiarities should arise in Ireland, the power of the Irish Department would be such as to influence and induce the English body to consider them favourably, especially as the whole course prescribed by the Department is very extensive, and local peculiarities might easily be taken into consideration.

1828. In order to throw open any competition at all must not the same course be pursued throughout all the schools?—Not absolutely, not rigidly. It was said a short time since, that it was necessary to use the same examples, but such are found to be unnecessary.

1829. The competition has now in it certain stages of which there are a great number, are there not?—There are 23.

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1830. That is a definition of a certain course of instruction, and in order that there may be competition in these stages the drawings must be all made in accordance with a set of definite rules, must they not?—Yes, but these stages embrace, as the officers of the Department proved in the last inquiry before a parliamentary committee, every possible variety of art instruction, so that I don't think any difficulty could arise.

1831. Must not the instruction be specifically in those stages, in order that there shall be any competition?—Yes, but these stages embrace, as has been proved, every possible variety of art instruction. In Ireland it might be desirable to turn attention more to some of those branches than to others, but I am at a loss to see how it would be possible to have any other branches of art instruction besides what are already included in the Department course

1832. They embrace all branches of art instruction no doubt, but each stage is perfectly definite in itself, is it not?—Yes, but the Department allows itself a margin at present, so as to give prizes to works not exactly included in any stage in case there should be any difficulty on that point.

1833. I think you will find that the medals are all distributed through specific stages?—Allow me to refer you to a passage from the Department's directory. It says: "One gold medal for the best "study from the antique; one medal for the best study of the "figure modelled; one medal for the best example of painting "a group of still life from nature in oil or water colour; and "then six medals are given for the best designs in three classes, "vizt., architectural designs, surface designs, and plastic designs, "and one medal for a work of a class not included under the "above-named heads."

1834. But are not the other medals all given in specific classes?—It does not say so exactly. I think the Department has latterly become more catholic in its efforts.

1835. Take the last list of medals and find me one that is not given in a specific stage?—Possibly there is none. It is usually the art master's interest to keep to the stages as much as he can.

1836. Am I to take it that the art masters must keep broadly to the same stages?—Broadly.

1837. In order that there may be any competition at all?—Broadly.

1838. What benefit would you have in an Irish Department if they should have to keep broadly to the same system of instruction as is now pursued?—The benefit resulting from an Irish Art Department would not be confined to the mere giving of a dozen medals or so in the course of a year to students. I should think that an Irish Department knowing the circumstances of Ireland, and being personally interested as it were in those circumstances, would naturally try to directly assist local art. Now, as every branch is included in the Department scheme, and supposing that some branch required special attention, as, for instance, the lace manufacture, it would be possible, if there were a large number

of first-class works, for the examiners to exercise discretion in rewarding them, and not say to the competitors, "No matter what "you do we will only put your work on the same level as other "branches of Art industry which are not nearly so well repre- "sented, or so important to the country." That, I think, would be making a mechanical matter of that which is the main object of the Department. The Royal Academy attends to high art; the Department to industrial art; and if we can bring art to bear on industry in a particular manner, the Department should be glad to co-operate, and not throw mere technical objections in the way.

1839. If the students are to enter into competition with the English students, can their course of instruction be at all materially different from that of the students in the English schools?—I hope it would be possible to develope some subjects in some schools more than in others.

1840. Is there anything to prevent a development in some subjects more than in others now?—Well, the Department is not a paternal government in any sense. It does not look after localities. If the Commissioners think that Ireland can or will do the work with the kind of assistance it has already received—if they think that the system has properly progressed up to the present time in Ireland and is growing, of course there is no necessity for inquiring into the case at all. But if they consider that enough has not been already done,—and it is the feeling of the promoters of this movement that enough has not been done, and that more might be done,—I think there ought to be power given to the people of this country to try if they can take thought for their own interests in this matter. I think it has been proved that the Irish prison system has been an improvement on the English system.

1841. But as I understand you, you say that the Department allows the locality to colour itself. Is that not the case with the different schools of art in Ireland; do they not encourage different branches of instruction in a greater or lesser degree?—Well, it has been complained that until quite lately the Department was so strict that masters were compelled to keep within the rigid line, no matter where the school might be located. Lately, since the last committee, there has been more liberty allowed. I cannot speak yet as to the result of that liberty, but I have no doubt that it will be beneficial. There is a greater liberty allowed now than there has been. But in Ireland I think it will be hopeless to expect the people of the little towns to believe that any authority existing in London will promote their special objects effectually. I think that unless the Department be made a visible power in Dublin, and be brought into direct communication with the people, it will fail to gain their sympathies. I think the past experience of Ireland has been that reliance on any authority emanating from beyond has failed. There are more schools of art in Yorkshire than in all Ireland: but look at Yorkshire. All its towns are connected one with another; the

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people are constantly passing from place to place; the institutions of one town are well known in another. I have had to do with three art exhibitions, and there have been many since my time. A right knowledge of these matters exists in Yorkshire; but I think such knowledge is at the lowest ebb in Ireland. Therefore I say that unless you do something more than has been done I don't think you are likely to accomplish anything satisfactory, or to make any visible improvement in the state of art and technical education.

1842. Would it not be unfortunate if any rule or arrangement should be made which would prevent the students of Ireland from entering into the national competition?—I am not aware that it would be very unfortunate. They have only got one gold medal in Ireland this year.

1843. For instance, in your own case would it not have been unfortunate if you as an Irish student had been precluded from the English field?—As there was no field here it would have been unfortunate. If there was a Department here I cannot say whether it would have been unfortunate or not; but I am not proposing that the Irish students should be absolutely excluded from the national competition.

1844. (*Professor Huxley.*) I think you mentioned a short time ago the number of manufacturers in Ireland. How many do you estimate them to be, speaking roughly? — Speaking roughly, about 152.

1845. Under these circumstances is there any sort of fair comparison between Ireland and Yorkshire where there are, I should suppose, many times that number of manufacturers?—A large number of the persons in the schools in Yorkshire are not connected with manufactures. York town has no manufactures, but York prides itself on having educated a large number of young men in different branches of art, and these young men have gone to other towns and found remunerative employment. As our people are going to all parts of the earth at an immense rate every year it would be well to give them an improved education.

1846. Of what kind were the towns in which these young men found employment, were they manufacturing towns?—I suppose manufacturing towns. We are near England, and if a young man is educated here in art it is possible for him to find employment there if not here.

1847. Do you think that young men would look towards employment in England as a career, that they would enter art schools on the principle of being able to get employment in England, where they have no friends, and would have to set up for themselves, as it were, against English competition?—I think there are a large number of manufacturers here who want more art than they have been able to get, in the first place; and in the next place, if we had art schools or other schools throughout the country it would be possible by these means to find out able persons. Mr. Ruskin says, that if you found one Raphael it

would pay for all your art instruction; that is to say, if you found one good man it would do more for you than 10 common schools or 1,000 common pupils. Therefore it would be well, if possible, to find out genius in this country. It would be well also, if possible, to connect the institutions and schools together so as to have one brain managing them all. That, I think, would be a means of advancing art. There are and have been in Kensington many able students such as Godfrey Sykes, who would be well worth making use of to advance the practice of art here, and it might be desirable to send such to London occasionally. It might be well to have some branch there for bringing the power of such students before the English public.

1848. Then you would propose to establish a great sweep net for the catching of Raphaels?—I would.

1849. (*Professor Thomson.*) I think you proposed that the highest competition in England for the National prizes should be open still to Irish as well as English students?—Yes.

1850. But that the students going forward to such a competition should be selected by a local board?—Yes.

1851. Do you think that such an arrangement would work well?—I think it would. It is impossible, of course, to speak definitely before the fact, but I expect it would.

1852. Don't you think there would be great difficulties in the way of a board acting to a certain extent under a different system, and selecting candidates for prizes under another system?—The whole thing resolves itself into this: at present the examiners of the Department look over the works sent up by the local schools. They set aside the greater part of them and select the best productions, which are exhibited at South Kensington. These are examined by a number of royal academicians and officers of the Department. If the Irish Department was represented at that examination, I can see no difficulty in the matter; unless it should seriously be supposed impossible to have a fair examination of Irish works in England.

1853. I should think the difficulty would possibly arise in the first selections in Ireland?—That could be readily arranged. The examiners would condemn works only when necessary. The only danger would be in the Irish Department being too severe in its selections.

1854. Do you not think that that would cause a great deal of difficulty and jealousy,—that over severity in works not being selected by the Irish Department?—I don't know that it ought. I cannot say that it would; but, on the other hand, if we are to defer making any national movement because possibly somebody may be offended, I am afraid it will be a long time before we do anything.

1855. Do you not think that if there were a different system for Ireland,—a slightly different system,—those very students who should be selected would be under certain disadvantages as compared with those who had been educated in England under the system existing now?—I cannot tell how that matter

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would develope. Supposing that the system as applied to Ireland should produce any special results, I think it much more important that the wants of Ireland should be specially attended to, and that its people should be taught what they want to know, than that they should get medals in the national competition.

1856. I am asking you whether you don't think that the adoption of a distinct system for this country would be attended with very serious disadvantages?—Not very serious, because it is very hard to suppose any great deviation from the system at present in use by the Department. If any difficulty was to arise I consider that it would be better for the Department n Ireland to employ the gentlemen connected with the Department of Science and Art in England, to examine the works, giving them their own rules and regulations, so as to bring the same judgment to bear on both the English and the Irish works. I think if one method was found not to answer the other might, but I don't think that any serious difficulty would be likely to arise; and I say that it is more important to adapt the instruction to the wants of the country than to adapt the wants of the country to convenience in getting medals.

1857. (*Colonel Laffan.*) If an independent department were created in Dublin, conducting examinations, and sending forward those works that they thought qualified for a greater competition in England, would it not be pretty nearly what exists at present. At all the local places now, a certain "weeding-out" takes place, and only the works that are thought qualified to compete for further prizes are sent forward?—Not exactly. That *was* the system; but at present the system of the Department is, that all works done by students, on which payments are expected to be made, must be transmitted to the Department, and then it "weeds" them. As a general rule, it is a very simple matter to weed. Anyone of the least experience can do so. Those who may weed them in Ireland will be naturally disposed to look favourably upon tolerably good works. I think there would be more danger of the Irish department sending too many works to London than too few.

1858. Then, the chief advantage that you think would accrue to Ireland, from the formation of an independent department would be, as I understand you, that there would be a kind of missionary action in sending out well-instructed men to point out to the various localities the great advantages to be gained from establishing art schools?—Not merely that. The present arrangement of the Department respecting the appointment of teachers is this: the Department educates teachers, and pays them a certain sum per week for a limited period; if a vacancy occurs in any town, such as Leeds, the Committee informs the Department that they want a master, and the Department publishes it in some way through the schools, the masters then may apply as they please; they may send in their testimonials to the committee of the Leeds school, who will decide finally as to which of the competing persons they will appoint. Now, what I

am proposing is different from that. That might be carried on as well; but what I propose is, that the Department should suggest to the locality to start the school, and then accept some responsibility, in recommending a suitable teacher, because I can assure you that local committees have usually very little knowledge in the matter, and cannot decide fairly. It requires a great deal of experience on the part of committees to decide fairly respecting the qualification of candidates, and they often decide by accident. I have been present on one or two occasions and have declined giving any directions, and merely made remarks on the drawings presented to me, because it would have placed me in an invidious position to have said anything more. But I know that the committees were in great difficulties, and that on more than one occasion they made great mistakes, and that the schools suffered in consequence. Therefore, I think that the old system of the Department, of recommending masters, and taking a more direct interest in the business of the schools, would not be amiss, at least with new schools. I wrote to two or three masters, asking their opinions as to whether the Department took any personal, active interest in the schools, and they said that the officers of the Department had always acted kindly towards them, whenever they applied for information, but that still the Department has not actively interfered, in the way of advice, or otherwise taken any direct action. I think that, though what the Department has done is very admirable, and I have a very great admiration for the greater part of its system, and have no personal complaint to make of the Department, still I think more direct assistance is necessary for Ireland than it has given. I am not expressing any opinion respecting England, I am only speaking of Ireland. If the present system is continued in Ireland, I am afraid that the localities where at present little is known about art will remain in deplorable ignorance for a long time.

1859. You think, then, that the localities here would be abundantly appreciative of the advantages of establishing art schools, and that the Department should be prepared to provide, or to recommend competent masters?—Exactly. I think that system has been, to some extent, carried out in the science schools. Mr. Buckmaster has visited schools and localities from time to time, and advised with them. But in the art department there no such action takes place; and I have known many English gentlemen complain of it. It throws great responsibility on them. The fact that the inspectors do not visit the art schools as they used has been felt to throw a great responsibility on the localities, and on the local managers, who are, generally, gentlemen more remarkable for their good intentions respecting art than for their particular knowledge of art teaching. I may mention that, taking the country generally, the whole of the money raised in the provinces for art purposes is now only about seven per cent. of the whole income of the schools. And when that is so, I think the case of Ireland is very serious, as

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when so little can be expected from England how very much less is to be expected from Ireland.

1860. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Were not the visits of the art inspectors suspended in consequence of the report of the Parliamentary Committee?—Yes; but the point objected to is not a point I should wish to raise again. The art inspectors visited the localities, examined the works, and allocated medals. It was complained by the masters that these medals could not be fairly allocated by any individual, because the subjects of study ranged over too great a surface. What I am recommending is, that the inspectors should visit the schools and inquire into the system of teaching, and being gentlemen of experience, should advise with the committees and the masters as to how the operations of the schools might be carried on and extended. I think that they should make inquiries into the art requirements of the localities, and should be a sort of arbiters between the masters and the committees in case of any difficulty, and advise with them both for their mutual benefit.

1861. As a matter of fact, were not the visits of the art inspectors stopped in consequence of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, that report being based, to a great extent, on the complaints of the art masters?—My answer to that is, that the objections made to the inspectors were on account of the allotment of medals, and I am not recommending that the medals should be allotted by inspectors as before.

1862. Do the art masters, therefore, wish that all the work should be transmitted to South Kensington and adjudicated on there?—Yes, I am not objecting to that principle.

1863. But you are proposing that the Irish board should sift Irish works and not send them direct to South Kensington?—The objection of the masters was that one individual inspector could not judge fairly all the works sent to him, and they proposed to send the works to South Kensington, where many experienced men would judge of them. A number of experienced men might sit in Dublin, as similar gentlemen sit in London, and transmit the select works for national competition. Supposing two or three of the present art inspectors visited Ireland and examined the works here, and transmitted the select works to London, the operation would go on which I am recommending. But I am recommending that the examiners should be connected with Ireland. Of course they should be gentlemen of experience, and whose abilities had been properly tested. But the question would be simply whether the weeding should take place in one capital or another, and I am not aware that it would be any drawback to Irish education if its head-quarters were in Ireland. I do not think the people of Ireland are so fond of England that they would prefer submitting everything to a body sitting in London. I may remark that the Irish prison system is different from that of England. The system of elementary education in Ireland is on its own basis, so is the Irish poor law system and the Irish legal system; these being so, there would be nothing remarkable in the Irish art system being on its own basis.

1864. (*Col. Laffan.*) You were saying that you thought it would be of the greatest advantage to have an independent department in Ireland, for the purpose of giving the formation of art schools more active support than what it is now given by the institution at Kensington. Why do you think that a local institution in Dublin would interfere more actively to create, as it were, art schools, than would be done by the Department in London?—The Department in London disclaims any missionary effort. I should say that an Irish board would have a special work to do, and that would be to supply, as far as may be, the wants of the country. I have already shown you that in the neighbourhood of Leeds certain wants existed, and that these wants would not have been supplied unless the Department had departed from the usual routine. They were induced to depart from that routine by Mr. James Hole, who is remarkable for his energy, his ability, and his general knowledge of art and general education. He is a very remarkable man; he has been the honorary secretary for many years of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, and chairman and practical manager of the Leeds School of Art for many years. He is interested in everything connected with art education. Such being the case, he was able to induce the Department to deviate from its usual course. But is it likely that you will meet men like that in Galway, or in Sligo, or in Derry, or in any ordinary town of Ireland? And, if it would require men of that character to induce the Department, as I think it would, to deviate from its routine, and if that deviation has been, as I think I have shown you, advantageous in Leeds, it makes out a case why a similar effort should be made in Ireland. I say nothing of England, I am not saying that it would not be desirable to do so there, but I say that in Ireland it is necessary to try some such system.

1865. If it could be shown to the Department that great advantage had flowed from their having superadded to their ordinary work some special work for the encouragement of schools in Yorkshire in the instance of which you have spoken, and that a similar action in Ireland might be specially advantageous to a country circumstanced as Ireland is, and that the Department, under such special circumstances, determined to depart from their usual system, and to exert such action as you suggest in respect of Ireland, might not a department in England do that as well as an independent department seated in Dublin?—I am afraid that the necessary effort would not be made here, because of the—let us call it, if you like—*prejudices* of the country. I should not expect that the prejudices of the country would allow of any special effort being made to induce the Department in London to deviate from its usual course for Irish schools.

1866. Do you mean English or Irish prejudices?—I say that in consequence of Irish prejudices it is not likely that any special effort would be made in our country towns to induce the De-

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partment to deviate from its usual course. Throughout England knowledge of these matters is so diffused that its people are tolerably well up in the routine of the Department. But in Ireland such knowledge is not likely to exist, and consequently must not be expected. You would have no special action from the country towns. The schools in Ireland have not grown for a long time, whereas in England they are growing every year.

1867. And if there is no local action to be expected from the country towns of Ireland, do you think that, under such circumstances, a board in Dublin would be better for originating such a movement than the institution at South Kensington?—I do not think that *no* local action may be expected; I do not think any *special* action may be expected. If there were a board in Dublin which could be applied to bodily, so to speak, and the members of which could be readily seen and dealt with, I think the local gentry would take more interest in the matter; but I fear that such interest is not to be expected at present.

1868. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you not think that men as remarkable for their energy as Mr. Hole would be likely to make their appearance in Irish towns. We see gentlemen as energetic as that gentleman performing similar work in, say Belleek. I do not say but that similar individuals might arise; but they would not be likely to possess a similar education. Of course there is nothing impossible in it, but the state of England is such that it is comparatively easy for a gentleman there to get the kind of education which would qualify him to follow up such matters, and from the state of Ireland I think that is not likely, although I do not say it is impossible.

1869. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You have spoken of a system on which the Department had acted, of sending a trained teacher down to a place, in the expectation that in such a locality a school of art would be established. Do you think that if that system had succeeded the Department would have dropped it?—I am not aware that there ever was such a system. I said I never knew of it, except in my own case, and I attribute that solely to the efforts of Mr. Hole on the subject. The Department has for many years rather ceased interfering with localities in England, and reduced till lately the amount of money spent in the provinces. In fact, at the last committee I remember Mr. Cole stated that he thought the time was come when art instruction should be self-supporting as far as the Government was concerned. But this year, I understand, a very much larger sum has had to be paid to the art schools throughout the kingdom, as it was found that the system was not self-supporting. This year they have tried the system of giving bonuses to the masters, which is a totally new thing, so that, instead of discontinuing Government aid and leaving the localities to help themselves, they have actually increased the amount of aid given, finding that the system of letting alone did not suit even in England.

1870. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You say that Ireland requires a stimulus even greater than is required in England for the proper promotion of art?—Quite so.

1871. And that the stimulus would, according to your view, be better given in Ireland by a local board than from a central authority at Kensington?—Quite so; and I may remark that in a report lately published by Consul-General Ward from Bavaria on the state of art in that country, he points out that the late King Louis spent thirteen millions of English money in the promotion of art in Bavaria. The people of his time considered he was ruining them, and grumbled from time to time about it; but since then they have learned to appreciate and admire his proceeding, having found that the money so spent had been most useful to them. This is stated in the replies to Lord Stanley's circular. In that case 13 millions spent in the small kingdom of Bavaria for the development of art has been found to be well laid out. There the king was in advance of his age, and afforded the means of artistic and scientific education to his people, and they have had the sense to use them, and attribute much of their present artistic prosperity to his efforts. I think that instance shows it is desirable to spend public money judiciously in aiding such a movement, instead of leaving the movement to aid itself.

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1872. (*Col. Laffan.*) Supposing that the institution at Kensington were willing to acknowledge the circumstance that Ireland required a different treatment and a greater stimulus than suffices to encourage the fine arts in England; supposing that on good reasons presenting themselves, the institution at Kensington were willing to adopt such measures as they adopted in your case at Leeds, do you not think that the institution at Kensington would be fully able to do that in Ireland, and to do it quite as well as a local institution in Dublin?—In one sense, of course, they would be perfectly able, but they would not in another. I have lived in London for some years, and I found that fact to influence my thoughts unduly concerning Ireland; I should expect that any department located in London would look on Irish specialities as matters which were not very important. I think it would be very difficult for its officials to avoid being wholly influenced by the general character of such a mighty establishment as that at Kensington, or to view the wants of Ireland distinctly. I think it would be asking them too much to do so.

The Hon. JOHN P. VEREKER re-examined.

Hon. J. P. Vereker.

1873. (*Chairman.*) I understand that you are anxious to hand in something?—Yes; I wish to hand in this pamphlet, entitled "*Some Suggestions for the Foundation of a Royal Irish In-*" "*stitution of Science and Art,*" merely as containing my own opinions and for which I alone am responsible.

(*Mr. Hamilton.*) I am afraid we can hardly accept it as your own. If it were a statement prepared in consequence of a request on the part of a deputation——

(*Witness.*) Part of it is. Part of it is a reprint of a document. At page 16 you will see a memorandum signed by the

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Duke of Leinster as chairman of the committee. The rest I consider myself only responsible for.

1874. There are articles from newspapers in it. In what sense do you put in these anonymous articles from newspapers?—I don't care to put them in.

1875. (*Professor Huxley.*) Still, if a document is put in as evidence we must know what part of it is evidence and what is not?—Well, these articles have been quoted from various newspapers, and they are, perhaps, properly evidence of the general public opinion on the subject.

1876. If you put them in evidence you will lead us to believe that you endorse their statements?—I don't think so. I put them in as evidence of public opinion flowing from various sources.

1877. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) We all know what newspaper public opinion is. It means the opinion of the individual writer?—Well, if there be any objection I don't care to put them in.

1878. (*Professor Huxley.*) If it is put in as evidence we must understand you as ready to be examined on the whole document?—Oh, I have nothing to do with the newspaper articles.

1879. Excepting that as putting them in as evidence you endorse them?—I have nothing to do with the newspaper articles.

1880. You wish, then, to put in all, except the extracts from the newspaper articles?—Yes, as far as page 33. (*See Appendix I., page* 645.)

1881. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) It is proposed that you shall be examined on the subject at a future day, when the Commission have time, if thought desirable?—Yes.

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ALEXANDER CARTE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., examined.

1882. (*Chairman.*) What office do you hold in the Royal Dublin Society?—I am director of the Natural History Museum.

1883. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) The Museum of the Royal Dublin Society in your charge contains a number of different collections?—Yes.

1884. Amongst others, I believe it contains very valuable collections of minerals?—Yes.

1885. This collection of minerals goes back to the early history of the society?—It does.

1886. I believe the Leskean collection was purchased before the legislative union?—Yes, about 1795 or 1796.

1887. Out of what funds was the Leskean collection purchased for the Royal Dublin Society?—I *believe* by a parliamentary grant from the Irish parliament.

1888. That collection was in the old premises of the society?—It was.

1889. Before they went to Kildare Street?—So I am given to understand.

1890. I believe there is a catalogue printed of the Leskean collection?—There is.

1891. In how many volumes?—There are two volumes. They are generally bound in one. Now there are two literally.

1892. There is also a collection called the general collection?—Yes.

1893. What was the origin of the general collection of minerals?—The general collection was made by Sir Charles Giesecké. It contains a large number of minerals of great value, including a collection from Greenland.

1894. There is also a collection known as the Joy collection?—Yes, that collection was willed by Baron Joy to the society.

1895. There is a printed catalogue of the general collection?—There is.

1896. There is no catalogue of the Joy collection?—No, but the specimens are all marked with Baron Joy's name.

1897. These collections have been amalgamated together, I believe, since the new museum was built?—Quite so.

1898. There is no printed catalogue of the whole collection as a whole?—No, there is not.

1899. In your opinion would such a catalogue be desirable?—Most certainly.

1900. Are there funds in the hands of the society for producing such a catalogue?—Not that I am aware of.

1901. You have mentioned that Baron Joy left by will a collection of minerals to the society. I believe other private persons and public bodies have also made valuable donations to the society?—Quite so.

1902. Mention a few of these?—That given by yourself.

1903. And Mr. Warren's?—Yes.

1904. What collections did they go into?—I can't exactly specify.

1905. Shells, were they not?—Yes.

1906. Mention a few others?—The fossils brought from the Arctic regions by Sir Leopold McClintock, animals, and also minerals; and Sir Leopold has also been kind enough to send specimens from the West Indies, fish, and crustaceans. Also Captain Maguire's Arctic things; I can't exactly specify them.

1907. Are some of the specimens given by Sir Leopold McClintock and others so rare that it would be almost impossible to replace them?—So I would be inclined to say.

1908. Mr. Warren presented his collection of birds and bequeathed his collection of shells?—Yes.

1909. I believe the Board of Trinity College also made a presentation?—They have a valuable collection of casts of fish made under the directions of the late Dr. Robert Ball.

1910. And the Royal Zoological Society has given some valuable donations from time to time?—It has; the skeleton of an elephant.

1911. There is a fine Plesiosaurus in the collection?—Yes.

1912. With which the Zoological Society had some connexion; do you remember the history of it?—The Plesiosaurus was originally given by the Marquis of Normanby to Sir Philip

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Crampton; and he, I understand, willed it to the Royal Zoological Society.

1913. Do you remember its having been exhibited in their gardens?—I do.

1914. Did you ever hear what people took it for?—I believe a giraffe. They had many odd ideas about it.

1915. The Zoological Society then felt, when the people took this Plesiosaurus for the skeleton of the giraffe that died, that it would be better to transfer it to a place to which it would be better suited?—I cannot say. It was suffering from damp.

1916. Did they give it on deposit?—They deposited it.

1917. So that the ownership still belongs to the Zoological Society and not to the Dublin Society?—I should say so.

1918. I believe the Royal Irish Academy in like manner have deposited some valuable specimens with the Dublin Society?—Yes.

1919. And the Dublin Society have in like manner made deposits with the Royal Irish Academy?—Yes, they have deposited their Irish antiquities with the Royal Irish Academy.

1920. And each of these corporate bodies on exchanging specimens that were more suitable for the museum of the other still retains the ownership of the articles deposited?—I should say so. I don't think they have exchanged them.

1921. They have deposited them retaining the ownership of the property?—Yes.

1922. This was done to get over the difficulty of their being trustees, or what was the object of it?—No; I understand the object was that the Irish antiquities should be together, and that the Natural History specimens should be with the Dublin Society.

1923. What was the object of the exchange?—I believe the difficulty arose with both societies, each of which held itself responsible for the private donations which it had received.

1924. This arrangement was to get over the difficulty of each body, feeling itself the trustee of donations given to it by private individuals?—Quite so.

1925. But Trinity College has given its donation absolutely?—Yes.

1926. And so have others?—Yes.

1927. Your museum consists of two large rooms?—Yes; there is a ground floor and upper room.

1928. You are acquainted with the library of Trinity College?—I am.

1929. And with the peculiar arrangement of recesses in which the books are placed, did it ever strike you that the upper room of the Natural History Museum of the Dublin Society could easily be converted into a library like that of Trinity College, if it were necessary to make it into a library?—Yes.

1930. In fact you think it would be suitable for such a purpose?—As far as I can see.

1931. In case that museum were turned into a library, do you think the lower part of the museum where your geological specimens now are would be adapted partly for a store-room and partly for a reading-room?—I should say so.

1932. Do you think it would be convenient to the public?—I should say so.

1933. Would this arrangement also be convenient to the Royal Dublin Society by giving access to their library from their own premises; while the public might have access as they have now to the National Gallery?—I should certainly say so.

1934. I don't want you to find fault with your museum, but if funds could be provided for building a new museum of natural history, and if you were to have something to do with the arrangements, could you, from your experience of such matters, suggest any improvements or arrangements that you would like to see made?—Oh, yes, certainly.

1935. Describe what those defects are?—There is very bad light in the present museum, particularly in the lower story. In consequence of the upper story being lit from the roof there is a great reflection from the glass.

1936. I don't know whether I may refer to the construction of the Natural History Museum of the University of Heidelberg or not, but the room there is somewhat similar to the one in question, being lighted from the sides, and the cases brought out from the walls so that the light falls directly on them. In the centre there are glass cases for large animals where not so much light is required, still there is plenty of light, and you can see through the cases.

1937. Have you sufficient access to the specimens in the cases in your present museum?—No; I think the arrangement in that respect is a drawback in the present museum.

1938. Will you describe what additional means of access to the cases you would desire?—If it were possible I would like the access to the cases to be from the back.

1939. That is the improvement that you would suggest?—Yes.

1940. You have a number of skeletons in your museum?—Yes.

1941. Are you a fellow of the College of Surgeons?—I am.

1942. And a practical anatomist yourself?—Yes.

1943. How were these skeletons prepared?—A great number of them were prepared under my own inspection, excepting the birds skeletons and the mammals purchased last year at Utrecht.

1944. Has Mr. Warren's collection of birds been exhibited?—Yes. There was another Irish collection that we purchased from Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Warren's collection has been placed with it; so that both are now amalgamated, and form a fair presentation of Irish birds.

1945. Is there a collection of birds' skins and others waiting to be stuffed before they can be exhibited?—There are I think about 2,500 birds' skins.

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1946. What is the reason you are not able to exhibit these to the public, is it want of space?—Want of means of stuffing also.

1947. If you had the means placed at your disposal of employing more persons could you use it to advantage?—Certainly.

1948. So as to exhibit these specimens to the public more quickly?—Certainly.

1949. Are there any other defects in other departments of your museum?—Yes.

1950. In what other?—In the mammal department. I have animals that require stuffing. The shells that we have at present are nearly all arranged. I ought to explain that until within the last two years the society have had very little means of purchasing anything at all. I was appointed in the year 1851, and I find that the average money laid out in the purchase of specimens since then, was about 37*l.* a year, until last year, when we got an additional grant from Government. I find that up to 1862 there was about 412*l.* altogether spent in purchases for nine or ten years.

1951. You have then a large collection of birds' skins, mammals' skins, and other things which could be quickly exhibited to the public, if you had additional means placed at your disposal?—Quite so.

1952. Then it is not want of space but want of money. There is in your museum a stuffed specimen of a lion. That is not a very handsome specimen of a stuffed animal?—Certainly not.

1953. Do you consider that in a city where any member of the public can by payment of a penny see the handsomest lion n Europe it is of much consequence whether you have a good stuffed specimen or not?—If you have a stuffed specimen at all it ought to be a good one.

1954. Do you think the living specimen of a lion in the gardens is more valuable than a good stuffed specimen?—A living specimen of anything is, I think, more valuable than a stuffed specimen.

1955. Were not the Zoological Society formerly in the habit of sending their dead animals to the Royal Dublin Society?—They were.

1956. Many of these animals, in fact the great majority of them, died from natural causes, of disease after long illness, did they not?—Quite so.

1957. Did you find the skins of these animals in very excellent condition for making specimens?—No, on the contrary, they were generally in bad condition; and in the case of birds, feathers were much injured.

1958. So that the more successful the Zoological Society was in keeping the animals alive to an old age, and allowing them to die from disease in the natural way, the more worthless their remains became for your museum?—Quite so.

1959. So that the success of the Zoological Society in promoting their animals to a long life diminished the value of the skins?—Certainly.

1960. Which would you rather have placed at your disposal—an absolute right to all the animals that die in the Zoological Gardens, to do what you could with them, bones, skins, and all, or have a moderate grant placed at your disposal for purchasing healthy skins?—Decidedly the latter.

1961. Did you find the bones as well as the skins of some of the animals alluded to in an unhealthy and unsuitable condition?—Perfectly so; so much so as to be perfectly useless.

1962. To what cause do you attribute this diseased condition of the bones?—Confinement and want of air and exercise.

1963. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware that lately it has been stated that the skeletons of animals which have been kept a long time in confinement are of very little value for scientific purposes?—That is what I am just stating.

1964. I mean not with regard to disease, but from certain alterations in form?—That is another reason also. They get what is called ricketty. The bones get quite soft and bend under the animals. They get crooked.

1965. Then it is your opinion as a comparative anatomist and practical director of the museum, that both the skins and bones of animals from the Zoological Gardens are not as valuable as those from wild animals?—Certainly not.

1966. You are a member, I believe, of the Royal Dublin Society as well as director of its museum?—I am.

1967. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Have you been a member for a long time?—From, I think, 1848,—about 20 years.

1968. As such you have frequently met with your brother members of the society of every variety of politics and religion?—Quite so; every day almost.

1969. Have you ever felt that any differences in politics and religion existed amongst them which prevented them from acting in harmony together as one body?—Oh, never.

1970. Or that there is any such sectarian feeling amongst them with regard to politics and religion as would justly disentitle them to public confidence?—Certainly not.

1971. Have you ever known an example within your recollection of a person's religion or politics influencing the question of his election to membership of the society?—Never.

1972. If there was an arrangement for dissecting animals in the Zoological Gardens immediately after death, and preparing the soft parts of those animals, do you think the preparations so made would be valuable for scientific purposes?—Certainly. I know that this is done in the Zoological Gardens of London.

1973. Then your condemnation of the condition of skins and bones derived from animals confined in the Zoological Gardens would not extend to preparations anatomically made from their soft parts?—When I was lately in London, I was greatly pleased, on going out to the Zoological Gardens, at seeing the prosector, Dr. Murie, occupied in doing the very thing you are speaking of.

1974. Do you believe that such preparations, if carefully made, would be sought after as instructive by medical men for the

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teaching of comparative anatomy?—I say they ought to be, most decidedly.

1975. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think that any skeleton which was not sufficiently good for your museum here in Dublin would be valuable for the purpose of teaching schools elsewhere?—No, certainly not.

1976. Then supposing that the keeping of the animals in the Zoological Gardens destroys the value of their remains as specimens for your museum, would it be worth while that the gardens should act as means of sending their skeletons all over the country to schools?—That is not what I understood from Professor Haughton.

1977. Not at all—it is an independent question from me?—I should say they would not be fit to send.

1978. Will you tell me something about the government of the museum. Under whom do you act?—Under a committee. There is a committee selected by the society, and they meet once a month, or as often as I think it necessary, when I have business for them. If I have any special business they are summoned for it. There is a book kept in which gentlemen, members of the society, who wish to act on the committee enter their names, and if there are any vacancies at the end of the year a certain number of names are selected out of that.

1979. Who selects them?—The committee.

1980. Do they select the new members of the committee?—They fill in the vacancies. They send in 17 names; and from these 11 are selected by the body at large.

1981. By the society?—By the society.

1982. Has the council no power in the matter?—No, I should think not.

1983. Does the council nominate the gentlemen?—No, that is done by the committee. They meet and select the chairman for the time being, and also the vice-chairman.

1984. The committee, then, are formed by the society quite independently of the council?—Quite so.

1985. But the chairman of the committee is *ex officio* a member of the council?—Yes. The vice-chairman is also elected.

1986. Is the representative of the committee not always the chairman?—Not always. There is a vice-chairman as well as the chairman. These two go from the committee. I believe this is done to guard against the absence of the chairman.

1987. Is there any guarantee that the members of the museum committee shall be persons possessing any knowledge whatever of natural history?—To a certain extent. I am sorry to say that in the society there are not very many naturalists.

1988. In fact there is no sort of guarantee?—The committee generally try to select those members of the society who know something of it, as far as they can.

1989. But there is no rule, for example, that the professors of natural history shall be members of the committee?—No, there is no special rule.

1990. There is nothing, in fact, in the composition of these committees to secure the presence of a single scientific man of any sort upon them?—Except the mode I tell you of selecting. For instance, at present there are Mr. Wm. Andrews, ex-president of the Natural History Society, and well known for his attainments as a naturalist, as chairman; Dr. John Barker, curator of the museum, Royal College of Surgeons; Dr. Bevan, professor of anatomy, R.C.S.I.; Dr. Beatly, Dr. Gordon, and so on.

1991. But that is entirely at the discretion of the society?—At the discretion of the society.

1992. (*Chairman.*) Recommended by the committee?—Recommended by the committee. I wish to say that there is nothing at all to prevent the society from scratching out all the names sent before them by the committee and putting in any others.

1993. (*Professor Huxley.*) The funds at the disposal of the Museum Committee are entirely supplied by the Government?—Entirely at present. It was not so formerly.

1994. So that it comes to this, that the Government places a considerable sum of money for the purpose of forming a museum in the hands of a committee, without any sort of guarantee that there shall be on that committee any competent person whatsoever responsible to it for the administration of these funds—I speak now as a matter of law?—I believe I am the person more or less responsible.

1995. You are responsible to the committee?—I should say to the council and to the whole.

1996. You, I presume, are responsible to the committee?—Quite so.

1997. You have no direct relations with the Government?—No, I have not, that I am aware of.

1998. All your relations are carried on through the committee?—Quite so.

1999. Under ordinary circumstances your immediate masters are the committee?—Quite so.

2000. And in case of any difficulty, supposing such to arise, have you an appeal to the council?—Oh, yes.

2001. The council appoints you?—Yes, the council appointed me.

2002. It is not the committee that have the power of appointment or removal?—Quite so.

2003. In the sense of being your employers it is the council who employ you?—Certainly.

2004. But the committee who form no part of the council are your immediate superiors?—Quite so.

2005. So that you are responsible for your office to the council, and you are at least responsible for the work you do to the committee?—Quite so.

2006. In point of fact you have two masters; the one who—I am speaking now as to the law of the case—has the

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power of appointment and removal, and the other who has the power to tell you what to do?—Well, they don't interfere.

2007. I quite understand that your relations are extremely agreeable, but I am talking of the bare law of the case?—Yes.

2008. And it might be the case that the course which the committee should take, or the orders which they should give to you would be entirely opposed to the wishes of the council, who are your employers—I speak now of what might be?—Well, I don't see how that could well arise. Allow me to explain. If you are speaking of the financial department, what is done is this; supposing I hear that a certain amount of things are to be sold, I represent the fact to the committee; but it goes to the council first. If it be not a large sum I am left a discretion as to a certain amount.

2009. Suppose there is a collection for sale. You inspect that collection, and are of opinion that it would be desirable to buy it. The members of the council who have knowledge of the fact are also of opinion with you that it is expedient to buy that collection. You would make your report to the committee, would you not?—Yes.

2010. Recommending the purchase of the collection?—Quite so.

2011. Let us suppose, for argument's sake, that the committee negative your decision, and say it is not worth while to buy it, then you have no further appeal, have you?—Yes, to the council.

2012. Can you appeal from the committee to the council in a case of that kind?—Yes, if it was such a vital thing as that.

2013. Then in fact you have independent recourse to the council, apart from the committee, which is the part of the society that professes to govern you?—Such a thing has not occurred, and I don't see very well ——.

2014. It appears to an outsider that this is a wonderfully complicated and curious arrangement; and I want to learn from you how it might work under certain contingencies?—I understand you thoroughly. All I can say is, that up to the present time there has been no collision of the kind.

2015. You perceive that it is perfectly possible that, at some future period, another officer might occupy your position, and another committee might occupy their position, and that the relations between them would be by no means what they are between you and your committee?—I won't say that it is impossible.

2016. And that it might be a grave question how far it is wise to continue such an organization as now exists?—I understand you thoroughly. Yes.

2017. I went over your museum the other day, and I confess it appeared to me that the lower room was extremely unfitted for the purpose; is that your opinion?—Indeed it is.

2018. It appeared to me that there was no light, and that the arrangement of the lower room was such as to turn the light

which exists to the worst possible advantage. Does your opinion in any way coincide with that?—Quite so.

2019. But I think I understood you to say, that you saw no objection to making that room into a library?—As far as I can judge.

2020. I am now referring to the lower room?—I understand. The ground floor.

2021. As far as I could see there is nothing to interfere with the conversion of that lower room into a very good library and reading room. Do you see any objection to that course?—And the museum to be above, as at present?

2022. I am speaking now simply of the adaptability of a particular room to a particular purpose, without any further consideration?—I quite agree with you, that it is more appropriate for a reading room.

2023. You speak of the advisableness of having the cases of specimens so constructed as to open from behind, in which I entirely concur. Do you think that arrangement could be carried out if the mammalian case in your upper room remains as it at present stands?—I fear not. I am afraid that if the glass were moved out it would make the floor so narrow that the public access would be awkward.

2024. Have you any store room in connexion with that museum?—No, none. I have one wretched room.

2025. Do you hold by the principle of the advisableness of exhibiting every specimen that you possess?—Certainly not.

2026. Do you think it desirable in a large museum to make a distinction between specimens exhibited for the instruction of the public, and specimens which are of value for men of science to consult?—Quite so.

2027. And do you think it possible to do so if you have only one object room, like that?—I think it is impossible.

2028. Have you any dissecting room connected with the institution?—There is a place in the yard—a kind of room; but it is a wretched thing, admitting but little light or air.

2029. Is there no room provided with light and proper conveniences of every description?—No.

2030. So that really asking you to make preparations is asking you to make bricks without straw?—Indeed it is.

2031. I won't speak of buying any of those terribly diseased animals from the Zoological Garden; but supposing you had an elephant, or a hippopotamus, would it be possible for you to make a preparation of such an animal with your present accommodation?—Utterly impossible, unless I took it to the lower part of the museum, which I have had occasion to do. I have been constantly obliged to dissect in the lower part of the museum.

2032. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did you ever dissect an ostrich on the lower floor?—I did.

2033. (*Professor Huxley.*) So that if you had rooms on a scale fitted for purposes of such importance, I apprehend it would be quite impossible to lodge the museum with all the requisite

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conveniences in the present building?—Yes, in the present building.

2034. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware of the arrangements under which the Natural History Museum of Edinburgh is connected with the Science and Art Department?—No, I am not indeed. I have a kind of vague idea——

2035. Do you know that there is a technical museum, and that a natural history museum which belonged formerly to the University of Edinburgh was handed over to the Science and Art Department?—So I have heard.

2036. The director of the Science and Art Department, as the director of the general museum, has the general charge of the whole of the collection, and the professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh is regius keeper of the natural history part of the collection. Do you consider that a good arrangement?—Well, not having experience in the matter, I cannot well say.

2037. Would you consider that there was any objection to the Natural History Museum being incorporated in this way with the general museum in case of its being found advantageous to have such a museum?—I should see no particular objection to it.

2038. Do you consider that in such a case it would be advisable that the naturalist who had the charge of the museum should have complete control over the classification and all such matters?—I should say so. I think the officer responsible of course should have the charge.

2039. And do you think that the naturalist who had charge of the museum should be the responsible officer?—I should say so of course.

2040. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think there would be any difficulty in defining the duties of the naturalist and of the general director of the museum?—No, none I suppose. As at the Dublin Society at present each of us would have a department perfectly distinct.

2041. But you understand that the Natural History Museum would be under the same director as the general museum?—Oh, I think that might be objectionable—to have any person over another to command him, or anything of that kind. I think they should be independent of each other if possible.

2042. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you consider that if there were a large combined museum of that kind with a great number of departments, it should be under one general head?—Oh, certainly, I should say so; but I don't know that the persons immediately under him should be coerced by him because they may have different views.

2043. What would you recommend should be the relationship between these two officers?—I should say they should be independent. You know as well as I that the technologist may know his own business but may know nothing about natural history; and therefore it would be better not to have the technologist

directing the other, and perhaps doing away with his classifications; I would object to that. *A. Carte, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.*

2044. Then you would have the naturalist in his own department of the museum perfectly distinct from the rest?—Yes, I think that would be a better way of carrying on a thing of the kind. 23 Sept. 1868.

2045. (*The Chairman.*) You don't think that the head director should have the general cleaning and care and custody of the museum?—Certainly not; he would have the superintendence, but not the cleaning.

2046. He would have the management of the museum itself, but not of the specimens room?—Certainly.

2047. (*Professor Thomson.*) There is another department that I wish to speak about, namely, the entomological department?—I am now obliged to use my own room for cabinets. There ought to be a special place for these things. I need scarcely tell Professor Thomson that delicate specimens of insects, if not kept in a well-ventilated airy room, are liable to be destroyed by insects and damp.

2048. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is there no provision in any new building for these?—No. There are at present in my own room a few cabinets.

2049. (*Professor Thomson.*) What would be the functions of the director, in reference to the natural history collection?—I don't think he ought to have anything to say to it. I should think he would be perfectly independent. We all know that Sir Robert Kane was the director of the Museum of Irish Industry. The officers under him were entirely independent in carrying out the arrangements of the museum; I don't think he interfered.

2050. What would be the functions then of the head at all; you think it desirable that there should be a general director?—I think his principal duty would be to see that the officers are at their business, a kind of supervision much like that, I might say, of your president. The President of Belfast College is over you, but he does not interfere with the museum, that is what I mean.

2051. And you think that his functions should have regard to the distribution of the funds and things of that kind?—Quite so; to regulate the funds so as to prevent any collision between the departments. There should be a regular stated sum awarded to each department and not to be interfered with by the others

SIR RICHARD GRIFFITH, Bart., LL.D., examined. *Sir R. Griffith, Bart., LL.D.*

2052. (*The Chairman.*) I believe you are one of the oldest members of the Royal Dublin Society?—I believe I am. I was elected in the year 1807, 61 years ago.

2053. You are now the father of the society?—I believe I am one of the oldest members.

2054. The Commissioners are anxious to have the opinion of so old a member of the society as you are on one point that was

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raised incidentally. It was stated by some witnesses here that the Royal Dublin Society is disqualified in certain respects from having the full confidence of the people of Ireland because certain of its members had a sectarian bias either in religion or politics. Is that your opinion from your knowledge of the members of the society?—That is not my opinion. My feeling is, that any gentleman who may be proposed by a member well known to the society and seconded by another will be elected as a matter of course.

2055. Have rejections of candidates for membership ever been unanimous in your recollection?—Certainly not unanimous. Rejections have rarely occurred.

2056. Do you recollect any circumstance that may have helped to give rise to this idea in the minds of some persons, the rejection of any member?—I know that the Reverend Doctor Murray was not elected.

2057. Do you recollect any other election in which such a feeling could have come in?—I do not recollect any other.

2058. You never heard of any other?—I do not recollect any other.

2059. From your knowledge of the society do you think they are influenced as a body by either the religion or the politics of the candidates for admission?—I am sure they are not. As I have already said, any gentleman, without reference to politics or religion, would be elected if properly proposed and seconded.

2060. Who are the secretaries of the society at present?—Mr. George Woods Maunsell and Mr. Waldron.

2061. Mr. Waldron is a Catholic?—He is, and is one of our very best members, and an old and respected friend of mine.

2062. Was he unanimously elected?—Unanimously elected as honorary secretary.

2063. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) With regard to the unfortunate circumstance of the non-election of the late Archbishop Murray, it was stated yesterday that it was the result of a mistake. Can you from your recollection of the circumstances state what the mistake was?—I really do not know. I never heard of it. I was not present at the time; nor if I had been there is it likely that I might have influenced the vote. But I am sure that afterwards it was universally regretted.

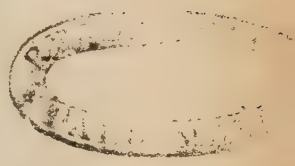
2064. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did it occur at a large or a small meeting?—I cannot recollect. I was not present.

Thursday, 24th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).



FRANCIS WILLIAM BRADY, Esq., Q.C., examined.

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2065. (*The Chairman.*) Have you taken much interest in the Irish Academy of Music?—I have. I am one of the honorary secretaries.

2066. Will you state what are the objects of that Academy?—The objects of the Academy have been to develope and improve the cultivation of the art of music in Ireland, by maintaining a school of music in Dublin, as much as possible on the plan of the continental conservatoires. The Academy was established in the year 1856 on its present basis. At first the classes were limited to male pupils, but it was soon considered advisable to extend them to female pupils, and these latter have been, as in all similar institutions, the most numerously attended, owing to the great demand for well-trained female teachers of music. The Academy is supported by private subscriptions and donations, and by the pupils' fees. It is managed by a committee selected from among the subscribers. The committee meet weekly on every Wednesday morning throughout the year, vacations excepted. The following classes are at present in operation—singing, pianoforte, violin, violoncello, wind instruments. The classes meet twice in each week. The arrangements at present are as follows:—Singing—Monday and Thursday. Pianoforte—Tuesday and Friday. Stringed and wind instruments—Wednesday and Saturday. The professors are the following:—Singing, Mr. Joseph Robinson and Mrs. Levey; pianoforte, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Miss Bennett, Miss Kelly, and Miss Jackson. Violin, Mr. Levey; violoncello, Herr Elssner; wind instruments, Mr. Hardy. The year is divided into three terms, commencing the 1st of March, the 1st September, and the 1st December. The female pupils pay in the senior class 8*l.* per annum, and in the junior class 6*l.* per annum. The male pupils pay 4*l.* per annum. The income from pupils' fees has amounted on an average, for the seven years from 1861 to 1867, to 415*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The average subscriptions for the seven years amounted to 125*l.* 8*s.* The average expenditure for seven years, including rent, salaries, printing, &c., has been 715*l.* The total number of

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pupils from the commencement to the 1st September 1868, has been (females) pianoforte 206, singing 183; (males) 166. The Academy has very materially improved the style of music cultivated in Ireland. It has trained several pupils who have distinguished themselves as performers or teachers, or both. I have had furnished to me by the professors, the names of upwards of 100 pupils who are known by them to have thus more or less utilized the instruction received in the Academy. The total numbers that I have given for the pianoforte and singing classes are rather more than the actual numbers, because some pupils have entered both, and consequently are included in the returns of both; and I have not been able to separate them so as to give the numbers more accurately. Want of funds has prevented the committee from maintaining some classes of importance, and from giving more ample instruction in those it has established. The committee have been obliged to bring their expenditure as nearly as possible to meet their income from pupils' fees, subscriptions, &c. The subscription is 1*l.* yearly. The pupils' fees have been regulated on as low a scale as possible consistently with the payment of the salaries of the professors and other expenses. The total expenditure estimated at present as requisite to make the Academy an institution capable of giving a tolerably complete musical education, is about 1,100*l.* yearly, allowing for an increase in the number of pupils to some extent. If the pupils' fees continued as at present, there would be an average deficiency of nearly 700*l.* For this sum I think the Academy could be carried on tolerably well. Of course if free instruction is to be given to any large extent it will cause a greatly increased expense. The committee at present, to a small extent, give free instruction as the reward of merit, and in the estimates I have given allowance is made for increasing this, particularly in the male classes. We have been unable to maintain classes in harmony, composition, elocution, languages, and reading and singing at sight, known as *sol feggio*, because the pupils will not pay any additional fee for instruction in these classes. The late Dr. Smith, Professor in the University of Dublin, was teacher of harmony and composition, but on his death the funds of the Academy did not admit of the appointment of his successor, Dr. Stewart. They would not produce to them any such direct benefit that they would be either able or willing to pay for them, and therefore instruction in some of these branches must be gratuitous. Compulsory it ought to be, but at the same time I do not think the pupils can be made pay for them, we therefore have been unable to maintain them.

2067. How is it that there is so great a difference between the fees of the male and female pupils?—The difference arises from this, that the female pupils find it more directly their advantage to receive instruction in the Academy than the male pupils. There is an immense demand for good musical instruction to girls who propose becoming teachers of music. Many of them become governesses, and the certificate of having been instructed

in the Academy, which we give at the end of a certain period, is looked upon as a test of their ability to teach in public institutions and private families, and therefore they came in considerable numbers to us. For that they are willing to pay more. Besides, the salaries we are obliged to pay the teachers of singing and of the pianoforte are much larger than those we have to pay to the teachers of the violin and the violoncello. We have had to pay very highly, because we have always acted upon the principle that unless we gave the best instruction we could find in the country we would be doing nothing for the advancement of music. We could of course have had teachers at much lower salaries than we have paid, but they would not give instruction calculated in our judgment to improve musical taste or the musical art in the country. We therefore have preferred to pay the very highest salaries to the very best teachers, and we were consequently forced to charge the pupils somewhat more than if we had paid smaller salaries for inferior teachers.

2068. Is the accommodation good at your Academy house?—No, it is quite inadequate for the purposes of the Academy. The rooms are sufficiently good for giving separate instruction to individual pupils, but we have no rooms in which we could teach the pupils in classes. We have no rooms sufficiently large for the pupils to practise in together, or for rehearsing or performing music of any concerted kind together, and even for many classes of wind instruments we have no rooms sufficiently large for teaching them at all.

2069. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Where is the Academy at present situated?—At No. 18, Stephen's Green, North.

2070. It is not a place suitable to the wants of the Academy?—It is quite unsuitable, quite inadequate.

2071. What would you require, if the question of expense were out of the way, in a new building?—We would require a building consisting of a number of rooms, in which the professors could give their instructions without interfering with each other.

2072. Is it class rooms?—Yes, class rooms, and in addition, there should be one or more large rooms—there should be nearly a small concert room—where the orchestral pupils could meet together and perform.

2073. Have you any such room at present?—None whatever.

2074. Then the public are not afforded opportunities of hearing public performances?—We have every year given one or more public performances by the pupils, but we have always been obliged to hire a room elsewhere for the purpose.

2075. You charge, I presume, for admission to these concerts?—There was a charge, I think, some nominal sum of two or three shillings, and a large number of tickets were given to the pupils.

2076. Did the concerts pay their expenses?—No, never.

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2077. I did not catch what you said has been the average payments of the pupils?—The average of yearly payments for the last seven years from pupils' fees has been 415*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

2078. Your average income from subscriptions and from fees taken from pupils is 540*l.*?—Yes.

2079. And you then informed the Commission that you thought an addition of 700*l.* per annum to your present income from some source would be necessary to carry on your operations on the present scale efficiently and satisfactorily?—I think with that sum we could do a great deal. We could carry on, I think, a very efficient school of music in Ireland for 700*l.* in addition to what we have.

2080. In case of such an addition as 700*l.*, you would not propose to alter your scale of fees?—No. I would contemplate the present scale of fees.

2081. Therefore you consider that your total fees would be the same?—Excepting this, that when I say I would not alter the present scale of fees, I would make provision for a considerable amount of free instruction. I think a great deal of instruction, I won't say all, but a great deal of the instruction in a national academy of music, should be absolutely gratuitous.

2082. I meant that you could not afford to allow your payments to fall below 400*l.* a year?—No, I think not.

2083. It would be a question like that which a railway company has to consider, as to the precise fares it should charge; but you could not afford to go below 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year in payments from your pupils?—Not with receiving only 700*l.* more.

2084. Do you think that receiving 700*l.* a year would injuriously affect your 125*l.* of subscriptions?—I think it would affect it to some extent. I think it is most probable it would, but I don't think to a very great extent, because the great majority of our subscribers are persons who subscribe from such a desire to promote the art of music in Ireland, that I do not think they would withdraw their subscriptions.

2085. Then perhaps you would answer this question. Do you think that your subscribers would like a proposal by which the public aid given to them would be *pro rata*, that is, so much for every subscription, so that 250*l.* subscriptions would bring 750*l.* aid; do you think that would possibly increase the subscriptions, if you were to get help in that way?—Well, I doubt very much if it would increase the subscriptions, but I see no objection to the scheme.

2086. Or would you consider it better to have the subscriptions as they are; there is a risk of the subscriptions disappearing, is there, if the public aid should be granted in that way?—There is to some extent, but, as I have stated, not much.

2087. And therefore it might be desirable to give a stimulus to the subscriptions. I would like to know your opinion on this, do you think that many persons who don't now subscribe, and don't care for music, would gladly subscribe if they knew that

every pound that they gave would help to bring state aid to the Academy?—I think some persons would. I think there are very few that subscribe who don't care for music, if any at all. I think the subscribers are limited to those who really do care for the art.

2088. Would these not be increased by the number of those who don't care much for music, but who would like to see it well taught in Dublin, and who on account of the good that they might do in that respect, would subscribe, if they felt that they would be thereby helping to gain public aid for the academy?—Well, it might to some extent. I don't know whether it has had that effect in similar cases, or if there are any; but I should state this, with reference to the subscribers' feelings, that I think the committee, in the event of their being able to maintain an adequate staff of professors, and to train a considerable number of good pupils, would probably contemplate the giving of periodical concerts, which the subscribers would like very much to attend, and would feel that they got value for their money when they paid their subscriptions for the privilege of attending them. I think that would keep up the subscriptions very much.

2089. What payments do you make to your teachers?—They vary very much. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are not paid fixed salaries, but according to the number of hours they teach; their salaries, therefore, fluctuate with the number of pupils. The other professors are paid fixed salaries. Miss Bennett, who is the second teacher of the pianoforte, Mrs. Joseph Robinson being the first, receives 80*l.* a year; Mr. Levey receives between 40*l.* and 50*l.* a year, it varies with the number of his pupils; Herr Ellsner receives about 25*l.* to 30*l.*, varying with the number of his pupils; Miss Kelly, I think, receives between 25*l.* and 35*l.*; and the salaries of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson varying, as I have mentioned they do, they probably have about 100*l.* a year each.

2090. Whether do you prefer the system of fixed salaries, or payment by time or by pupils?—I prefer the payment at fixed salaries.

2091. You prefer the payment of fixed salaries?—I prefer a combination of both; I should say, let there be a certain fixed salary, and then something more than that, according to the number of pupils.

2092. You have heard, of course, that the Academy of Music in London has ceased to obtain its state grant?—Yes, I am aware of that.

2093. You know what the reason of the cessation of the grant was?—I believe the cessation of the grant was the result of a commission that was appointed by the Society of Arts which made a report the year before last. I think it was the result of the evidence given at the commission, that caused the withdrawal of the grant from the London Academy of Music, with a view, I believe, to establish something much more important, and on a much larger scale.

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2094. Was there any proposal to establish a great central school of music?—Yes, there was. All the witnesses, who were examined on the subject gave testimony in favour of a great central school.

2095. Is it your opinion, from what you know of the committee of the Irish Academy of Music, that they would be willing to co-operate in this general plan of a great school, if a provincial branch were established in Dublin in connexion with it, and to give them help to such a general scheme?—I have no doubt they would, assuming that the provincial branch would be established on a sufficiently important scale to make it worth their while to continue it working as they have hitherto done. They would be very glad to do so.

2096. You think the central institution might reckon on the co-operation of the ladies and gentlemen who now take an interest in the Irish Academy?—I am quite certain of it.

2097. You are of opinion that they would not insist on having a completely independent centre of music in Dublin, independent of all control and unconnected with the central branch?—No, I think not. I think that we should not be quite subservient to the orders of the central institution in every respect; that there should be a very considerable discretion, that, in fact, as Mr. Cole, I think it was, in his evidence before the musical committee, said, a sum of money should be placed at the disposal of the Irish Academy of Music, somewhat similar to the manner in which money is given to the Zoological Society, to the Royal Dublin Society, and other institutions, subject, of course, to audit, &c.

2098. You were formerly a member for a great number of years of the council of the Royal Zoological Society in this city?—Yes, I was.

2099. You are aware of the manner in which that society receives its grant from the Department of Science and Art?—Yes, I am aware of the manner in which it did receive it, and assume it to be the same.

2100. Did you find any inconvenience, or anything offensive to the dignity or importance of the council, or their liberty, in the mode of receiving such grants?—Well, no, not in my time.

2101. It was confined to an audit, and to requiring the money to be spent in the way in which it was promised to be spent?—And to requiring the money to be spent in the way in which it was promised to be spent. At first it was sent through the Royal Dublin Society, on the ground that it was necessary to have some chartered institution to receive public money and be accountable for it.

2102. Then that difficulty was got over, and it was found that a private committee of gentlemen was capable of taking charge of money as effectually as a chartered body?—Yes.

2103. If the Irish Academy of Music were to receive assistance for a Dublin branch, or rather for an Irish branch in Dublin, from the central department in London, you don't think it would be necessary to give the committee in Dublin that would manage the

Irish Academy of Music more independence of the Department of Science and Art than the council of the Royal Zoological Society has?—Certainly not.

2104. Do you think that that relation between the private committee in Dublin and the public Department in London would work beneficially and usefully for the public?—I am quite sure it would; but I think that in the case of a large musical educational establishment, such as this would be, it would be necessary that the relations of the central Department with the Irish branch should correspond and harmonise perfectly with each other; they should not clash in any way; and also I would expect that it would be part of such a system that from time to time the pupils who had made the most progress in Ireland should be promoted to the head establishment in London, where unquestionably, as in Paris and elsewhere, they could derive much greater advantages in pursuing musical education than by any possiblity they could expect in Dublin.

2105. Then you are of opinion that it would be more advantageous for students of music in Ireland to have an opportunity of going to London, if they were worthy of it, and of competing for prizes, and obtaining a position in a London institution, than to have their efforts confined to competition amongst themselves?—I am quite certain of it. I may instance that this very year it was arranged that five or six of the best of the pupils in the singing class should go to London, at the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, in order to hear the best music, which they could not have an opportunity of hearing here, and accordingly they went for a month. The result of that has been that one of them, who had a very promising voice, has been taken away from us altogether, and I believe some eminent professor has undertaken, after further instruction, to bring her out in Paris or London. That is one result which I am very glad of.

2106. I presume this opinion of yours would not be confined to music, but would be equally applied to science and art?—Do you mean painting?

2107. I mean that you do not confine to music the advantages of the opportunity of any pupil competing for imperial prizes instead of Irish prizes, but apply it equally to science as to art?—To everything.

2108. You apply it to the Royal Artillery and Engineers, the medical service in the army and navy, the civil service in India, and all the other services thrown open to public competition; you would prefer that the Irish people should be allowed to compete for imperial prizes and not be confined to Dublin prizes?—Most unquestionably. I should like that there should be no distinction whatever between the Irish people and the English and Scotch, except the fact of their living in the several countries which they inhabit.

2109. You are, I believe, a member of the Royal Dublin Society?—I am.

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2110. I think, if I remember rightly, you are on the library committee of that society?—No, I am not. I was on the botanical committee for a long time, but, from other avocations, I was obliged to resign.

2111. You are acquainted, I presume, with a great number of the members of the Royal Dublin Society?—I am.

2112. They hold different opinions on religion and politics, I suppose, like other people?—I think the great majority are of one opinion.

2113. Your opinions, I presume, then, differ from those of the majority?—I am afraid they do, if you ask me the question.

2114. That is a reason why I am the more anxious to ask you the question I am about to put. Do you consider, knowing that there are different views in religion and politics entertained amongst the members, that that operates within your knowledge as a bar to the election of any candidate for membership in the society?—No, I do not think it operates as a bar to the election of any candidate for membership now-a-days. I am aware that it has happened.

2115. Has it frequently happened?—I think not frequently.

2116. Has it happened in more than one instance?—Well, upon my word I really cannot tell. I heard of one instance.

2117. You are aware that Archbishop Murray was rejected?—I am. I always heard that.

2118. Did you ever hear of any other instance in which either religion or politics could be supposed to come into play against any man who was a candidate for election?—I would not like to say that it had. My own impression is that it would not.

2119. Are you of opinion that the general feeling of the society is irrespective of such matters in electing members?—Certainly, I think so.

2120. Am I to presume that you would extend this also to the election of the honorary officers?—No, I would not.

2121. You would not?—No, certainly not.

2122. Then you think the feeling does operate in the election of the honorary officers?—I have not a doubt of it. Testifying as to these matters I am really speaking what I think.

2123. That makes it the more valuable?—I may be giving offence elsewhere, by saying this, and I would rather not do it; but if you ask me the question I must answer it.

2124. Do you think the particular opinions they happened to hold in religion or politics operated in favour of or against either Mr. Maunsell or Mr. Waldron at the time of their election to the offices of honorary secretaries?—I am quite certain that if they held opposite opinions in politics they would not have been elected.

2125. Then it is in politics you think this feeling is, whatever it is, more than in religion?—I think so, because these two gentlemen happen to be of opposite religions

2126. They are of opposite religions, and therefore I asked you the question?—They are of opposite religions but of the same politics.

2127. Then you think that any feeling of the kind, it is not much, I suppose, but any feeling there is among the members at large is political rather than religious?—Yes.

2128. Supposing this feeling to exist, you don't mean to say that all the members are affected by it?—No, I do not. There is a very large body not influenced.

2129. Do you think that this feeling exists to such an extent in the society as to render it unworthy of the confidence of the Irish people?—Oh dear no, I do not. I think it has for many purposes a great deal of the confidence of the Irish people.

2130. Of the public?—I do indeed.

2131. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Do you think that the supposed existence of such a feeling as this may have had the effect of diminishing the number of candidates for membership of the society?—I think it very likely to have had such an effect, very likely.

2132. And in that way to have interfered with the efficiency of the society?—So far as it prevailed, unquestionably.

2133. But you believe that that feeling is in a great degree mitigated?—I don't think any proposed candidate for membership of the Royal Dublin Society, at the present time, would run the slightest danger of being refused admittance, no matter what his politics or his religion were.

2134. My question was not as to the feelings of the Royal Dublin Society as to the admission or exclusion of members upon those grounds. My question was, whether the supposed existence of such a feeling has had the effect of deterring individuals from proposing themselves, or from suffering themselves to be proposed as members. Do you think it has had the effect of diminishing the number of members in that way?—I cannot say that I ever heard the name of any individual who was so prevented, but I think it most likely that it has had such an effect.

2135. I asked what your own opinion is?—I think so, in times gone past somewhat. At present I do not think it would have that effect.

2136. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think the known political hue of the Royal Dublin Society, whether rightly or wrongly, leads the mass of the people to look upon it as representing rather what I may call the English than the Irish feeling of the country, or the English rather than the Irish interest; I don't say whether this feeling is right or wrong, but I want to know whether it exists?—I think it rather must, to some extent. I think so unquestionably.

2137. You spoke of a class for elocution, by that I presume you mean singing elocution?—Yes, for the purpose of training singers to appear in public. I don't mean oratory. Deportment would be a more correct word.

2138. Would you think it desirable to apply the system which obtains in the Science and Art Department of aiding art schools to schools of music, particularly to this musical academy with which you are connected, that is to say, to give grants somewhat

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in proportion to the amounts of money raised by local activity, that is one principle of the department, and the other is to inspect and pay more or less upon results? I think it would.

2139. Do you think that the application of that system from a centre of government in London would have as much effect in encouraging music in Ireland as the establishment of a new department in Dublin for a like purpose? I don't think it would. I think it would not; perhaps it may be, because music differs from other branches of art in some particulars. For example, in drawing or painting, it is possible to submit all the drawings from all parts of the kingdom to a central examination. You cannot do that in music. Then again music is an art that requires such very long training. Very often results are only developed when for a long time you might have expected nothing particular to come, and it would be very difficult to conduct any such examination I think. The pupils must remain so many years under instruction, and then it depends upon so many circumstances, their perseverance, their health, their voice, as to what they ultimately may be, that I think the system of merely holding periodical examinations, and doing nothing more, and letting the assistance depend solely upon the result of these examinations, would not work as well in musical matters as perhaps in art. It is not very easy to explain what I mean, but I feel it

2140. I quite understand what you mean, but my question did not suggest that the assistance to art schools should depend entirely upon the results of examinations, but that it should be of two kinds; in the first place, a certain direct assistance from the Government in proportion to the sum for the same purpose raised locally, and then a further help in the shape of payments on results?—I see no objection whatever to the principle in matters of music, with modifications according to the subject matter. It would work very well.

2141. Supposing any such system were established, do you think there would be any advantage in the administration of that system, in the administrative body being situated in Dublin rather than in London. I ask the question with reference to the proposed establishment of what has been termed an Irish Institute in Dublin?—Do you mean that it should be managed independently of London altogether?

2142. Yes?—No, I think not.

2143. You see no advantage in that course?—I see, on the contrary, a disadvantage in my humble judgment. I think it would be more for the advantage of the Irish students to have a central administration of rewards for perseverance and merit, of prizes there, in fact, which they would look forward to receiving, greater than they would receive at home, in a competition with students from all other parts of the empire. I think that would be a greater advantage to the Irish students than to have them merely confined to what prizes might be given amongst themselves in Ireland.

2144. You would like, I suppose, to have something like scholarships, open to the successful students in London?—I would.

2145. Where they might have the advantage of everything that is to be obtained in the metropolis?—Yes, I should like scholarships in Ireland also. With respect to a great many students who come to learn music, it is uncertain for a long time how far they have any great probability of distinguishing themselves. It takes a long time before you can tell whether a pupil really will do anything in music or not. They may have the talent in their heads and yet have no voice, and *vice versâ*. They may have very good voices and very clever fingers without any head ability to develope these sufficiently to be of any use whatever. Therefore I do not think it would do to take the pupils away from Ireland too soon, nor to give them an inferior class of education in Ireland. I think that the instruction to be given should be of a very superior kind indeed to do any good, and that there should be scholarships to enable the deserving pupils in Ireland to prosecute their studies in Ireland for a very long time. But at the same time, there should be other and greater prizes and more valuable studentships and scholarships in the great central school in London, which the best students in Ireland might hope to win.

2146. I understood you to say that about 1,100*l.* a year altogether would be required to enable your Academy to be efficient?—Yes. We made a rough estimate the other morning, and went into some details as to what we wanted—as to what would be requisite in the way of additional teachers, &c., and it came to 1,100*l.*

2147. Of course that includes no provision for scholarships such as you mentioned?—No, but it includes the giving of some free instruction.

2148. (*The Chairman.*) Does it include improvements in the building?—Yes. At present we pay a rent of 80*l.* per annum, and we put down 150*l.* a year as the sum we could get a better building for; but it would not provide a room for concerts.

2149. (*Professor Huxley.*) If your income from fees be 415*l.*, and your income from subscriptions be 125*l.*, you don't want so much as 700*l.*

2150. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You only want 500*l.* to make up 1,100*l.*?—That is all.

2151. Do you contemplate that the 125*l.* should disappear?—We contemplate giving a good deal of free instruction. We contemplate having classes in wind instruments absolutely free, to induce boys to come to learn, which would give us a great deal of additional expense and no additional fees.

2152. Would you consider it an advantageous thing that the entire of the subscriptions should disappear altogether?—No, of course I don't see why it should be an advantage that the subscriptions should disappear.

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2153. You think the subscriptions represent a public and independent interest taken in the institution in Dublin which it is desirable should be kept up?—Yes, I am sure they do.

2154. But supposing the subscriptions disappeared, that would deprive the institution of the claim for state support which the art schools have?—Well, it would, as far as that goes.

2155. And it would also deprive any body but the state of the slightest right to interfere in the management of it?—Yes, it would; if the state gives the entire instruction, of course theoretically there would be no right in anyone else to interfere.

2156. Do you think it desirable that all private activity should vanish in connexion with your Academy of Music?—Well, it is very difficult to say. That is not desirable. But if the state gives money enough, I think the pupils would be forthcoming, as they are in Paris and Brussels and elsewhere.

2157. It is not essential to your scheme that you should have a body of managers *ab extra*?—Not at all. In Paris I don't think there is any private assistance. There is something about 8,000*l.* a year, I believe, paid for the support of the conservatoire. In Brussels it is the same way, and in many of the continental conservatoires it is the same way.

2158. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you think the public would take the same interest in the Academy of Music if there were no body of subscribers who showed by their subscriptions that they felt a personal interest in working it; if it became completely a state institution would the public continue to take the same interest in it?—Do you mean to ask would the number of pupils continue as great?

2159. No; I mean would the general public feel it to be as valuable as they now consider it to be; would the public interest increase or decrease in it if it were made a branch of national education with which they had nothing to do except so far as they were taxpayers?—I think that the coming of our students to our school has nothing whatever to do with the amount of private aid. They come because they know that the instruction they receive there will enable them to earn a livelihood, and to push themselves on in the world. That is what brings us pupils; and I don't think, so far as that is concerned, that it matters in the least where the funds come from that support the Academy. If the state chose to pay for the whole of it, it would be all the same thing as if the state paid for part and the subscribers for the rest. The pupils don't know that there are any subscribers, I daresay.

2160. But would not the council of the Irish Academy of Music disappear altogether if they ceased to pay subscriptions?—No; we would be very glad to be continued as members of the council without paying subscriptions. But as I have already stated, I do not think the number of subscribers would diminish materially if State aid were given.

2161. Then you would be a mere committee of managers volunteering your services without proving your interest in it by making any payments?—Yes.

2162. Do you think that under those circumstances the committee could continue to exist for 12 months?—As far as I am individually concerned, I don't think my subscription has anything in the world to do with it. I think that if you give the committee the money that we ask for to manage the institution, whether we should subscribe the 1*l.* each or not would not affect us in the slightest degree.

2163. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you think it would be consistent with the general system of administration of the country that there should be an irresponsible board in connexion with an institution entirely supported by public money?—That is a totally different matter. I don't see how that could be met.

2164. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You are aware that the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Dublin Society, the Zoological Society, and other bodies in Dublin receive aid from the State?—Yes.

2165. And that the funds they receive are administered by bodies of private gentlemen elected freely by those different societies?—Yes.

2166. Do you think that these bodies of private gentlemen would be allowed by the State to continue in existence if they did not also prove their interest in these societies by paying money themselves?—I think that other boards, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Board of National Education, the Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, manage very large sums of money; they receive nothing for so doing; they pay nothing for it, and yet they exist.

2167. Is the working of these boards from your knowledge of them everything that could be desired?—Upon my word I could not answer that question.

2168. Did you ever hear that it is very difficult to get an attendance of these trustees?—Yes.

2169. Exceedingly difficult at times?—We all know that it is difficult.

2170. I will put the question in another form; on general principles would you not be of opinion that, in the case of unpaid boards of the kind, as a rule the practical working of the boards would fall into the hands of the paid officers?—Well, very much so; yes.

2171. Therefore the employment of an unpaid board or boards, who do not prove their interest in the institution by making payments themselves, is not desirable?—It is a question. There are so many instances both ways; some work very well I believe, and others not so well. I am a member of two or three boards which are unpaid, and where there is no subscription. Some of them work very well and some very badly; but I do not think the question as to whether so small a subscription as 1*l.* is paid or not can affect the case much.

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2172. You are acquainted with the working of many of our hospitals?—I am. One of the boards to which I alluded is the Board of Superintendence of Prisons; I am a member of it, and very seldom attend its meetings; but the reason is not because I am not paid for it.

2173. You mistake my question. It is the payment by members for being on the board that I speak of. Suppose in the working of an hospital the members of the board as a rule are subscribers to the hospital, and look after the hospital from the interest they have in the charity; is not such a board as that likely to prove more efficient than a board of merely *ex officio* members nominated to look after it?—I think it is. I think it desirable that a board should have some interest in the institution with which they are connected, no matter how they are selected.

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(*Mr. Kerr.*) My lord, I have to ask the Commission to take in writing the evidence of a friend of mine who is unable to be present, Mr. Armstrong, the resident partner at the Belleek Pottery Works? (*See Appendix K.*, p. 656.)

(*Chairman.*) We will consider that question.

(*Mr. Kerr.*) Perhaps, my lord, as I have been the principal mover in the matter, I may take the liberty of asking a question previous to my examination. I believe it was Professor Huxley who addressed me this morning, and stated that you have been commissioned to receive the best plan for consolidating the scientific and other institutions of this country?

(*Professor Huxley.*) I stated that our instructions received from the Privy Council desire us to do so. That is what is contained in the printed document.

(*Mr. Kerr.*) And also to select a site for this Royal Institution.

(*Professor Huxley.*) I did not mention that.

(*Mr. Kerr.*) No, you did not.

(*Professor Huxley.*) Nor is there anything of the kind in our instructions.

(*Mr. Kerr.*) Because we understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer ——

(*Professor Huxley.*) Perhaps Lord Kildare will be kind enough to state how our instructions are limited as to that.

(*The Chairman.*) There is no mention of that in our instructions.

(*Mr. Kerr.*) At the last application to the Chancellor of the Exchequer he said that a commission was appointed, and that after he had received their report he would act.

(*The Chairman.*) These are our only instructions.

(*Mr. Kerr.*) I read that. I got a copy of it.

(*The Chairman.*) But as we are receiving evidence from members of the committee of the Royal Irish Institute, we have no objection to receive any suggestions that you may make.

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(*Mr. Kerr.*) Thank you, my lord. We thoroughly understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that that was one of the missions of the Commission: he stated to the last deputation that went to London that he could do nothing until he received the report of the Commission on that point. If you allow me now I will read my evidence. From my experience, having been a manufacturer and large employer of labour, resident in England for many years, in a branch of industry in which science and art knowledge is most essential, viz., porcelain manufacture, and merchant, having been the owner and head partner of the Royal Porcelain Works, and being a native of this country and practically acquainted with the genius and talents of my countrymen, I venture to give my opinion on the subject of science and art education for Ireland.

I consider there has been a great neglect on the part of the various governments to develope the talent of my countrymen, by want of a proper system and inadequate grants.

My opinion is that to properly develope it, new ground must be opened up by having a separate department for Ireland controlled by Irish noblemen, merchants, manufacturers, and scientific men, selected from various districts without pay, with a special grant from the imperial fund of not less than 100,000*l.* per annum, the commissioners to be responsible to the Irish Government for the disbursement of the same; and that a central establishment, to be called the Royal Irish Institute, should be in Dublin where those commissioners should sit, and a museum, together with a science and art department attached, analogous to that of South Kensington.

The exhibition palace and grounds in Earlsfort Terrace I consider most suitable for the said purpose; it can be now purchased by arbitration.

And the Royal Dublin Society should be handed over to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland; then we should have in Dublin two great and important institutions—one for developing agriculture, and the other for developing arts and manufactures, &c.

I may add that two such institutions will be of no practical utility to the industry of the country, unless a permanent exhibition of Irish manufacture constitutes one of its prominent features.

And in my opinion a garden tastefully laid out such as the exhibition gardens, is also I consider essential, for two reasons:—

1st. Attracting the artizan class to the neighbourhood of the museum.

2nd. Harmonizing their minds and predisposing them for the conception of art.

Without those adjuncts, viz., a permanent exhibition of manufactures of the country and picturesque garden, museums, and theoretical schools of art and science and art education will not reach or affect the industries of the country as it should do.

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2174. (*Professor Huxley.*) I think you mentioned that you had read the minute addressed to us by the Privy Council?—About two months ago I did, previously to your first sitting in London.

2175. You would then have perceived, if you considered the propositions contained in that minute, that the scheme which you recommend, which I understand to consist of the forming of a committee of Irish gentlemen to have the administration of this new department, and to have the control of all its funds, is inconsistent with what is laid down in that minute?—So I perceive. That part of the minute we object to, from the promise made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2176. From the promise made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—By the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We have it in writing.

2177. In what way is the promise which has been made to you in writing by the Chancellor of the Exchequer inconsistent with the minute of the Lord President?—Pardon me, I should not say in writing. We have the promise in a shorthand report taken of the deputation in London. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that we should have a Royal Irish Institute established in this country, and governed by Irishmen.

2178. But is it not quite possible that that promise should be perfectly consistent with that which is laid down in the minute. In the fifth article of this minute you will find it stated that we are "requested to frame a plan for the formation of a department "in Ireland, the permanent head of which shall be a secretary "and director, resident in Dublin, with a sufficient staff, who are "to report direct to the head of the Education Department." Supposing the Secretary and director were Irishmen, and that the staff were also Irishmen, would not that be a fulfilment of the promise?—No, certainly not. We don't object to an Englishman acting as secretary, but we object to the Department in London controlling it, because we consider that our people will have more confidence in a body of our own noblemen and others, *understanding the wants of our country;* we consider that they would do better than a board residing in London.

2179. I am not at present asking you whether in your opinion that arrangement would be expedient or not. What I am trying to come at is, whether, on reconsideration, you find any inconsistency between the promise given to you by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the words of this minute?—I do, because we did not expect, from the promise he made us, that that was the way it was to be arranged.

2180. Still it is obvious that that would be a literal compliance with the words of the promise?—No, I should not consider so.

2181. Not if all the officers were Irishmen?—No, decidedly not. We don't care whether they are Dutch, French, English, or of any other country, so as they are competent to do their business.

2182. Don't you think it would be a compliance with the promise if all the officers were Irish, and if the department reported

directly to the head of the whole Government?—No, certainly not. We laid down a plan to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Chief Secretary, and it was on that plan that the promise was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2183. Have you a copy of that plan?—Not with me, but I can give it to you *vivâ voce*.

2184. Can you be so good as to give the Commission an outline of its contents?—Part of it is here, and part of it is in writing from myself to the Lord Mayo.

2185. To what document do you refer?—To the Royal Irish Institute pamphlet. (*Appendix I., page* 645.)

2186. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) What page?—At page 29 it says:—"Such an institute might be called the Royal Irish Insti- " tute of Science and Art. To render it at once popular and " useful it should be placed under the control or management of " a board of resident gentlemen, and should be directly in com- " munication with the Irish Government and responsible to " Parliament. It should not be under the control of the Depart- " ment of Science and Art in London, except for loans contributed " by that department from South Kensington or the British " Museum." Now that is the point.

2187. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Will you read the next sentence—it is part of your plan?—"It should be supported by a special grant " from Parliament, which should be sufficient in amount for the " purpose. 100,000*l.* per annum appears large; but such an insti- " tution could scarcely effect any useful results with a less liberal " grant."

2188. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are under the impression that the Government has pledged itself to carry out that plan?—Decidedly.

2189. You will perceive that this minute, so far as it states that the permanent head of the new institution shall be a secretary and director resident in Dublin, with a sufficient staff, to report direct to the head of the Education Department, is very nearly in accordance with the latter part——?—No; pardon me——

2190. Let me finish my sentence. Is it not very nearly in accordance with the latter part of the second paragraph, that is to say—"should not be under the control of the Department of " Science and Art in London, except for loans contributed by " that Department from South Kensington or the British Museum." Reporting directly to the head of the Education Department is not the same thing as being placed under the control of the Science and Art Department?—Well, there is a great difference. We would wish that the management should be controlled by a board of gentlemen such as is alluded to in the pamphlet. It makes a wonderful difference.

2191. You will perceive that my questions don't touch at all the expediency or inexpediency of the arrangements, but are merely intended to ascertain how far your views are or are not in accordance with what is evidently the understanding of the Government about it?—Exactly. Well, sir, I think the

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Government have not in this minute complied with their promise made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2192. You are acquainted with the organization of the Science and Art Department in London?—I am pretty well acquainted with it, having lived in England for many years—having been one of a committee of a school of art in England for many years myself.

2193. You are aware that it is simply a department of the Government, consisting entirely of officers of the Government, the head of whom is the Lord President of the Council?—Yes.

2194. And that it does not in any way include or admit of the inclusion of a body of gentlemen not officers of the Government?—Yes, I am aware of that.

2195. So that in promising to give you an institution analogous in its constitution to the existing Science and Art Department in London for the United Kingdom, it is clear that the Government has excluded the possibility of having what you seem to wish for, namely, a board of resident gentlemen?—That is what we have been promised. I understand clearly what you are at, Professor Huxley. The Government have not exactly fulfilled the promise that was made to us.

2196. That is exactly what I wish to come at?—They have not.

2197. So that, as I understand you, the plan which is laid down for our guidance in this minute is not satisfactory to you?—Not at all. So far as the question as to who the parties should be that would conduct it, is concerned we would get the best men, of course, to carry it out. We should not mind whether they were English, Scotch, Dutch, Turks, or any others, so that they did the business we wanted done properly. But the control we consider should be in the hands of gentlemen practically acquainted with the wants of the country.

2198. How far would this new institute differ, except in purpose and scope, from the Royal Dublin Society?—There would be this difference:—The Royal Dublin Society is what I call a worn-out establishment, in a great measure, with all due respect. I was a member of it for many years. I am not one now. I was elected, without being asked, a member in 1853. I consider that they have not gone with the wants of the times. Lately, Mr. West, the silversmith and jeweller, of College Green, complained—and he was on one of their committees—that he never could get anything as he considered practically carried out for the good of the manufacturing interest of the city or country. Now I will give you a proof of where the Royal Dublin Society has not fulfilled its functions properly. Whether it is the fault of the Department in London through laying down certain points or rules, and so on, or whether it was a plan adopted by themselves, I cannot say. On the committee of the Royal Dublin Society, called the Art Manufactures Committee, last year, there was not a single manufacturer elected, not a Fry or a Pim, or anyone else

of that kind; they were all either barristers or other professional men; and there was only one artist, Mr. Joseph Kirk.

2199. I understand you to say that you think the council of the Royal Dublin Society does not really represent Irish feeling?—Certainly not.

2200. Is not the Royal Dublin Society exclusively an Irish body?—It is.

2201. There is nothing to prevent any person from joining the Dublin Society?—Certainly not.

2202. Then does not the remodelling of the council and the converting it into a body which should represent Irish feeling rest entirely with the society?—Yes; but it would be of little use without they had the means at their disposal.

2203. There are two questions. In the first place, I should like to get a little clearer about the organization of the society. Does the remodelling—if I may say so—of the Royal Dublin Society rest entirely in the hands of the Irish people?—No, no. Pardon me. It rests in the hands of the society, not of the Irish people.

2204. If there is no obstacle of any kind to people joining the society, is it not obvious that the people in the long run have the means of remodelling the government of the society?—Well, I don't know that, for I will give you a practical instance of it. Yesterday I met a gentleman who takes a great interest in these matters. He said that he was repeatedly asked to become a member of the Royal Dublin Society, and that he objected. I asked him on what ground, and he said, "Because there is a close "borough there; they all elect only so and so. They don't bring "it out on a large scale sufficient to be of general benefit to the "community."

2205. We have had a good deal of evidence before us to the effect that religious differences, of late years at any rate, are not in any way allowed to operate in the election of members of the Royal Dublin Society?—I believe not; but still I am sorry to say, and I am a Protestant and a conservative, that there is upon our side still a sort of clique or feeling—you understand—against the other party. It may not be shown openly, but it is in existence; and on the other hand, there is an element on the other side in their sphere.

2206. As a matter of fact, quite apart from the cause of the fact, whether do you consider that the Royal Dublin Society represents what may be called, for want of a better name, the Protestant or English feeling of the country or the Irish feeling?—It represents the Protestant feeling decidedly.

2207. Do you think that as a matter of fact it does so to such an extent as to give the other side any colour for the assertion that it does not represent Ireland?—I am afraid so.

2208. Would it not, if there is really no black-balling or exclusion on the part of the dominant majority, be quite possible for the other side, who are the majority in the country, to alter all that very quickly by joining the society?—Pardon me; you must be proposed and seconded. If I want to become a member

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of the Royal Dublin Society, I must be proposed by a member and seconded by a member, and afterwards elected.

2209. Supposing that, instead of being a conservative and a Protestant, as you just now said you were, you were a strong nationalist, as it is called, or an extreme radical, and that you were put up for election in the Royal Dublin Society, do you think you would run any risk of being black-balled?—I might, I cannot say.

2210. Do you think from your knowledge of the society that this possibly acts as a deterrent in keeping gentlemen who hold such opinions from joining the society?—I think so.

2211. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Is this feeling religious or political, Mr. Kerr, do you think?—Both, I am afraid.

2212. (*Professor Huxley.*) Suppose, Mr. Kerr, that your plans were carried out, and that you had a central department administered by a body of Irish gentlemen, I presume that, in forming that governing body, or whatever body might have the responsibility, you would be obliged to take into consideration the social standing and position, the importance, and so forth, of the various persons who should be put upon that board?—Certainly.

2213. As a matter of fact, quite apart from any matter of right or wrong, is it not true that the great landed estates and a very considerable proportion of the wealth of this country are in the hands of Protestant and conservative gentlemen?—Yes, I believe so.

2214. Then it would seem almost to follow as a matter of course that, in this new board so formed, there would be a considerable majority of persons of that kind?—I don't know that there would be a majority, for there would be a number of manufacturers and merchants on that board, and scientific men.

2215. Are not your manufacturers very largely resident in the North of Ireland—in Belfast?—Oh, no; we have them scattered through the country. Still Belfast is a great town, and we would propose to have two from that district.

2216. And you are hardly likely to have radicals or extreme nationalists from that part of the world?—We don't care what sort they are, whether they are radicals or anything else, provided they do their duty.

2217. Would you give to the body of managers, once formed, the power of electing its own members?—No, I think not, I think they should be taken from the district, elected by the district from which each comes.

2218. On whom would the responsibility of nominating the members rest—on the Government?—No, on the district in which the vacancy occurs.

2219. Then do I understand that for the purpose of this management you would have Ireland divided, as it were, into electoral districts?—Each district should send in a gentleman to the committee.

2220. Then it comes to this, that you would, as it were, divide Ireland into electoral districts?—Something of the kind.

2221. And send so many members from each district?—Yes; it would be a sort of little parliament for industrial purposes.

2222. A sort of industrial parliament?—Exactly so.

2223. Do you not believe, considering what the present state of Ireland is, and the manner in which wealth is distributed in it, that under these circumstances there would be a very considerable danger of that body falling into precisely the same condition and from the same causes as the Royal Dublin Society?—No, I think not.

2224. What would be your guarantee?—There is another plan which I would propose. Wherever there is a chamber of commerce in a town, let that chamber of commerce select a man to send in to the board.

2225. But still, if it be an admitted fact, and an admitted fact I suppose it must be, that at present the greater proportion of the wealth of the country lies in conservative and Protestant hands, would not there be a sort of inevitable gravitation towards the state of things already existing in the Royal Dublin Society?—No, I think not, for I consider the majority of the wealth of the country now lies, taking into account the trading community, amongst the liberal classes; and that would counteract any number of the landed proprietor class in the council that would be conservative.

2226. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Then the view you take of this question is, that you should have an elective board, elected in the manner you have described, which would have the distribution of 100,000*l.* a year of public money at its disposal?—Yes.

2227. Am I to understand you to say that the administration of that 100,000*l.* would be considered satisfactory in those hands?—I do.

2228. You said the committee of arts and manufactures of the Royal Dublin Society, I think, had only one person connected with art in it?—Yes, Mr. Kirk. There was not one gentleman representing the manufacturing interest on that committee.

2229. Are you aware of the manner in which these committees are formed?—No, I am not.

2230. If I understood you rightly, you attributed that circumstance which you have just mentioned to some defect in the administration at head-quarters, or in the administration by the Dublin Society?—Yes.

2231. You are not aware that the committees are nominated out of the society at large?—I am not.

2232. You have no knowledge yourself as to this other fact, that any member of the society may propose a member for the committee?—I am not aware.

2233. You have said that although you thought there was some room for doubt as to whether parties could get themselves proposed or seconded, you were not aware of any obstacle having

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been thrown in the way of the election of any member of the society on account of religion or politics?—No.

2234. So that if I understand you rightly, what you have said is a mere apprehension, not founded on any actual facts that you can adduce?—I cannot give any actual facts as to any member having been refused admission on account of his religion or politics, but I know that a great number of what they call liberals would not join the society because they consider it would be useless to do so, for they would have no power to extend its operations by any suggestions they would make.

2235. You have stated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised to carry out a plan which was submitted to him by the deputation?—Certainly.

2236. And you quoted three or four passages from those suggestions as involving that which he had promised?—Certainly.

2237. I find in the passage which follows the passage you read this sentence: "The following institutions of similar character, "though not so comprehensive, should be incorporated with the "Royal Irish Institute—the Royal Dublin Society, the Museum "of Irish Industry, the Geological Survey of Ireland, the Royal "Hibernian Academy, as well as all the schools of art in Ire-"land that are now in the enjoyment of Government grants"?—Yes.

2238. May I ask whether you consider that the plan propounded in that sentence was comprised in that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised should be carried out?—Well, in general terms we considered that it would be carried out, on account of what we understood from Lord Mayo to be the necessity for a consolidation. I wish further to explain with regard to my suggestion, that the Royal Dublin Society's buildings should be given into the hands of the Royal Agricultural Society. The National Gallery should stand separate, as it is, as the National Gallery in London; the present Museum of Natural History should be made a public library, the upper part for books and the under part for a reading room, and all thrown open at the end towards Merrion Square, in the same way as the National Gallery is. Then the other part of the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society, with the agricultural sheds, the wing on the left devoted to art, and so forth, should be for the purposes of the Royal Agricultural Society. Thus, then, we would have two great institutions in Dublin, one for agriculture and the other for science and art.

2239. Could you tell me the date of the conversation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—I could not at present. I could supply it.

2240. What I want to ask is this:—On the 22d May 1868 did not this minute come out from the Department of Science and Art?—It was previous to that.

2241. What passed on that occasion was conversation?—No, it was at a deputation.

2242. There was nothing written at the time by the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—No, it was taken down by the shorthand writers from the *Times* and other papers. (*See No.* 4099, *in Mr. Kerr's subsequent evidence on the* 1*st October*, page 556.)

2243. And subsequently this minute from the Science and Art Department came out?—Yes.

2244. You consider this was not the answer the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended should be given to your communication?—Certainly not.

2245. Did the Chancellor of the Exchequer promise any written reply?—No, he did not promise any written reply. I was to have been at the deputation to London, but I was unable to go, and the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness telegraphed to me immediately afterwards in these words, "All right and successful."

2246. Can you state from your experience of deputations whether it is the usual course for ministers to make a verbal promise?—He said he would not go through the old routine of considering the matter with his colleagues, they had considered it, and it would be carried out as we wished it. These are as nearly as possible Mr. Hunt's words. If Mr. Hunt does not carry it out, his successor, my friend Mr. Childers, may do so.

2247. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Turn to page 21. In the third paragraph I find it said: "There are already a large num-
" ber of institutions, scattered over different parts of the city,
" whose utility is greatly impaired by want of consolidation.
" We may instance the Museum of Irish Industry, the Royal
" Hibernian Academy, the Royal Irish Academy, the Academy
" of Music, and the many other germane institutions." I observe, Mr. Kerr, that the Royal Dublin Society is omitted from that list. Is that omission intentional?—No, it was a mistake.

2248. At the foot of page 29, and on pages 29 and 30, I find the following passage: "The following institutions of similar
" character, though not so comprehensive, should be incorporated
" with the Royal Irish Institute, namely, the Royal Dublin
" Society, the Museum of Irish Industry, the Geological Survey
" of Ireland, the Royal Hibernian Academy, &c., as well as all
" the schools of art and design now in the enjoyment of Govern-
" ment grants." I observe that the Royal Irish Academy is omitted from that list. Was the omission intentional?—No, it is not.

2249. It is a mistake?—It is a mistake.

2250. The omission of the Royal Dublin Society is a mistake in the first place?—Yes.

2251. And theomission of the Royal Irish Academy in the second list is a mistake?—Yes; but I should explain. It was the wish of certain members of the Royal Institute that the Royal Irish Academy should stand as it was at present for certain reasons. Sir William Wilde gave us some reasons why it should be so; but I believe the majority of those who did object would be only too glad to have their museum brought in with the Institute buildings.

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2252. Then the Royal Irish Academy was omitted because some person objected to include it?—No, it was an omission. It was a mistake on our part not to put it in there; but I should explain to you that there were objections raised to the carrying the Royal Irish Academy into the Institute.

2253. Were there any objections to bringing in the Royal Dublin Society?—There were, I believe, by members outside the institute, but we had several members of the Royal Dublin Society on the Institute Committee who did not object, but the contrary.

2254. If you turn to page 32, you will find the following paragraph in the third section: "On the incorporation of the "Royal Dublin Society with the Royal Irish Institute, the "present buildings of the Royal Dublin Society could be "granted to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland"?—Yes.

2255. Did the Royal Dublin Society get any intimation from the Committee of the Royal Irish Institute of this proposal to transfer their buildings?—That is a suggestion of our own committee. Copies of these pamphlets were sent around by us amongst their members. Some of them objected, but I think the majority of the members of the Royal Dublin Society, if they were canvassed on the subject, would be in favour of this movement.

2256. You took no means to ascertain whether they were or were not in favour of giving their buildings to the Royal Agricultural Society?—I did some, but we did not make a regular canvass of them, but the majority I spoke to were in favour of it.

2257. How many did you speak to altogether?—Well, I should say to 50 or 60.

2258. How many members are there in the society?—I have no idea.

2259. Fifty or sixty was a small portion?—Yes, but they were leading men.

2260. You are aware, having been formerly a member of the Royal Dublin Society, that it possesses a royal charter?—I am perfectly aware of it.

2261. And that its property and its buildings are vested in it as a chartered body?—Certainly.

2262. Therefore the proposal to take away the property of a chartered body and give it to another body would involve ——? —An Act of Parliament does a great deal.

2263. Then you would propose to abolish the royal charter forcibly by Act of Parliament?—Certainly.

2264. That is a strange mode of conciliating all Irishmen in the institution of the Royal Irish Institute, to abolish one of their chartered bodies?—We must look to the benefit of the country, and not to that of one society.

2265. Do you consider that it would be for the benefit of the country to pass an Act of Parliament abolishing the charter?—I

do, if the charter were an impediment to the progress of the Royal Irish Institute; decidedly.

2266. Are you acquainted with the institution in Molesworth Street, called the "Queen's Institute"?—I am.

2267. Have you a personal and practical acquaintance with it?—Yes.

2268. Do you believe it is doing a valuable work for the ladies that it helps?—I do.

2269. And that it is an institution worthy of receiving public aid to its funds?—Most decidedly.

2270. Are you aware that it wants such aid?—I am.

2271. Would you tell the Commission what your experience of the institution is, if you have any?—Previous to my going into the matter connected with our own business, I may just mention two or three facts which occurred lately. My friend, Mr. Vereker, wanted some writing done for this Science and Art Commission. He asked me where I could get it done, and I told him at the "Queen's Institute." He did get it done there in first-rate style and at a moderate charge, and thus gave employment to ladies in reduced circumstances. Then again Captain Hawes, of the Ballast Board, was making a survey of the bay of Dublin. He asked me where he could get an artist to work out a map for him. I suggested the Queen's Institute, and they immediately got him an artist. These are just two little matters that occurred within the last few days. Then with regard to painting on porcelain, the Earl of Dudley and myself tried for many years in England to establish a class of females for that purpose, but we were always worked down by the male classes.

2272. I understand you to say that the formation of a female class of painters on porcelain was opposed by the male classes in England?—Yes.

2273. Where were you proposing to establish this class?—In Worcestershire, where my manufactory was situate. It struck me very forcibly that we had a grand work before us here in Ireland, and that we might carry out my idea successfully. Pottery, as you are aware, is only in its infancy in Ireland. There is only one establishment of the kind at present. I thought the best way would be to begin in time and establish a female class. I communicated with the Queen's Institute, and Miss Corlett, the secretary, at once said that she had good materials for us to work on, and we immediately set to work, got a practical artist over from England, and had a class formed of nearly 30 students, and I assure you I have seen better work turned out in that class within a month by four of these lady artists than I have seen turned out by those studying for years in our manufactory in Worcestershire.

2274. Therefore you consider, Mr. Kerr, from your personal knowledge of the facts laid before us, that the Queen's Institute is eminently deserving of support?—Decidedly; it is a practical institution.

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2275. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I understand that it is a private institution?—It is supported by private subscriptions, certain profits which they receive, and fees for different kinds of work done, which they retain to help to support the establishment.

2276. Then is it designed for the support or assistance of any particular class, for instance decayed ladies, or is it intended for any persons who show intelligence in any branch of art?—Any respectable female.

2277. (*Professor Huxley.*) In what sense do you propose to incorporate the Royal Irish Academy with your new Institute?—Well, you see they have a very good museum of a certain class, that is the museum of antiquities, which would be very useful, if it could be housed under the same roof.

2278. Would you take away the property in it from the Royal Irish Academy, or merely give it a lodging?—Well, I think I would give it a lodging, with apartments for the gentlemen connected with the Academy to meet in.

2279. You would, in fact, give the Royal Irish Academy as it now is a sufficient lodging, in your new institute?—Yes.

2280. Your notion of incorporation does not go further?—I think not.

2281. Would you undertake to govern it by a committee of Irish gentlemen?—Oh, yes, they would be represented on that body; they would send one or two of their body to the committee.

2282. Would you allow a miscellaneous body of gentlemen to govern a body like the Royal Irish Academy?—As far as the management of the money grants, but not to govern the internal arrangements.

2283. Would you allow these gentlemen to interfere in any way with the grant of money made to a body like the Royal Irish Academy?—Nothing more than there is now of interference on the part of the Government with the grant they give them.

2284. You would simply allow the money to pass through their hands?—Exactly so.

2285. Would you interfere with the charter of the Royal Irish Academy?—I don't think there would be any necessity whatever for doing that.

2286. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) If it were to interfere with the progress of the Irish Institute you would take it away, as well as that of the Royal Dublin Society?—Oh, yes, if it interfered.

2287. Anything that interfered?—Anything that interfered with the usefulness of the institute to the country, but I don't see how it could.

2288. One witness before the Commission said that, if it were possible, he would like to act the part of Napoleon towards the institutions of Dublin, including the two chartered bodies, the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Irish Academy, make a *tabula rasa* of their foundations, and build the Royal Irish Institute on the ruins. Do you approve of that policy?—Well, I would not go so roughly to work, but it almost requires it.

2289. But you would remove anything that was in the way? —Oh, certainly, *if it were for the benefit of the country at large.*

2290. (*Professor Huxley.*) Could you give us any instance of a charter being taken away from any body by the action of Parliament, irrespective of the consent of that body?—No, I cannot.

2291. That would be rather a strong step?—Oh, they are doing some queer things now-a-days. We might not be surprised at it.

2292. I perceive amongst the institutions you propose amalgamating is the Geological Survey of Ireland?—To house it merely.

2293. You would not interfere with the administration of it? —Certainly not.

2294. You would leave that as it stands?—Certainly.

2295. (*Captain Donnelly.*) You are connected with the Belleek Works?—Yes, there is an arrangement between the Belleek Works and our house in Dublin.

2296. One witness said that you could give some opinion about art instruction at Belleek. He said, as I understood him, that difficulties had been found in getting the means of art instruction to the artizans at Belleek?—Certainly; it is a fact.

2297. What is the difficulty of getting art instruction there under the system of the Science and Art Department?—There is no school there.

2298. But what is the difficulty in the way of establishing one? —With respect to a building for the purpose, in the first place. Belleek is in a very wild district of the country, down at the foot of Lough Erne, on the borders of Donegal, one of the wildest districts in Ireland. At present there is not even house room for the workpeople. So that there is no building suitable for the purpose of an art education establishment, for a school of design or a school of art.

2299. You are aware that when a locality proposes to build a school of art, a portion of the money is provided by the Science and Art Department for the building?—Well, but the locality consists of one proprietor, and he should give that money that you allude to, and it is not likely he would do that.

2300. But the art instruction would be immediately for his benefit?—No, he is merely lord of the manor; he derives only a profit from the felspar.

2301. What is to prevent the proprietors of the works from establishing an art school?—Well, the proprietors have sufficient to do with their money in other ways. Now in Worcester we had not to do that, we had not to build a house. The building was there, and the department found the rent of it. They had been decreasing the grant for some years at Worcester and make it more self-supporting, but that was found to be a mistake.

2302. How many years ago is it since the system of finding room was stopped?—They reduced the grant. We got a certain amount allocated to us for the support of the institution. We had to pay the rent out of that.

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2303. The locality has always found the room, has it not?—Yes, assisted by the grant from Government.

2304. The grant would now also assist in finding the room?—The grant is not so large as it was when it was first made; it was reduced.

2305. Possibly; but as far as it goes it would assist in providing the room in the same way at Belleek as it does in England?—It would; but, as I said before, there is no building there. A building would have to be put up, which would be a thing of some hundreds of pounds.

2306. The instruction of the artizans would be limited entirely to a night class, would it not?—Yes. I always made it a rule that every apprentice I had, and I had about 600 from time to time under me, should attend at least two nights in the week, not more, because it does not do for them to work day and night, for one or two hours in the School of Art in England, and it should be the same at Belleek.

2307. Then are you aware that there is a very simple way of providing a night class for artizans?—Well, I think it is almost useless without having a little museum of pottery and models of various kinds, to be useful, not merely to boys but to men, adults who would wish to improve themselves.

2308. But surely it would be of some use to give them the instruction that is ordinarily given in the artizan night class in drawing, even though you have not got a museum to supplement it?—Yes, but you must be aware of this, that at the present day we must make great efforts to keep up with our competitors; if Belleek does not produce goods equal to Minton's we have no chance in England.

2309. Would it not be better to take one step in that way and establish a night class?—Well, it would be no harm, but it would be better to have the other. It would be only half doing the thing, the other way.

2310. You are aware that it requires very little outlay of capital to establish a night class?—Not a great deal; but we should want a master to give instruction.

2311. You could obtain a master at a very small salary for teaching a night class?—A man ought to get at least 150*l.* a year to be a good one.

2312. The Government grant would go a good way towards his salary, would it not, as it does in other places?—It should go half-way, I think. It depends on the number that you would have to instruct.

2313. But no attempt has been made to do it?—Yes, there has been an attempt, I applied to Lord Mayo some 12 months ago about it.

2314. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Did you apply to the Science and Art Department?—No.

2315. (*Captain Donnelly.*) That is the department that has the whole control in the matter?—Yes, at present they have.

2316. With regard to science classes, has no attempt been made to establish a science class at Belleek?—None further than what I have stated. I mentioned the matter to Lord Mayo 12 months ago, and he said he would see to have it carried out as soon as possible. *W. H. Kerr, Esq.* 24 Sept. 1868.

2317. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Were you aware at the time when you say you applied to Lord Mayo that the Science and Art Department was the proper department to apply to?—It was only in a casual way, in conversation. We did not go in what I may call a business-like way about it; for we were expecting, from the promise which had been made, that this institution would be established, and then we could carry the thing out properly.

Friday, 25th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

W. H. KERR, Esq., further examined. *W. H. Kerr, Esq.* 25 Sept. 1868.

2318. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) In your evidence yesterday you stated that examples and a small museum were essential to the proper working of a School of Art?—Certainly.

2319. I do not know whether you are aware that that is already provided for by the rules of the Art Schools. I will just read you the rule with regard to grants:—"Grants of 75 per "cent. will be made on art-examples selected by managers and "approved by the department. Schools of Art are entitled to "borrow from the South Kensington Museum and Library ob- "jects of decorative art, drawings, prints, books, &c., for exhibi- "tion and for use as examples, under the regulations given at "page 52. The department will also be guided by the classifi- "cation of schools under the heads named at page 54, and issue "such works as may be suitable to be retained as permanent "loans for longer periods"?—I am aware that that has been carried out in England. I have a copy of the book you have read from. At Worcester we had specimens of pottery from South Kensington.

2320. What is the difference with regard to Ireland?—I don't consider that the system in England is sufficient for England

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either. Mr. Hollins in his evidence before the House of Commons stated that they should have a large museum down at Stoke, that London was too far for the artizan to derive benefit from collections there. Louis Napoleon is at present building a manufactory at Sèvres, and a museum in connexion with the manufactory, where he will have specimens of pottery from every country in the world for the workmen to study from.

2321. Sèvres is entirely another matter?—I am aware of that.

2322. And the cases are hardly analogous?—Well, I think it shows the interest that the State takes in France in the education of the people; because everything that is done there is done regardless of cost, and for the benefit of the manufactures of France.

2323. I only wished to draw your attention to the fact that if a school of art had been established at Belleek, you would have had full power, under existing rules, to have art-examples, 75 per cent. of the cost of which would have been paid by Government; and you would also have been able to have loans of works from the South Kensington Museum—that is the case, is it not?—Well, so it seems by this book, we never made any application; but whether or not we could have got it by an application I am not aware. I have one thing to complain of with regard to the Paris Exhibition, and that is, that there was not a single Irish artizan asked to represent this country there by the department.

2324. Were any artizans asked to represent England there?—Certainly, Birmingham.

2325. By the Science and Art Department?—The Science and Art Department had, I believe, circulars issued to the Chambers of Commerce in England, to send workmen to the Paris Exhibition under certain regulations; and a report was made of the visit of those artizans, which I read with great interest.

2326. Are you sure you are not thinking of the Society of Arts?—The Society of Arts and the Department were joined in the matter, and they worked together.

2327. You mean that the Society of Arts raised a sum of money that was supplemented by Government money?—Yes, exactly so.

2328. And if the Royal Dublin Society, which is an analogous society in Ireland, had raised a sum of money to send artizans to Paris, they would have had a fair ground for asking for the same grant?—Well, pardon me; I believe that Irishmen had as good a right as Englishmen to partake of that 500*l.* which was granted out of the Consolidated Fund to the Society of Arts for the purpose of sending the British workmen over to Paris.

2329. Was it not granted to supplement a sum raised by a private society?—I am perfectly aware of that.

2330. And that private society is an English society?—I am aware of that.

2331. How would the Irish workman have had as good a right to call on that society to send him to Paris as the English workman?—I am speaking of the 500*l.* that was added to the society's

funds. I consider that we had as much right to that as the British workman.

2332. (*Professor Huxley.*) Supposing that the Royal Dublin Society had taken the same course as the Society of Arts, have you any reason to believe that their efforts would not in like manner have been supplemented?—Probably so; but from past experience we have had great difficulty in getting any grant from the British Government.

2333. Are you aware whether the Royal Dublin Society, or any analogous body, made any effort of the kind?—I am not aware that they did, and that is one reason why, with all due respect to the Royal Dublin Society, I don't think myself that they have made the exertions that they ought to have done. We are going in not merely for a local establishment in Dublin, but for providing art-education for the whole of Ireland, making—to use a Fenian expression—the "head centre" in Dublin.

2334. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that, so far as the teachers of the schools of Science and Art were concerned, the same aid was afforded to all, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, to go to Paris, by the Science and Art Department?—No, I was not aware of that.

2335. You have not heard that 45 teachers out of the Science Schools went with that aid from Ireland?—No, I had not heard it.

2336. What broad changes would you propose to make in the system of the Science and Art Schools of Ireland, under an Irish Institute?—Well, that is a subject that I think it hardly fair to ask us about, because we intend, if we get this carried out, to have an original idea of our own brought forward. We will take the best systems that are adopted in England and overthrow the bad ones, and take in what we see good on the continent.

2337. I mean with regard to such broad principles as this—would you restrict your aid to supplementing local efforts, or would you propose that everything should be done by Government?—Well, I think the localities should do something decidedly, and the Government in proportion, or say two parts to a third.

2338. That is very nearly the existing system in principle, is it not?—No; taking the average per-centage raised by subscription in England, I believe it is only seven per cent. Some districts hardly subscribe anything towards the Schools of Art, others subscribe more liberally.

2339. That is to say, the Government provides all but seven per cent.?—Nearly so—so I have heard—on an average.

2340. As I understand you, under the present system of Art and Science Schools the Government provides all but seven per cent., which is provided by voluntary contributions?—So I have understood, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

2341. That does not call on the localities to do much?—No, it does not; but I am of opinion that the localities should do something.

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2342. Have you any other suggestion or proposal to make for an alteration in the system with regard to the Schools of Science and Art in Ireland; I mean have you anything to suggest as a change in the present system?—No; we intended to keep these details until the formation of an Irish Institution should take place, because we would have certain new ideas and plans that would be beneficial to Ireland specially.

2343. You cannot state any of these?—I should prefer not at present.

2344. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do I understand you to say that you think the assistance which the Government gives to the local schools is at present too large, and that you would wish to reduce it?—Well, there are arguments in favour of and against the point, as I stated to Captain Donnelly. I believe the localities might pay more than they have paid. You cannot do it by subscription; it should be done by a rate on the borough or on the county. You never will be certain of your subscription, for I know by experience in Worcestershire we had great difficulty in getting subscriptions.

2345. How would you have the rate levied?—By the authority of the Government.

2346. Is it possible to levy a rate of that kind in this country now?—Well, it might not do at first.

2347. Would it be legal to do so at present?—Oh, no, I believe not.

2348. Is there no power under the Municipal Acts?—I don't think there is.

2349. (*Col. Laffan.*) If the Government at present engages to furnish 93 per cent. of the expense of establishing Science and Art Schools, in what way would any alterations you propose give increased facilities for the formation of these schools? Surely that is sufficient, more than nine-tenths of the sum required?—I am not finding fault with that point, it is with the amount that has been given to the department, to Ireland generally. During the last two years there have been grants made by Parliament of, in round numbers, about half a million for science and art education, and out of that sum during the two years on an average only 25,000*l.* went for the whole of Ireland. I consider that that is out of all proportion to the wants and claims of the country.

2350. I gather from your evidence that the Department of Science and Art are willing to furnish nine-tenths of the expense?—Pardon me.

2351. You say all but seven per cent.?—I have understood that the amount given by the Department on an average is 93 per cent. in England.

2352. Would not the same proportion hold in Ireland?—I suppose so.

2353. Assuming the statement to be accurate that the Government find nine-tenths of the funds required for establishing Science and Art Schools, and are willing to help in that way to set up Science and Art Schools in any locality that will provide

the other tenth, and if the English communities avail themselves largely of that assistance by subscribing the tenth, calling on the Government for the other nine-tenths, and if the Irish communities will not avail themselves of that facility, is it an injustice on the part of the Government to give the nine-tenths where it is demanded, and to abstain from giving it where it is not asked?—I see what you are alluding to, that the Irish have been neglecting to take advantage of it.

2354. (*Col. Laffan.*) I am merely drawing the conclusion from your own statement, because I am not quite certain that the proportion of 93 per cent. will turn out to be accurate; I am not giving it as a statement of my own.

2355. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware of the Free Libraries Act and of the powers that it gives?—No.

2356. Are you aware that it allows localities to rate themselves for Schools of Science and Art?—Does it extend to Ireland?

2357. Is it not applied in Dundalk?—I think I heard something about the Dundalk establishment.

2358. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) At the Belleek Pottery do you use the felspar and china clay of the district?—We do.

2359. Is it not near a place called Garvary Wood?—Yes.

2360. Do you use the Norwegian felspar?—At Worcester we did.

2361. Are you acquainted with two kinds of Norwegian and Swedish felspar?—We generally use the reddish one that we get from Sweden and Norway.

2362. In the china clay works at Garvary Wood have you ever noticed two kinds of felspar in your manufactures?—I think I have, a light and a dark kind.

2363. Is there any difference between them?—I think the darker one is the softer of the two.

2364. Which do you consider the more valuable?—I think the darker.

2365. Are you aware that that darker felspar is identical with the valuable felspar that is used in Norway?—It is.

2366. It has been only recently discovered?—Within these last eight or ten years.

2367. And from your experience you consider the felspar found at Garvary Wood quite as good as the foreign article?—Quite as good as that of Sweden. That very circumstance made an impression more strongly on my mind than anything else as to the necessity for a constant exhibition of manufactures and of the industry of the country in Ireland. It was at the time of Mr. Dargan's exhibition of 1853 that all this originated. Had it not been for that exhibition probably we would not have had a pottery now in Ireland. I was living in Worcester, and being an Irishman I was invited by Mr. Dargan to do all in my power to assist at that exhibition, and I said I would with the greatest pleasure; and the gentleman who subsequently became the resident partner at the Belleek works and myself took a tour through Ireland for the purpose of seeing if we could find out any

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clay that would be suitable for the manufacture of pottery. We travelled over nearly the whole of Ireland, and I found sufficient material to warrant the making of an experiment, and I believe I have the honour to be the first man that ever turned a piece of clay into china in this country. I had this service displayed at the exhibition of 1853, and I was not satisfied with the material alone, but I got all the Irish talent I could to produce it. I engaged as the head artist Mr. William B. Kirk, brother to Mr. Joseph Kirk, the sculptor, and he produced a service that I believe has not been hitherto excelled. Nothing like it has been done in pottery. He took the subject from Shakespere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and the material for most of the service consisted of this Irish material. In consequence of that Mr. Bloomfield came to me and said he believed he had got materials on his property suitable for the purpose of pottery, and he brought me a specimen. I said I would not give him an answer until I had the material tried at my works in Worcester, but that then I would let him know the result. The result was most favourable, and Mr. Bloomfield being an energetic man determined not to let the material lie there, but induced two friends of mine to start the establishment of the works. By degrees the thing developed itself; and we hope it will yet be one of the staple trades of the country. Many others that have been a benefit to the country arose from the same exhibition.

2368. As the raw materials for the manufactory at Belleek you have the felspars and the china clay?—Yes, both.

2369. You have already told the Commissioners that you consider this equal to the Norwegian and Swedish felspars for the purpose of your trade?—Certainly.

2370. Do you export any of that felspar to Staffordshire?—There is a quantity of it in a ground state sent to Mawe's tile manufactory at Bewdley, and I received the first cargo ever sent from Belleek to the Worcester works. But there is so much to be done for manufacturing purposes at Belleek works that there is not much space, in fact there is not mill room for exporting it.

2371. Is it ground and exported in that form?—Certainly.

2372. Taking advantage of the water power of the place?—Yes; Mr. Barton of Pettigo has found on his property a large mine, in fact from Pettigo to Ballyshannon is one bed of felspar. There are millions and millions of tons of it.

2373. I suppose you know that all these beds contain felspar available for the manufacture of pottery?—Certainly.

2374. With regard to the china clay found with the felspar, what is your opinion?—It has not been tested very much because it would be such an expense. The clay is the same as that found in Cornwall; and it has been found just as cheap, in fact cheaper, wherever clay of that sort is required, to import it from Cornwall to Belleek, the same as they do to France and Spain from Cornwall.

2375. Are you acquainted with the china clay of St. Austell in Cornwall?—I am.

2376. Are you aware that Cornwall resembles Fermanagh in not possessing coal mines?—Indeed I was not aware of that.

2377. Is not the china clay of Cornwall mostly exported?—It is all exported.

2378. Why should not the china clay and the felspar of Fermanagh be exported, instead of establishing potteries there?—We prefer having a manufactory there.

2379. Why do not the Cornish people have manufactures in Cornwall?—It is strange. I was asked within these last six months by some friends in Cornwall to go over there and give them an idea of carrying out the manufacture. There are some Cornish landed proprietors there who wanted to have the manufactory established.

2380. Does it not take a great deal of china clay?—It does.

2381. Can you tell me roughly how many tons of coal go to a ton of china clay?—I could not say, but it is a large quantity. There is a great deal of peat used now in firing the clay.

2382. Then it comes back to my former question, as to whether it would be cheaper to carry the raw material to the coal or to carry the coal to the raw material?—It is exactly so.

2383. Do you think that the potteries of Belleek are labouring under any peculiar disadvantage from the want of fuel?—They are not so badly off as they are on the Thames in London, because coal can be brought there for about 17*s.* a ton, and to Ballyshannon Harbour for 12*s.* 6*d.*, and that is cheaper than what it can be obtained for at Worcester.

2384. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What is the comparative cost of labour at Belleek and at Stafford?—The labouring man connected with the manufactory at Belleek gets from 8*s.* to 9*s.* a week, and in Worcestershire he gets from 12*s.* to 14*s.*

2385. Might not the comparative cheapness of labour at Belleek, in the proportion in which it might be expected to continue after the manufactory would be established, serve to compensate for the increased cost of fuel?—Hardly, but advantages in other respects would. We have splendid water power instead of steam for grinding purposes, and the raw material is on the spot.

2386. We were speaking just now of the comparative cost of taking the raw material to the coal, or the reverse; supposing the difference of cost to be against Belleek, might it not be compensated for, perhaps more than compensated, by the comparative cheapness of labour?—No, because the labouring hands in any manufactory are not so much compared with the artizan class.

2387. Under the head of "labour" I include the skilled and the unskilled?—That is what I want to divide. There are yardsmen who merely do labouring work; but when we come to the skilled labourer in the workshop it is not a penny cheaper than in Stafford, because the wages are all regulated on the same principle

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in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, the Coalbrookdale Works, and in all the other manufacturing districts.

2388. Regulated by what?—The manufacturers understand what they pay for the working of a plate, dish, or mug, and it is the same all over the kingdom.

2389. In other manufactures, as, for instance, that of cloth and wool, is it not considered a great advantage to establish a factory in remote places where water power and labour are cheap?—So I understand.

2390. Would you in a pottery factory sacrifice that advantage by giving the same wages where food and house rent were cheap, that you would in a town where they were very high?—We have to do it, because they will move off to where they get higher wages if you don't. A good potter will get employed anywhere he goes to. I may here observe that the standard wages for a potter on an average is 5*s.* a day in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the average wages of the French potter is only 2*s.* 6*d.* Now, there is where the Science and Art Department have a great deal to do to keep ahead of that in England. That is why I consider that that department in England has quite enough to do for England without trying to govern the Irish department. I believe that the department in London have more than they can possibly do to keep up to what is required in the way of art education there.

2391. Do you consider it should follow as a matter of course that two artizans of the same degree of skill should be paid precisely the same amount of wages, though one might live in Belleek very comfortably for 4*s.* a day, whilst the other having to live in one of the large towns of Staffordshire, could not live in the same comparative comfort at a less cost than 6*s.* a day?—I don't say that it is fair, but it has to be done. I say that the man at Belleek might get less, for he pays less for his food.

2392. Would not an artizan consider it more advantageous to get 5*s.* at Belleek than 6*s.* at Worcester?—Decidedly.

2393. Then would he not stop with you if you gave him 5*s.* a week?—No, he has certain other advantages at Stafford that he would not have at Belleek. For instance, they have better houses at Staffordshire and Worcestershire, at a more moderate rent. They can get a house for 12*l.* a year at Staffordshire, and the same class of house in Ireland, with such accommodation as the English artizan would require, would not be had under 20*l.* a year. The English artizan will not rough it the same way as the Irishman will.

2394. I am always looking to the future, and would you not by creating and educating an artizan class in these remote situations in Ireland, and by getting your labour cheaper, be able to establish and keep up manufactures here and compete with those of England?—Well, you must bear in mind that to establish a manufactory of this kind you require to bring over Englishmen to be the heads of departments in the workshops. These men bring over with them their ideas as to wages and everything

else that they have been receiving, and they all will expect the same. But an advantage which I believe we have is this, that from my experience I believe the Irish boy has a far quicker intelligence than the English boy. He has more genius too. I have seen at Belleek work turned out by boys, after 12 months' learning, equal to that of boys I have had in my employment at Worcester after four years, ay five years; and the same way in primary education. I have been a Sunday-school teacher myself in England, and I have noted the thickheadedness of the English boy compared with the Irish boy. I have studied all this thing thoroughly with regard to the boys in both countries.

2395. Are you aware of the average wages gained by "hands" in Belfast, as compared with the wages in Manchester?—I am not, but I presume they are about the same.

2396. Well, then, if coal, which is one of the great elements of the success of manufactures, must always remain dearer in Ireland than in England, and if that disadvantage is not to be compensated by any difference in the rates of wages paid, will it not follow that Ireland must always remain at a disadvantage with regard to the establishment of any manufacture whatever?—Pardon me, there would be other advantages, as I stated before, the water power and the raw material, for instance, and the greater intelligence of the workmen. I consider that the Irish artizan would produce a better article, and therefore he must command the market. You would naturally prefer to pay a shilling for a good piece of china to paying it for another piece of inferior quality. This brings to my mind something about art education in England. The finest enamel painter in Europe was in our works at Worcester, and it was through the Schools of Art at Stourbridge that his genius was developed. He was a spade-handle maker, and was bound to his father. He took a fancy to go into the drawing school at Stourbridge, and he became a thoroughly good draughtsman. Being dissatisfied with his father's trade he began to paint on glass. He got employed in a glass manufactory at Stourbridge, and he was afterwards employed by another manufacturer in Birmingham; but still, not being satisfied, and wishing to go a step higher, he undertook painting on china, and he came to us and we employed him. The other day I saw an offer of 500*l.* made by my cousin for one piece of that man's work, and he cannot produce it fast enough. Now here is the object of a museum. The late General Lygon lent me about 10,000*l.* worth of his valuable collection for the purpose of our people studying from it, and he also lent it for the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, and for the ceramic court at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. This man to whom I have alluded (whose name is Bott) studied that collection, and thus arrived at such perfection that he now stands first in his art in Europe. Now we have not such specimens to study from. In the same way Mr. Minton, by making majolica ware his *forte*, came out first at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Two months ago Her Majesty sent me an order for an idea of her own to be produced

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in Belleek pottery. Mr. Armstrong and I cogitated how it was to be carried out, as we have no museum to be studied from down in Belleek; and the other day a lady from the Queen's Institute waited on me and I told her I wanted a design, but I advised her in the first instance to go into the Natural History Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, where is an excellent collection of shells, and in fact a very creditable museum of natural history, beautifully arranged. The lady went there and saw the shells, and yesterday she came to me with a most practical design. There again is the advantage of a museum. When the intention was formed by the Royal Dublin Society of commemorating the Exhibition of 1853 by the erection of a permanent building, I suggested to the late Hon. G. Hancock that two wings should be put up there, one to be a national gallery and the other a museum. That suggestion has been carried out and it has been very useful. I would suggest, however, that this museum should be transferred to a larger building, and that the present building should be made into a public library. All the cases in that museum and in the museum of industry could thus be located in the Exhibition building, and their utility thus secured.

2397. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) I find this statement at page 8 of the pamphlet:—"Schools of Art were also founded at South "Kensington, where the English artizan could receive an educa- "tion of the highest class." What does that refer to, is it to the national scholarships and the students in training?—In general; and the museum there is a great advantage. (*See Appendix I.*, p. 645.)

2398. The training school and the national scholarships are open to the Irish as well as to the English students?—Certainly; but look at the distance to be travelled, look at the distance the museum is from Ireland.

2399. But that is spoken of the Schools of Art, and not of the museum?—Artists attending the School of Art there have also the advantage of studying from nature in the Kensington Gardens.

2400. Do you mean that the Royal Horticultural Society have opened their gardens?—Yes.

2401. They are a private society?—I am aware, but it is a great advantage.

2402. Irish students can win scholarships and get into the training schools exactly on the same terms as English and Scotch?—Of course.

2403. And you are aware that many have done so?—I believe so.

2404. "And from these schools lecturers were freely supplied to the provinces;" does that mean the English provinces only, and what are the lecturers? The sentence looks as if something was done for England which was not done for Ireland by the South Kensington School of Art?—Taking it in general terms, I say myself that there is more done for England generally in that way than there is for Ireland. There is a certain amount granted

to Ireland, which, as I stated before, amounted to 25,000*l.* for these last two years, according to the civil estimate books. There has been nearly half a million granted by Parliament for the whole of the United Kingdom, and of that I find that we only get 25,000*l.* for the whole of Ireland, taking the Royal Dublin Society, the Museum of Irish Industry, and the other few schools that are throughout Ireland.

2405. I make it 34,000*l.*?—I can only make it 25,000*l.* I may be wrong; but still even 34,000*l.* would be too little. I consider that 100,000*l.* would be quite little enough.

2406. With respect to this particular sentence, are you aware of any lecturers having been sent specially to the English provinces and not to Ireland?—I am not aware that Ireland has not had some; but they are more freely sent round in England than they are here. And then, again, I have heard complaints also of men wishing to send their sons to the College of Science to attend the lectures, and finding the charges too high, compared with what they were formerly in the Royal Dublin Society. In fact the Royal Dublin Society was considered to be of more use to the country before it was under the department than it has been since.

2407. Are the charges at the College of Science in Ireland as high as they are at Jermyn Street?—I am not aware. They are considered too high for this country; they ought to be almost free.

2408. Do you mean the day courses for the students who enter?—The day and night. They should be much less than they are.

2409. Do you think the day classes should be free?—Almost, I should say, although not altogether. There should be a classification of charges into day and night.

2410. Is it not almost entirely middle-class students who can attend in the day?—The charges are too high even for the middle classes.

2411. Do you think the middle classes should be provided with education almost gratuitously?—It should be lower than it is. It is too high.

2412. What is the charge now?—I understand it is two guineas a course.

2413. Per annum what is it?—I don't know really, but the complaint was made to me the other day. My idea is this, that if we had an enlarged system of art education in this country, we would produce a class of artists and artizans that, if they could not be employed at home, would be employed by manufacturers in England. Look at our own trade. All the principal artists in potting are French and German, who get a much better education at home than is given to the same class in England. The first painter in Copeland's works is a German. The head painter in Minton's works is a Frenchman, and several of my artizans in Worcester were Frenchmen.

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2414. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) The question of charges is a very important one for Dublin. You seem to complain that the old free lectures of the Royal Dublin Society have been done away with, and a system of class lectures substituted for them, with heavier charges?—So I understand, yes.

2415. Do you consider that a return to the free lecture system would be preferable?—Decidedly.

2416. Do you know what the charges in Jermyn Street are?—No.

2417. Are you aware that some of the charges in the College of Science are as high as those of Trinity College?— No, I was not aware of that.

2418. Do you think that too high a scale to charge?—Decidedly.

2419. Do you think that the students of Trinity College are better able to pay fees than those who frequent the College of Science?—Most decidedly.

2420. The fees in the College of Science are, I believe, 10*l.* a year for three years, making 30*l.* for three years' study?—Yes.

2421. Are you aware that that is precisely the charge that Trinity College makes for three years in the class for civil engineering?—I was not aware of that.

2422. Are you aware that the instruction is practically the same?—I was not aware of that.

2423. You consider then that 30*l.* for three years' instruction in the College of Science is too high?—Decidedly, for the middle classes.

2424. Do you consider that the scale of charges made by an educational institution in Dublin should be drawn up with reference to the peculiar wants of the locality?—Most decidedly. That is the practical way of working it.

2425. Are you aware that Trinity College charges much less than Oxford or Cambridge?—I was not aware of that.

2426. When you are informed that that is the case, would you say that it is suitable to the different conditions of the two countries?—Decidedly—that Trinity College should charge less than Oxford or Cambridge.

2427. Therefore you are of opinion that the scale of charges at the School of Mines, in Jermyn Street, would require some modification before it could be introduced into a similar institution in Dublin?—Certainly. They can afford it better in London than we can in Ireland.

2428. (*Professor Huxley.*) Don't you think it possible that those who fixed the scale of fees at the School of Science may have been actuated by the supposition that if they fixed their fees much lower than those of Trinity College, or other teaching bodies, there would be an outcry on the part of those bodies that the Government was underselling them?—They might do so; but at the same time the College of Science is offering no advantage to the class that want it; for the class that will not go or cannot afford to go to Trinity College, would go to the College of Science.

2429. You perceive the difficulty would be that you would have a double scale of fees?—Yes; but in a case analogous to that, the drawing masters in various towns in England were jealous of the low charges made by the schools of design for pupils that went in there. We altered our plans in that respect, being, I believe, at liberty from the department to do so, and drew a line of distinction between the middle class and the artizan class by charging the former more than we did the latter for the instruction given to them.

2430. Would you be prepared to adopt a similar principle in the College of Science, that is to say, on evidence being produced that a young person was the son of an artizan, would you let him in for half fees?—I would, decidedly.

2431. (*Professor Thomson.*) You complain of the fees in the College of Science being too high. May I ask you what you consider to be the functions of the College of Science; for what class and for what purposes do you consider that the instruction is given there?—I should say it ought to be chiefly for the artizan class.

2432. Then supposing one of the artizan class to have attended the College of Science throughout its classes, what practical advantage would there be for him at the end of the course which he would not have had if he had not attended the College?—What employment would he get?

2433. Yes; what kind of employment would be open to him?—If he could not get employment here he would be better able to fill the avocation that he intended to follow in England, or Scotland, or America, or wherever he should go.

2434. What kind of appointment would you expect him to get after having passed through a three years' course at the College of Science?—Well, I should say that a man going through the course at the College of Science would make, in our business, for instance, a good colour maker, machinist, or any other branch of it that science is a necessary adjunct of, and there are various departments which require such knowledge, or he would make a good engineer, and various other things.

2435. Then would you expect him to take the place of superintendent, or foreman, or something of that kind?—He would gradually have to get up in the business to the position of foreman. He must begin as an apprentice.

2436. And you would have him for three years studying at the College of Science, and then you would let him start as an apprentice in his business?—No; I would have him as an apprentice at the same time. I should say it would be much better for him to be bound at the time he would be receiving his course of instruction.

2437. I am speaking now of the regular course, involving daily instruction in the College of Science?—Oh, that is of the higher classes. The artizan class could not attend in the day.

2438. Then what would be the opening for men of that higher class?—Well, at present, I believe most of them go abroad, most

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of those that have studied there. I believe they generally can't get employment at home.

2439. Then you don't know that there is any opening at home for men who have had that particular kind of instruction?—Well, I have not inquired into that, but that is the object of our creating employment at home. That is why we are now seeking for an exhibition of manufactures in order to show what the country can do, in order to show what more can be done in it. I have stated one branch of industry which would not have been in the country but for Dargan's Exhibition.

2440. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) How could an artizan attend the College of Science during the day?—I don't assume that the artizan class could do so. They must attend at night.

2441. Unless supported by a scholarship?—They could not do so even in that case in the day. The student would have to give up his proper business if he were to do so.

2442. Are you aware that the College of Science supports a number of scholarships?—I am.

2443. (*Professor Thomson.*) Would you consider it a good thing for a lad not to commence his apprenticeship, in your business, for instance, till he would be of the age he should have attained when at the end of his course of instruction in science?—Oh, I think he would be too old at that time. He should begin at 14 to learn his trade, and begin his course of lectures at the same time.

2444. But then it is evidently impossible that the lad can go on with his apprenticeship and with his course of study at the same time?—Yes, he can if there are night lectures.

2445. You believe, then, that the regular courses in the College of Science which go on during the day are of no use to the artizan class?—No, I should say decidedly not.

2446. And that in fact it would be a disadvantage to persons of the artizan class to spend three years at the College of Science instead of being apprenticed to their trade?—Decidedly; they would be getting too old for apprenticeship. We don't consider that a boy should begin later than 14, but not younger than that.

2447. Then you consider that the night classes are the most important classes in the College?—Decidedly for the artizan class. Then there is a lower class of shopkeepers in places like Dublin who cannot afford to send their sons to Trinity College, but who could avail themselves of the day course in the College of Science, and who could pay, not so much as 25*l.* for three years, but something like two guineas a year, which I think would be ample.

2448. Then you consider that for the artizan class the fees should be extremely low?—Extremely low, not above a guinea a year for the artizan, and two guineas for the higher class, in the daytime.

2449. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that if a student does well in a science school and gets a medal he has a free admission to the College of Science?—No, I was not aware of that.

2450. In this pamphlet, again, I see it stated that "in 1852 "through Mr. Minton's influence the Government were induced "to purchase, at a cost of 12,000*l.*, the celebrated majolica "collection?—Yes.

2451. Perhaps you are not aware that it was not purchased in 1852 by the Government, but by a body of private gentlemen?—I am aware that in 1861 I was called on by Mr. Minton to use my influence with the Government to have it purchased.

2452. It is stated in the pamphlet that it was purchased by the Government in 1852?—It may have been a year or two later.

2453. It was then purchased by the Manchester Exhibition committee?—There may be a mistake in the date there; but it was purchased by the Government, for Mr. Minton asked me to use my influence with the Conservative Government at the time.

2454. Are you aware that the Manchester Exhibition committee in 1857 purchased it from a body of private gentlemen?—I heard something about its being purchased before the Government got it. It belongs to Kensington.

2455. It was not by Mr. Minton's influence that it was purchased?—Mr. Minton did exert himself to have it purchased.

2456. It was not purchased by the Government until after Mr. Minton's death, was it?—I don't know whether it was purchased until after his death or not, but I know that previous to his death he was anxious that the Government should have it, and that it should not go out of the country.

2457. Allusion is made at the bottom of page 19 to the Blacas collection?—Yes.

2458. Perhaps you are aware that it was purchased by the British Museum and not by the South Kensington department?—I am perfectly aware it was; and we complain of Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, buying that almost by telegraph, where he hesitated to purchase the Exhibition building for a great national purpose in Ireland for the same sum.

2459. The whole of this pamphlet appears to be written with a view to showing that the Kensington department have not been acting fairly with regard to Irish industry and art; do you think it fair to state in it that the Blacas collection was purchased by the Kensington department when it was purchased by the British Museum?—It was not alone the department in South Kensington that we were complaining of, but the Government.

2460. Do you think it fair, when the collection was purchased by the British Museum, to say that it was purchased by the Kensington department?—It was a mistake, an error. We did not intend to lay any more blame on the department in Kensington than on the Government. But, as I stated a few minutes ago, I believe the department in London have quite as much as they

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can do for England alone, without undertaking to provide for Ireland.

2461. (*Professor Huxley.*) There is a further paragraph, and I ask you whether it does not seem a strange statement: "This "collection was bought in this unprecedented manner on the "responsibility of the Government for the purpose of encouraging "English manufactures." Is it in any sense true that the Blacas collection was bought for the purpose of encouraging English manufactures?—It would to a certain extent encourage it by men going to the British Museum and seeing the collection, and thus gaining any benefit that was to be derived from it. That is what is alluded to.

2462. That may be, no doubt, to a certain extent, but it is one thing to say that persons may occasionally take advantage of a collection of that kind, and it is another thing to say that it was bought, as this paragraph does, for the express purpose of encouraging English manufactures, because the context here implies that it was for the sake of encouraging English manufactures as contrasted with Irish?—Well, I am sorry to say that they think very little of Ireland; they only think it a secondary country to England. That is from my experience while living there.

2463. But the obvious meaning of this passage prejudices the minds of those not acquainted with the subject, and leads them to suspect that this was a direct encouragement to English manufactures and nothing else. Is that a fair view of the case?—We considered it fair on this ground, that Ireland being left as it is wanting various manufactures, that should have been done by the Government——

2464. Pardon me. Can it be more truly said that the Blacas collection, the greater part of which is a collection of jewels and antiques of various kinds, was bought for the purpose of encouraging English manufactures than it would be to say that Mr. Layard brought over his Assyrian collection to encourage them?—We look on it this way——

2465. Will you give me a direct answer to the question?—The way I look upon it, and the way Mr. Vereker would look on it and the Irish public generally——

2466. I ask for a direct answer to my question?—We think that it is a fair way to put it, from our experience of what has been done for the English and for us.

2467. But the statement is surely directly inaccurate, and how can a directly inaccurate statement be fair?—How does the Irish artizan get the benefit of it?

2468. Do the English manufacturers directly get the benefit of it?—They do. Fifty Englishmen visit London for one Irishman. The latter cannot afford it. If an English silversmith visits the British Museum he gets the benefit of that collection.

2469. The statement is not that the English artizan may take more advantage of the collection than others, but that the Government bought it with that express intention. Is that in any sense true?—Oh, as to intentions, I really don't know what the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer thought then, or whether he thought of Ireland or not. If I knew Mr. Disraeli's mind at that time I would be able to give an answer.*

2470. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The pamphlet states, "A sum of "50,000*l.* was voted for expenses in connexion with the Paris "Exhibition and to the Royal Commissioners of Kensington." Was not the vote in connexion with the Paris Exhibition for imperial purposes, and not for Kensington specially?—Well, imperial.

2471. Ireland is included in that vote, is it not?—As I stated before, there was not an invitation given to a single Irish workman. We have people connected with the linen trade in Belfast and the poplin trade in Dublin, and no communication was made to them. The Society of Arts had a good deal to do with that, and so had the department at South Kensington to do with it.

2472. Were not articles exhibited by Irish manufacturers in the Paris Exhibition?—Yes, there were.

2473. And was not the proportionate cost of that exhibition paid out of the 50,000*l.*?—Certainly.

2474. Then it was for imperial purposes, and not specially for Kensington?—Well, of course, it was intended for imperial purposes.

2475. (*Professor Thomson.*) Was not the juror sent from England on the linen jury a Belfast man?—I am not aware to the contrary.

2476. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) It is stated that the "last vote of "Parliament for such purposes is 15,000*l.* for the purchase for "Kensington of articles from the Paris Exhibition?"—Yes.

2477. That would look as if Kensington were allowed to purchase to the extent of 15,000*l.* Perhaps you are not aware that it was only in so far as the funds were saved out of other votes that they were spent on those purchases?—We understood that it was in addition. Mind, that although we laid these matters down there, we have no objection to Kensington getting that outlay. It was very judicious; but we don't derive in Ireland the benefit that we ought from it, and therefore we want a museum here analogous to that at South Kensington, not on so great a scale, for Ireland does not need so large a one, but on a scale sufficient for the wants of the country. I consider that we have not got that.

2478. Then it is stated that "loans were made from South "Kensington to Ireland from time to time, but all such loans "were made in the scantiest manner, and in an illiberal spirit?" —Quite right.

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* (*Note by witness.*) In the debate which took place on the 18th February 1867, on the purchase of the Blacas collection, Mr. Disraeli describes it as a collection of the rarest and most exquisite works of ancient art. And Mr. Gladstone says, "Now "I own I cannot see how the country can be beneficially employed if not in the ac- "quisition of treasures of this nature, which are not only a perpetual and unfailing "source of delight to multitudes of cultivated persons, but which are likewise a *most* "*powerful instrument of practical education for the people.*"—See Hansard's Debates, 1867, vol. 185, 3rd series, page 491.

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2479. Was the spirit more illiberal in the Irish than in the English loans?—So I understand from Mr. Parkinson.

2480. You don't know of your own knowledge?—I know it from my own knowledge in this way, that when Mr. Dargan's exhibition was held here, and also the last exhibition, and the one immediately preceding it, a collection from South Kensington was sought for, and there was about as much sent as any private individual in this country could send.

2481. Did you ever hear of the Royal Dublin Society applying for a loan?—No; we expect it, that paternal care would have been shown by the department in London towards Dublin, which is not a provincial town, but the capital of Ireland, and that it should have as much attention paid to it as any city or provincial town in England would have. I have seen a very fair collection of pottery and other things sent down, even without application, to Worcester.

2482. Have you ever heard of any application for a loan having been refused?—Mr. Parkinson told me more than once that he made application to Mr. Cole, in London, for things for exhibition in Dublin, and he said that he spent more time about it than what he got over from Kensington was worth.

2483. But do you mean to say that there was nothing exhibited from South Kensington?—Very little. I saw it myself, and it was not really worth sending.

2484. How many pictures were there?—I could not say. The collection from South Kensington was principally in one room.*

2485. The next paragraph says, "As a further instance of the "illiberal spirit in which Irish institutions of this nature are "dealt with, we may instance the Museum of Irish Industry, "which has received grants of 10,000*l.* in all, dealt out by piece-"meal, 1,500*l.* at a time, while one institution in Edinburgh, of "a like kind, got in a single public grant 40,000*l.*?"—So we heard.

2486. Are you aware of what the last year's vote to the Museum of Irish Industry was?—Oh, it has been increased, I know.

2487. But at the very time this was written are you aware of what the vote standing in the estimates was?—Not exactly 8,000*l.*

2488. Yes, and this looks as if it had got only 10,000*l.* in all?—We were alluding to former grants. I hardly think the estimates which granted them that was written.

2489. What was it the year before?—I forget exactly.

2490. What year did this refer to?—It must have been the year before. Does not the pamphlet allude to an increased grant to that institution?

2491. I do not know. On the face of this it would appear as if Edinburgh got 40,000*l.*, while the Museum of Irish Industry only got 10,000*l.*, which had been given piecemeal?—It was only

* *See* Appendix N., pp. 662 and 663.

within the last two years that they increased in any respect, in a respectable degree, the grant to the College of Science, which was called the Museum of Irish Industry.

2492. When you say "respectable" what do you mean?—During the two years before that grant was made it was something exceedingly low—miserably low; and then it was raised some thousands.

2493. Has it been less than 5,000*l.* during the last five years?—I think it has. Mind, that that Museum of Industry was not for Dublin alone, but was intended as a central establishment for the whole of Ireland.

2494. Do you know whether the grant was less than 5,000*l.* during the period I have mentioned?—I could not say without reference to books; but it has been very much increased within the last two years.

2495. (*Professor Huxley.*) The implication is, that during the whole time that the Museum of Irish Industry was in existence it did not receive more than 10,000*l.*?—No, I think not.

2496. Is not that the clear meaning of the paragraph?—That was towards the building and the fitting up of it.

2497. "We may instance the Museum of Irish Industry, which "has received a grant of 10,000*l.* in all, which was dealt out "piecemeal?"—That does not allude to the annual salaries. Neither did we allude to the salaries in the amount of the grant made to Edinburgh, for that was for the building.

2498. (*The Chairman.*) Are you aware that there is a Museum of Industry established in Edinburgh?—I am, and it is a very good one. I was in it when it was first commencing.

2499. And do you think it would be desirable to have such a museum in Dublin?—Decidedly.

2500. (*Capt. Donnelly, handing a book to witness.*) State what the estimates are for 1864 and 1865?—For the Museum of Irish Industry, including provincial lecturers, a gross sum of 5,000*l.*

2501. Is not that a good deal above 1,500*l.*—But, as I said before, that does not allude to salaries; it simply alludes to the enlargement and fitting up of the museum.

2502. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You mean to say that, comparing the Edinburgh Museum and the Dublin Museum, both intended for the same purposes, the sum granted to Dublin is a great deal smaller than that granted to Edinburgh?—Certainly.

2503. And are you not of opinion that the grant should have been larger in this city than in Edinburgh?—Certainly it ought.

2504. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) But is it fair, when you take only one museum in Dublin, in which city there have been several museums of different kinds, built with the public money, to compare that museum with Edinburgh, in which there is only one museum?—But, taking all the museums in Dublin together, the money expended on them by Government is not at all adequate to the wants of the country.

2505. But has not more than 40,000*l.* been spent on museums in Dublin by the Government?—I doubt it. I am fully con-

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vinced there has not. We did not mean to say that the Museum of Irish Industry did not absolutely receive more than 10,000*l.*

2506. At page 24 it is stated that 120,000*l.* was voted by Government for the purchase of a site, and some additional buildings. Does that refer to South Kensington?—Yes.

2507. Do you know when it was voted?—It was for a loan for the site of the Exhibition building, when Mr. Cole wanted to get the Exhibition building purchased by Parliament in 1862.

2508. Do you mean that the ground was purchased for the South Kensington Museum?—Yes.

2509. Are you sure it was purchased for the South Kensington Museum?—So we understood. So it says in the votes. In 1862 Mr. Cole proposed that the Exhibition building should be purchased.

2510. Now, are you sure it was not purchased for the British Museum?—No, I never heard a word about the British Museum.

2511. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that the grant to which reference appears to be made in this statement was not for the purchase of an additional site for the South Kensington Museum, but for the site of a portion of the British Museum?—No, I was not aware of what you state. I am very glad to have the correction made.

2512. Admitting that there has been an error in the statement, are you still of opinion that all these great grants of public money, for whatever purpose, should have their representatives in Ireland?—Certainly.

2513. (*Colonel Laffan.*) In advocating the establishment of a great Irish Institute, do you consider it a *sine quâ non* that it should be founded on the site you have pointed out, namely, the Winter Palace?—I don't see anything more suitable, and that is the opinion of not a few individuals but of the citizens generally, and of the whole of Ireland, as petitions from nearly every town in Ireland show. You have already heard the opinions of Mr. James Vokes Mackey and the Lord Mayor and others on the point; and I may say that there are only a very few persons opposed to the adoption of that site. I am sorry to say there are a few architects who would like to be putting up fresh buildings, who may differ from that opinion, although they would have ample opportunity for putting up additional buildings there, and thus of displaying their talents. Another great point about it is, that it would be ready at once to be operated on. I wish to correct a statement I made yesterday. I was under the impression that the Commissioners here were to select the site. Mr. Vereker afterwards told me that was not the case; that the Commissioners were taking evidence on the consolidation of the various societies, and would merely submit their report as to that and other matters, but that the site was to be decided on in accordance with the wishes of the citizens. That wish has been pronounced in favour of the Exhibition Palace.

2514. If it could be shown that a sufficient amount of space could be obtained in the vicinity of the Royal Dublin Society's

premises, would the site at the Exhibition Palace be superior in convenience to that?—Most decidedly superior.

2515. In what way?—In not having so many houses about it. There is a free open space there of 15 or 16 acres, whereas the premises of the Royal Dublin Society I presume cover only from four to five acres, to which not more than one or two more can be added.

2516. Which would be the most central?—The Exhibition Palace is nearer to the Liberties in which the artizan classes live than Kildare Street.

2517. In what direction is Dublin principally extending of late years?—In the direction of Rathmines, and towards the south of the city.

2518. Then that tends to make the site of the Exhibition building the future centre of Dublin?—Decidedly. I wish to mention another advantage which the Exhibition site possesses over that of the Royal Dublin Society; having a larger space of ground it would enable you to have a botanic garden on a small scale for art-students to study from nature, instead of, as at present, having to bring flowers from the Glasnevin gardens. The horticultural gardens at Kensington are used for the purposes of study by the art-students there. Flowers culled by a gardener will not inspire an artist; they should select for themselves. In that way the genius and taste of the student is shown. The mode of growth of the plant is as important to the decorative artist as the mere form of its flower or leaf, and in the Exhibition building site you would have the advantage of a botanic garden adjacent to the drawing school.

2519. However, though you consider that the site of the Exhibition building affords the very best position in Dublin for the formation of an Art Institute, would you be of opinion that, even if owing to some peculiar circumstances it was considered undesirable to select that site, or if that site was unobtainable, it would still be desirable to establish such an institute in Dublin on the best other site that could be procured?—Decidedly it would be desirable there should be such an institute in Dublin on some site or other; but in my opinion the Exhibition building is the best site for the purpose.

2520. You think it would be better to select that site, if possible?—Yes; another reason is, that on that site you have the building already erected, whereas on another site it would take three, four, or perhaps five years before it was built, and thus so much time would be lost.

2521. (*Professor Huxley.*) You have heard that Stephen's Green has been suggested as a good site?—Yes, so I have heard.

2522. The area afforded there is larger, is it not, than that of the grounds of the Exhibition building?—I am really not aware what the area of Stephen's Green is, but I am satisfied it would be highly objectionable. It is one of the great lungs of Dublin, and if it was built upon we would have four streets running

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anglewise round the Green, which would be very objectionable. Professor Cameron will give you evidence on that point. In the next place I do not think you would get the site at all; I think the corporation would not grant it.

2523. I do not understand the objection you made as to four streets running anglewise?—There are four streets, one on each side of the Green; if you put a building on the Green you would have nothing but streets.

2524. I understand the area of Stephen's Green is 23 acres; how much ground do you estimate that the building would cover?—I could not exactly say; it would take a considerable space.

2525. The Exhibition building I think covers four acres?—It does.

2526. Would you think it necessary to have a building larger than the Exhibition building?—Well, it would have to be extended; it is not sufficiently large yet for all the purposes we hope to have carried out.

2527. Suppose you say eight acres for the site of the proposed institute, would not that be sufficient in your opinion?—Yes, eight acres would.

2528. Eight acres out of 23, would not that leave tolerably broad streets?—They would be tolerably broad, but it would, in my opinion, injure the health of the city, as Professor Cameron will give you evidence, for it is one of the great lungs of Dublin, and I feel convinced the inhabitants of Stephen's Green would oppose anything of the kind, and I know the corporation would also oppose it.

2529. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Would the corporation oppose it if they were secured their head rent?—They would.

2530. Some of the witnesses who have been examined before us have informed us that the site of the Exhibition building is particularly desirable in consequence of the fresh air that comes down from the Dublin mountains to it?—Yes, decidedly.

2531. Does that fresh air extend as far as Stephen's Green from the mountains?—I think it is stopped by the row of houses at Sir A. Guinness's side of the Green; that stops the air to a certain extent, but Stephen's Green certainly does get benefit by it.

2532. But if the site of the Exhibition building is taken for the purpose of an institute, as soon as the improvement of the city and the fact of the institute being there induces people to build beyond it, would not those buildings stop the fresh air coming to the institute?—Well, they would, of course.

2533. So that the advantage would be only temporary?—Yes, but that is not very likely owing to the fine space of ground around the Exhibition as gardens connected with it. I may state also (which Mr. Vereker wishes me to add) that the petition which was sent in, in favour of the Royal Irish Institute, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was one of the most influentially and largely signed documents that ever came into the

Castle. The directors of every bank in Ireland signed it, every merchant of importance in Dublin signed it—knowing the vast advantage such an institution would be to the country in general; and the largest deputation that ever went on any Irish matter waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of the establishment of the institute.

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LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE examined.

Lord Talbot de Malahide.

2534. (*The Chairman.*) You are president of the Royal Irish Academy?—Yes.

2535. What are the objects of that institution?—The promotion of science in all its branches, the promotion of polite literature, and the study of history and antiquities.

2536. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I believe two of those objects—the scientific and the historical—have practically superseded the third, or literary department?—Yes.

2537. Practically the expenditure of money takes place principally in connexion with the archæological and the scientific branches of the Academy?—Yes.

2538. Please inform the Commission what expenditures are made in connexion with the scientific branch of the Academy?—The principal expenditure is incurred in printing the papers which are read before the meetings of the Academy.

2539. I believe scientific researches have from time to time been made at the expense of the Academy?—Yes.

2540. Such as meteorological and tidal investigations?—Yes.

2541. In the archæological branch of the Academy the money is expended, I suppose, partly in publishing transactions?—Yes, and partly on the museum.

2542. Partly in keeping up the museum?—Yes.

2543. Do you think the Academy, from your knowledge of it and its present resources, has been able to keep up efficiently all those branches?—Certainly not, until the additional grant was given by the Government.

2544. How long has the Academy enjoyed the additional grant?—Only since the last estimates.

2545. In fact you have hardly yet begun to enjoy it?—Hardly.

2546. The library of the Academy, I presume, is also a source of expenditure?—A very considerable source.

2547. Is it the wish of the Academy that their library should have any special object or character?—I believe it is. As far as I understand the wishes of the members of the Academy, I believe they would wish it to be confined to science, history, and antiquities; but of course it ought to contain a collection of classic authors. One very important object of the library is that of collecting all the books relating to Irish history, Irish topography, and Irish museums.

2548. If the library were to contain such a wide range of books as you speak of, would there not be a risk of interfering

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with other libraries—I mean by an unnecessary collection of books on certain subjects when such collections already existed? —Certainly there might.

2549. I suppose one object of the library of the Academy would be the collection of the transactions of scientific societies? —Yes, that would be one of its specialities.

2550. You think by devoting itself to the collection of the transactions of societies, Irish books, and manuscripts, it would have a speciality which would make it a public library worthy of public recognition?—Yes.

2551. I believe the amount of money spent on the library is very small?—Very small indeed.

2552. You are acquainted of course with the salaries of your treasurer, librarian, and other officers, that they are very small? —Yes, they are merely nominal.

2553. Would you consider the substitution of paid, really paid, officers, a paid librarian and curator of the museum, for those honorary officers would be advantageous to the Academy or not? —That is a question on which I could not undertake to speak on behalf of the Academy, but if you ask my own private opinion I should certainly say it would be desirable.

2554. You are of opinion that the deficiency of money under which the Academy labours is felt in its library department and in its museum department?—Yes, and there is also the question of the staff,—the general staff of officers.

2555. You refer to the general staff, independent of the library and museum?—Yes, I mean for the maintenance of the house, and attending to those different departments, I mean the subordinate officers.

2556. Then in fact the question of salaries, both for the chiefs of the library and museum and their assistants, is an important one in your opinion for the efficiency of the Academy?—Certainly.

2557. Do you consider the Academy premises sufficiently large for the objects it has in view?—I should say it would be very desirable if we could enlarge them.

2558. The premises are shut in on one side by the lord mayor's? —Yes.

2559. And on the other the Academy is shut in by the churchyard and by the public road?—Exactly, and every now and then we have a threat from the corporation that they will close the windows on one side of our house.

2560. There is therefore no power of extension on the present site of the Academy?—I should think not.

2561. The Academy, I believe, has always exercised, to the extent of its power, a fostering care over other scientific societies? —Yes.

2562. There was formerly I believe a society called the Kirwan Society of Natural History under the wing of the Academy?—I have heard so.

2563. Are you aware whether the Natural History Society of Dublin has received permission from the Academy, renewed year

by year, to use its premises for their meetings?—I am not aware of that, but I know several societies have had that privilege.

2564. I believe the Celtic Society also enjoys the privilege?—Yes, the Celtic Society I know have it.

2565. And from time to time the Academy has given the use of its rooms to those societies?—Yes.

2566. The Commission asked the Council of the Royal Irish Academy to nominate some person to make a statement on their behalf; have you any statement to make on behalf of the Academy as distinguished from your own opinions?—No, I cannot say that I have. The Academy does not come before the Commission making any demand.

2567. They merely tender your lordship for the purpose of giving any information the Commission may require?—Yes, to answer any questions and give any explanations in our power.

2568. It is your opinion, as I understand, that increased accommodation in the way of space, and increased power of spending money on the library, museum, and transactions would be of great advantage?—It would be highly desirable.

2569. Did the council of the Academy ever receive proposals from a body calling itself the Royal Irish Institute to amalgamate it and other bodies in Dublin into a new institution?—I am not aware.

2570. To transfer the Academy and museum to another place and amalgamate the Academy with other bodies?—I am not aware.

2571. No such proposal came before the Academy?—Not that Iam aware of.

2572. How do you think from your knowledge of the feelings of the members of the Academy such a proposal would be relished by them?—As I said before, I cannot answer for the members, but my own opinion would be opposed to it; and I have no doubt a considerable proportion of the members would be against it.

2573. You think a chartered body like the Academy would like to be consulted before it was disposed of in that manner?—I am not in favour of public bodies being too thin skinned if there is any decided advantage to be gained, but there is a courtesy which is usually observed in such matters.

2574. It was stated before this Commission by one of the witnesses that he would like to act towards the institutions of Dublin, including the Royal Irish Academy, the part of Napoleon, to level all to the ground and build one fine institute on their ruins; would that be agreeable to the members of the Academy, do you think?—I should think not.

2575. Then in any suggestions or alterations proposed, would you from your knowledge of the Academy consider it an essential thing that the rights, the independence, and present position of the Academy should be preserved and respected?—Those are my own feelings.

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2576. The Academy has I believe devoted a portion of its increased grant for special aid to promote scientific researches? —Yes.

2577. The sum allocated for that purpose is 200*l.*?—It is.

2578. Do you consider that likely to lead to useful results?—I have no doubt of it.

2579. From what your lordship has stated I gather that the different branches of the Academy being crippled for want of funds have rather interfered with each other; that the money at its disposal not being sufficient for all purposes, a sort of antagonism between the scientific and archæological departments arose from the deficiency?—Yes, I think that has occurred in the printing department.

2580. Where the amount at the disposal of the Academy was not sufficient to print all that was wanted, a choice had to be made between papers of a scientific and those of a historical or antiquarian character?—Yes. Might I be permitted to add that in addition to the inconvenience of not being able to publish the papers which are read at our meetings, there is a feeling in the Academy, which I entertain also, that the Academy has been very much injured by the fact of the papers not being published within a reasonable time after being delivered. It has been very injurious to the scientific character of the Academy, not having the means of publishing its papers as other societies are in the habit of doing.

2581. That, I presume, has tended to prevent papers coming to the Academy, the want of speedy publicity?—Exactly.

2582. And the cause of that is want of funds?—Yes.

2583. Your lordship is of course aware that many distinguished men, like Brinkley, Hamilton, Lloyd, and McCullagh, published nearly all their scientific papers through the Royal Irish Academy? —Yes.

2584. And none, or at least very few, elsewhere?—Yes.

2585. Do you think such a state of things likely to continue in the present condition of Ireland, that with the facilities for intercourse with London which now exist distinguished Irishmen will continue to publish all their scientific researches in the transactions of a local academy like that of Dublin, and not forward them to the Royal Society, the Linnean Society, and other centres of greater publicity which are open to them now so much more than in former times?—Certainly that would have its effect, but I cannot help thinking that if there was a means of publishing regularly all papers sent to us in the transactions of the Academy we would have a much larger supply of valuable papers; and I think also that from the improved means of communication, and the system of interchange of their papers which prevails between different societies, it would practically be almost the same thing their being published in Dublin and in London.

2586. Are you aware there are persons of great scientific eminence living in Dublin who are in the habit of sending their papers to the Royal Society in London, and have never sent a

single paper to the Royal Irish Academy?—I was not aware of that.

2587. There are such cases. Do you think if facilities for increased publication were given such persons would send to the Academy, if not the whole of their publications, at least a portion of them?—I should hope so.

2588. You consider assistance towards publishing the transactions of the Academy would stimulate Irishmen of eminence to publish in it?—No doubt of it.

2589. And that increased grants of money to the museum and Library would tend to do away with the antagonism that arises from want of funds between different departments of the Academy?—There has not been any antagonism except from the one special cause.

2590. Yes, the antagonism arose as I have said; the antiquarian department no doubt sympathised with the scientific, and *vice versâ;* but when it comes to a question of dividing an insufficient sum between them then of course the best friends would fall out?—Yes.

2591. Our former grant, when I was connected with the council of the Academy, was 500*l.* a year?—Yes.

2592. And that, you have mentioned, has been recently increased?—Yes, to 1,500*l.*, and we also get some assistance from the Board of Works in repairs and buildings.

2593. Which we formerly did not get?—No.

2594. In the granting of that 1,500*l.* to the Academy is it allocated by the Treasury to particular uses?—It is.

2595. Could you mention to the Commission what that allocation consists in?—Yes. (*Refers to the estimates and reads.*)

2596. Do you think that this grant of 1,500*l.* and aid from the Board of Works which the Academy now receives is sufficient for carrying out its functions?—Well, it is very hard to say what is sufficient, because the richer we were the more we should extend our operations; but if we had such assistance as would enable us to place our museum and premises in respectable order, and to place all our specimens in their cases as they ought to be, we would consider we would get on very well with the increased grant.

2597. Then I gather that you consider the additional grant sufficient for the purpose of promoting scientific research, but that some additional help would be required to make the museum what you would like to see it?—Yes.

2598. Do you consider the museum is in a state you would like to see it in?—Certainly not. In fact our council have been for months endeavouring to introduce a better state of things. A valuable collection of Irish pamphlets was presented to us by the trustees of Mr. Halliday, and these having to be deposited on the premises of the Academy we were obliged to make arrangements to receive them, and accordingly one of the large rooms of the Academy has been added to the room in which the antiquities were formerly deposited, and partially fitted up under the direc-

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tion of the Board of Works; but after some time they appeared to have struck work, and things have been left for months in a most unsatisfactory state, so that this room cannot be used, and a great portion of our collection cannot be exhibited to the public.

2599. I observe in the allocation of 200*l.* for the promotion of scientific researches the preparation of scientific reports on the Irish tides is mentioned. Has any portion of that 200*l.* been applied to the investigation of the Irish tides?—Not that I am aware of.

2600. Are you aware that before this money was granted the whole discussion of the Irish tides had been completed at the cost of private persons?—I know very considerable research was made, but I was not aware whether it was completed. I believe you were yourself engaged in that undertaking.

2601. I gave the labour, but other persons gave the money?—I was not aware where the funds came from.

2602. I would not like it to go forth that the investigation of the Irish tides was in an imperfect state?—I believe this estimate is in accordance with a resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate these matters, and they reported that those sums were required for carrying out the objects of the Academy, but it was only this year we succeeded in obtaining the grant.

2603. (*Professor Huxley.*) That sum of 200*l.* is a special grant for those particular purposes?—The 200*l.* a year is a grant for general scientific objects; those are merely given as instances of the kind of objects to which it may be devoted. As I understand the grant, it was to be a continuous grant to be applied to different scientific objects according as occasion may arise.

2604. So that in future 1,500*l.* will be granted annually, and the council of the Academy will have the allocation of it?—Yes, the detailed allocation of it will be in the hands of the Academy; they are confined within certain limits, but within those limits of course the details of the allocation will be determined by them.

2605. Suppose, for example, it is thought desirable to undertake an extensive investigation of, say, the granites of Ireland, has the council the power of applying such portion of the money as it may see fit to that purpose?—I should conceive so.

2606. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I should like to ask what steps have been taken by the council to make known to the public that they had 200*l.* to give for the promotion of scientific researches?—Well, I am not aware. It is not very long since we ourselves got intimation that the money would be at our disposal, and I don't think the Academy has received the money yet.

2607. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are doubtless aware that for some years the Imperial Government has placed at the disposal of a body called the "Government Grant Committee" a sum of 1,000*l.* yearly for the promotion of scientific investigation?—Yes, I believe so.

2608. That Government Grant Committee is comprised *ex officio*, perhaps you may be aware, of members of the Council of the Royal Society, and in addition a number of persons outside the council, leading scientific men who are elected into the general administrative body, and called the "Government Grant Committee." You are doubtless aware that this committee has power to allot its expenditure as it pleases, and if any person makes an application to it stating he wishes to make a particular research, and that he requires a grant (say 100*l.*) for the purpose, the committee is empowered to make that grant to him. Do you consider the 200*l.* which you get for "preparation of scientific reports" is placed in the hands of the Royal Irish Academy to deal with in the same way as the Government Grant Committee deals with its grant?—I should think it an analogous case.

2609. Would you consider that the council had power to allocate a larger sum than that for scientific research?—Do you mean larger than the 200*l.*?

2610. Yes?—I should conceive not.

2611. You consider this 200*l.* was at the disposal of the council of the Academy for scientific investigation, in the same way as 1,000*l.* is placed at the disposal of the Government Grant Committee?—I should conceive so.

2612. You are doubtless aware that the funds administered by the Government Grant Committee are quite as open to Irishmen as to any other subjects of Her Majesty?—I should conceive so.

2613. Hence if any gentleman connected with the Academy wished to obtain means for carrying on expensive scientific researches, he has simply to make an application to the committee sitting in London, and that committee would undoubtedly give a grant to him quite as readily as to anybody else?—I suppose so.

2614. Hence we may regard this sum of 200*l.* as a sum specially given to the Royal Irish Academy by Government over and above the 1,000*l.*?—Yes.

2615. For example, the position of affairs would be this—that while the Royal Society of London, and (so far as I know) the Royal Society of Edinburgh, receives no special fund, the Royal Irish Academy has the advantage of a grant of 200*l.* to this object?—Yes.

2616. Could your lordship say, as president of the Academy, whether it is generally understood by the members of the Academy that the Government Grant Committee is always ready to consider any proposal they might make on this subject?—I am not aware.

2617. Do you not think it very desirable that a knowledge of this circumstance should be brought home to every scientific man in Ireland, as it has been brought home to those in England and Scotland?—Certainly. If you would allow me to make a suggestion, I think the committee should send circulars to the different scientific bodies. That would be the best way of giving it publicity.

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2618. I understood your lordship to express—but whether as president of the Academy or in your private capacity I did not precisely understand—a great objection to anything like a consolidation of the Royal Irish Academy with other bodies, in the sense of an interference with the rights and independence of the Academy?—I am not authorized on this subject to speak on behalf of the Academy, but in my own individual capacity I have no hesitation in expressing that opinion, and I believe the same feeling is entertained by a great many members of the Academy.

2619. Does that objection apply to the mere lodgment of the Academy in the same building, or in a building adjacent to that occupied by other bodies? You are doubtless aware the Imperial Government has lately provided very handsome accommodation not only for the Royal Society but for other societies in London, on the site of Burlington House, adjacent to the London University and the Royal Academy; do you consider there would be an objection on the part of the Royal Irish Academy to a similar arrangement being made here?—I should not object to it.

2620. Supposing the removal of the Royal Irish Academy from its present premises to a place in some common building or buildings to be erected for the purpose, would your lordship object to the removal of the museum of the Royal Irish Academy to that building?—I should not.

2621. You would consider it necessary that the removal of the museum should accompany the transfer of the Academy itself?—I would; but I wish to add that if the Academy was moved, I would consider it necessary that they should improve their position by removing to a better house, and one perfectly safe and fire-proof.

2622. The present building is not fire-proof?—I understand it is not entirely so.

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The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D., examined.

2623. (*To the Chairman.*) I am instructed by the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, who is unable to attend in person, to hand in this printed document for the information of the Commission, containing his views in regard to some matters in connexion with the Royal Irish Academy:—

It is proposed that a National Museum of Irish Antiquities and Historical Monuments be established in Dublin, under the control of the Government and supported by a public grant. The museum to be divided into two departments—one of Antiquities, properly so called; the other of the larger historical and ethnological monuments.

I.

1. The department of Irish antiquities shall be in connexion with, and in continuation of, the existing museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which shall continue to be the property of the Academy; and shall be considered *as deposited* in the national museum, under such conditions as the Academy and the Government shall agree upon.

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2. Other bodies and corporations, and private persons or collectors, may deposit particular objects or collections of antiquities, on loan, subject to such conditions as they may agree upon with the Government.

3. All future purchases shall be paid for out of a parliamentary grant, made for that purpose, and shall be the property of the nation.

4. A competent person shall be appointed director or curator of the museum, with a sufficient number of assistants or clerks to catalogue the museum, to insure its security, and exhibit it to students, artists, and to the public or visitors. The salaries of these officers to be paid out of a parliamentary grant, and the appointment of them to be in the Government.

5. As the Royal Irish Academy's house is at present the property of Government, there is the less difficulty in carrying the proposed arrangement into effect.

6. Under this arrangement it is hoped that nothing of any very great interest to Irish archæology would be lost, and the danger of valuable antiquities being taken out of Ireland, or locked up from the public in private collections, would be greatly diminished.

7. Casts, electrotypes, and other facsimiles of remarkable objects might be exchanged with other museums in Great Britain and on the continent, and given to those who had deposited the originals in the museum.

The members of the Academy for many years past have liberally subscribed from their own private means for the purchase of any object of remarkable interest that was offered for sale. But it cannot be expected that a national museum should in this way be acquired and supported, nor is the small grant made for the general objects of the Academy nearly sufficient for carrying into effect everything that ought to be done for the preservation and study of our national antiquities. It is clearly the duty of the nation to form such a collection, as the only mode of acquiring a knowledge of the domestic life, civil and military customs, and political institutions of the ancient Irish tribes.

Hitherto the museum of the Academy has been under the management and care of the council, and particularly of the committee of antiquities. But the constitution of those bodies peculiarly unfits them to be the practical caretakers of the museum, which has now outgrown their guardianship. The council consists for the most part of professional men, who cannot possibly devote their time to the museum; and it is not too much to say that, under present arrangements, the museum is scarcely safe. There is no official curator, no individual responsibility. Moreover it must be said that the members of the council are neither bound under the charter to take that responsibility upon themselves, nor are they competent to do so. Their proper business is to read the papers referred to them, and to recommend them for publication, or otherwise, according as they may conscientiously believe that they will redound, or otherwise, to the honour and reputation of the Academy.

To arrange and classify such a collection requires more skill and knowledge of archæological science than is generally supposed, and an exact classification is necessary to the safe keeping of the museum. No individual member of the council can reasonably be expected to make himself so fully acquainted with the contents of the museum as to be able to detect any losses, if such should occur, and nothing would now be easier, in the absence of all official superintendence, than to abstract valuable objects without fear of detection.

The true remedy is that which has been suggested. That the museum be made a Government institution, supported by a national grant; that a competent director, with sufficient assistants, be appointed, who shall be responsible to the Government and to the public for the safety and proper management of the museum; and that he be granted such a salary and such a social position as will enable him to devote his whole time to his office.

II.

The second department of the Museum shall be devoted to the larger historical and ethnological monuments, and might be perhaps more fitly connected with the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society.

1. Stone monuments which are likely to be destroyed, or are now in process of being destroyed (such as the inscribed tombstones in Clonmacnois and other grave-yards) might be removed (if possible) to Dublin, with the consent of the landowner and other authorities, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament.

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2. Models on a reduced scale might be made (as in the museum of St. Germain's, near Paris) of castles, ancient churches, round towers, crosses, cairns, sepulchral mounds, Ogham stones, and other megalithic monuments incapable of being removed to Dublin.

3. Models of similar monuments might be procured from England, Wales, Scotland, Brittany, Denmark, &c. And these models, when thus brought together, would undoubtedly throw much light on the pre-historic annals of all these countries, and on the original object and use of monuments which have never been hitherto fully explained.

4. The curator or director of the museum shall correspond with other museums in Great Britain and on the continent, with a view to obtain an interchange of models, casts, drawings, or facsimiles of Celtic objects found elsewhere, or of such objects as may illustrate Celtic ethnology. Many such objects are found in Asia, in India, and in Africa, as well as in the Polynesian Islands, and among the native tribes of America.

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Lord Talbot de Malahide further examined.

2623. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you approve of the general principle of the document which has been handed to the Commission by Dr. Todd, namely, that the Academy museum should be enlarged into a national museum of antiquities, in which the Academy and other owners might deposit valuable archæological treasures for public use?—I should not approve of a proposal which should withdraw the museum from the control of the Academy.

2624. Might not the museum of the Royal Irish Academy be deposited in such a national archæological museum on such terms as would leave the Academy full control over its own portion of such collection?—Then there would be an impossibility of enlarging the museum of the Academy; they would be deposited there in bulk, merely as portion of a larger museum.

2625. Might not such an arrangement be made as would not interfere with the rights of the Academy over its own portion of the collection by allocating a certain space to the Academy, and giving it power to grow within that space?—It would be possible; at the same time it would do away with one of the most popular features of the Academy. The Academy is proud, and justly so, of its museum, which is one of the grounds on which it has claimed so much public support, and has enlisted I think a good deal of public sympathy. I think if the Academy was divested of all connexion with the national museum, except as a depositor, it would be viewed unfavourably by the members of the Academy and by the public, and those who take an interest in the Academy.

2626. You are aware that there are several public bodies in Dublin, Trinity College, for example, which possess small collections of valuable objects?—Yes, they have some very valuable objects.

2627. Very valuable collections, but small?—Yes.

2628. Do you consider it good for strangers coming to Dublin, and the public generally, to be obliged to visit a large number of places, to have to go to the Royal Irish Academy to see one

set of objects, then to Trinity College, and perhaps then to the Catholic University, to see another set of objects?—It is inconvenient.

2629. If the founding of a general collection like that which Dr. Todd contemplates, in which the Academy's museum would form, of course, the largest and most interesting portion, if that was followed by the deposit, on the part of Trinity College and other public bodies, of their treasures, would not the public be benefited by such an arrangement?—I think it would be a very desirable thing to have those objects more concentrated, and I do not see why those bodies should object to the small collections which they have being placed under the custody of the Academy; the Academy, on the other hand, might give something in exchange, which would prove mutually advantageous. There is a considerable collection of ethnological objects in the Academy which might be very well exchanged.

2630. (*The Chairman.*) Suppose this new museum were put under the direction of the Academy, and that the collections of the other public bodies were added to the Academy museum, would there be any objection to such an arrangement?—Part of the scheme, which I am sure many members of the Academy would object to, would be the placing the appointment of the curator of the museum in the Government.

2631. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Might not the appointment of the curator be made a matter of arrangement. Might not the Academy be allowed to appoint the curator?—If the Academy were allowed to appoint the curator it would be a very different thing.

2632. You are aware that the Council of the Royal Dublin Society appoint the curator of their natural history museum, who is paid by the Department of Science and Art?—Yes.

2633. Might not a similar arrangement be made by which the Academy should have the appointment of the curator of this archæological museum?—I think so.

2634. Your objection to this plan of Dr. Todd's would be greatly lessened, if not altogether removed, by such an arrangement?—That was my principal objection. As I understand the proposition now, I do not see any objection to it.

2635. (*The Chairman.*) Might not another objection be removed in case the museum was adjacent to the house in which the Royal Irish Academy held its meetings?—Yes, that would be an advantage.

2636. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton*) Or better still, if it was on the same premises?—Certainly. As I stated before, I attach a great deal of importance to that fact, to the museum being in the same building with the Academy; and if it was so arranged that the museum should be in the same house, and if we were not put on a different footing with reference to the appointment of curator (and regulations that the members of the Academy would feel opposed to), I think the scheme itself would be a very good one.

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2637. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Your lordship's great object is, that in the first place the property of the Academy in its museum should be maintained, and secondly, that the care of the museum should remain in the hands of the Academy, so that it should still be in the strictest sense the Academy museum?—That is my object.

2638. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You think the Academy should have the appointment of the curator?—Yes.

2639. The Academy itself contributing the major part of the collection?—Certainly.

2640. Your lordship is aware that the Royal Dublin Society has already deposited in the museum of the Academy certain archæological objects, retaining the ownership of them?—Yes.

2641. And *vice versâ*, that the Academy has deposited certain objects with the Royal Dublin Society, retaining the ownership?—Yes.

2642. You see no objection to the principle of public bodies or private persons depositing objects in a national museum in that way?—I see no objection.

2643. The Rev. Dr. Todd, I believe, is a very old member of the Academy?—Very.

2644. And of the council?—Yes, he is one of the oldest, I think.

2645. He has been president of the Academy?—He has.

2646. And also has sat on the Committee of Antiquities?—Yes.

2647. He is, therefore, I presume, well acquainted with the constitution both of the council and of the Committee of Antiquities?—Certainly.

2648. Do you concur in the opinion he expresses with reference to the council and Committee of Antiquities: "The constitution "of those bodies peculiarly unfits them to be the practical care-"takers of the museum, which has now outgrown their guardian-"ship. The council consists for the most part of professional "men, who cannot possibly devote their time to the museum; "and it is not too much to say that under present arrangements "the museum is scarcely safe. There is no official curator, no in-"dividual responsibility. Moreover, it must be said that the mem-"bers of the council are neither bound under the charter to take "that responsibility upon themselves, nor are they competent to "do so. Their proper business is to read the papers referred to "them, and to recommend them for publication, or otherwise, "according as they may conscientiously believe that they will "redound or otherwise to the honour and reputation of the Aca-"demy?"—I believe it would be very desirable to have a director or curator to take charge of the museum. At the same time I am well aware there are many members of the Committee of Antiquities who have great knowledge of the subject of antiquities, have devoted a great deal of their time to the subject, and have been of very great use, both in classifying, cataloguing, and extending the museum.

2649. Would you not fear that if a curator or director of a high class, possessed of a high degree of education, and, of course, suitably remunerated for his services, were employed, there might be danger of a collision between him and the members of the Committee of Antiquities or council, if there was a divided responsibility with regard to the museum?—Well, there might be that danger, but it is a danger to which every scientific institution in the world is exposed.

2650. Then I take it you would wish to see a highly competent and scientific curator, suitably paid, and superintended at his work by the council or Committee of Antiquities?—I think so.

2651. You are aware such an arrangement exists with regard to the director of the natural history museum of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes, I am aware of it.

2652. He is superintended by two bodies, by the council and the Committee of Natural History?—Yes.

2653. Are you aware how that arrangement has worked?—I think it has worked very well.

2654. And you think it would work well in the case of the Academy?—I should think it would, but of course a great deal depends upon the individual who is selected.

2655. In case the director or curator of the museum or the librarian of the Academy were a paid officer, and employed to give his whole time to the work, would you consider it desirable that such a person should have a seat upon the council; at present you are aware the honorary officers of the Academy being paid only nominal salaries are eligible for a seat on the council; but in the case of officers of this kind, who would be paid officials, would you consider it necessary to make a rule that they should not have seats on the council?—That is a subject requiring a good deal of consideration; there are advantages and disadvantages, and I should not like to hazard an opinion without further consideration.

2656. If either of those officers had a seat on the council might he not sometimes be placed in the unpleasant position of sitting as judge on his own acts, supposing fault was found with the manner in which he discharged his duty?—That would be a disadvantage, but if the discussion was unpleasant he might retire.

2657. No doubt he might retire, but what about his vote?—I think if he was admitted on the council he should be without a vote in any case in which he was personally interested.

2658. (*Chairman.*) Do you think he should not have a vote at all?—No; on other matters I think he should have a vote.

2659. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you think it advantageous that the Royal Irish Academy should receive their grant direct from the Treasury, or would it be better they should receive it from another department, such as the Science and Art Department?—That is a point on which I cannot give any opinion on behalf of the Academy, but if you want my own individual

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opinion, I should say I think the Academy would prefer receiving it direct from the Treasury.

2660. You think it better that the grant should come direct from the Treasury, rather than through a minister who should represent the Department of Science and Art in the Government?—I am not sure whether it would not be better that the grant should come through such a minister.

2661. (*Colonel Laffan.*) It has been represented to us that it would be considered a great advantage by the people of Ireland if the grants to be obtained from the Department of Science and Art, superintended by the Lord President, were obtained not by application through the institution at South Kensington, but through an independent department to be created in Dublin ; is that your opinion?—It is the first time I have heard that mooted. I do not see myself any great advantage likely to arise from it If you would allow me to correct an answer I gave a short time since, I think on consideration, as far as my own private opinion goes, it would be preferable that the grant should come through the Lord President.

2662. (*The Chairman.*) I would wish to ask you, in case the museum of the Royal Irish Academy was moved to a suitable building, do you think it would be desirable that it should be open to the public?—Certainly.

2663. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) To what extent is the Academy open to the public now?—It is very freely open to the public. Any respectable person never finds any difficulty in obtaining admission to the museum. The doors are not open. No person can walk in without applying to the curator, but no person of any respectability finds a difficulty in getting admission.

2664. You would approve of opening it still more?—Certainly; but there should be an increase in the number of care-takers. It would be impracticable to do it with our present staff.

2665. (*Colonel Laffan.*) I understand you to say you thought it would be a great advantage if the Academy, with its library and museum and collection of antiquities, could be removed from its present position and located in a suitable building on a site where it would be in juxtaposition with other similar institutions?—When I said I had no objection to the Academy being moved it was on the ground that it would be desirable to provide it with a larger and more extensive building; not that I object to its present situation, which is a very good one, but I do not think it admits of that extension which would be necessary in order to provide as much space as might be desirable.

2666. That being the case, and it being clearly advantageous to the public that increased accommodation should be given to the Academy, where does your lordship think that accommodation could best be afforded; there are three sites at present before the Commission, one in the centre of Stephen's Green, another on the site of the Exhibition building, and the third on ground already in the possession of Government, or hereafter to be acquired, in the immediate vicinity of Leinster House?

—In the middle of Stephen's Green would be a very good site. The site of Leinster Lawn would also be very good; I don't know whether the Royal Dublin Society would approve of the lawn being built upon, but so far as the site is concerned I conceive it would be perfectly unobjectionable. The third site you mention, where the Exhibition building now stands, would, I think, be rather distant. I hardly think it would be sufficiently central, and however much one might wish to preserve the building, I don't think it would be suitable for a museum.

2667. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) In case the new building were placed on the ground of the Royal Dublin Society, do you think a site opposite Molesworth Street would be as desirable as one facing Merrion Square?—I think it would be important to have it facing Merrion Square.

2668. Would that be as accessible, do you think?—It would be a little more accessible, certainly, to have it opposite Molesworth Street.

2669. (*The Chairman.*) What office do you hold in connexion with the Queen's Institute?—I am president, I believe.

2670. Can you state the objects for which it has been established?—The objects of the Queen's Institute are the training of educated women, teaching them trades or professions which enable them to be independent and to maintain themselves respectably in society. There are a good many branches taught. They have classes in which they teach scrivenery and copying law papers, the use of the sewing machine, wood engraving, painting on porcelain, colouring photographs, and one or two other trades.

2671. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I believe they also teach the use of the telegraph?—Yes, that is a very important branch; and they have also one for teaching accounts and book-keeping. I think those are the principal departments.

2672. (*The Chairman.*) Do you take much interest in the institute?—I have taken very great interest in it ever since its foundation.

2673. Are you aware what its practical working has been?—I believe it has in many respects been very successful. They have educated a number of young women to earn a respectable livelihood. The telegraph class, which is one of the classes that have been most recently taken up, has been a very successful one. At present there are 68 young women who were trained by the institute who are in situations of permanent employment under the telegraph companies, and all of them I am informed are working very satisfactorily.

2674. The Queen's Institute, I believe, receives no public grant?—None whatever.

2675. Has it been hitherto able to maintain itself on a proper footing?—It has maintained itself, but with considerable difficulty. Its means are not so much as we would wish them to be, in fact, it is with the greatest possible difficulty it has maintained itself. It is, I may say, a struggling society, and I think if it was to fall to the ground it would be a very great loss.

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2676. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) What sort of aid would you consider would be suitable for it?—I think if they got suitable premises it would be a great advantage. At present they have a very good house, but I am not sure that it is large enough; that would depend very much on the number of classes.

2677. Then you think the most suitable aid would be to give them accommodation in the way of premises for teaching their various classes?—I think if they had a good house rent free it would be a very great accommodation.

2678. You are of opinion that if they had a good house rent free the public of Dublin who take an interest in the institute would supply the means of carrying it on?—I should hope so. I am sure it would be the greatest possible assistance to them.

2679. Do you think the institute likely to progress and go on without further assistance?—I should be sorry to say I thought it was near its fall, but it has had for a considerable time great difficulty in keeping its position. At the present moment they are in very considerable tribulation as to what arrangements Government will make with respect to the telegraphs, because they have a school which is in some degree supported by one of the telegraph companies, for teaching telegraphy, and they are in hopes that the Post Office department, to whom the telegraphs are to be handed over, will continue that assistance, but they have no certain information on the subject, and it is a source of very great anxiety.

2680. (*The Chairman.*) In fact they are anxious that when the telegraphs are in the hands of Government their school should be in connexion with the department?—Yes, that is what they hope.

2681. (*Professor Huxley.*) To what class of society do the people belong who take advantage of the institute?—They belong to several classes, but principally to the middle class. A good many of them are daughters of professional men, of clergymen, and of merchants. Some of them are persons who were governesses. They belong to the class which I believe includes the most pitiable objects in the community, namely, the female relatives of men who when alive occupied respectable positions in society, but who have died leaving their families destitute.

2682. It is a sort of technical school for women?—Yes.

2683. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Have you any idea of the total number of women who have received instruction in the institute since its foundation?—A very great number, something near 900.

2684. It was founded in 1862, I believe?—Yes, or thereabouts. I don't remember exactly. I believe that it has furnished the first instance of wood engraving being introduced into Ireland.

2685. (*Colonel Laffan.*) I do not understand from you exactly to what class in society the females who are instructed in the institute belong?—Well, I said the middle class, but that is a very wide term; I should say not one of them is earning 100*l.* a year.

2686. (*Professor Huxley.*) I understand it to be the object of the institute to teach women such branches of industrial art as they can practise?—Exactly. *Lord Talbot de Malahide.* 25 Sept. 1868.

Miss A. B. CORLETT, Secretary of the Queen's Institute, Dublin, examined. *Miss A. B. Corlett.*

2687. (*The Chairman.*) You are secretary of the Queen's Institute?—Yes.

2688. What is the nature of the Institute?—The Queen's Institute consists of a number of schools and classes in which ladies are taught certain industrial arts and occupations as professions by which they may earn money. It is supported by members' subscriptions and students' fees.

2689. How long has the Institute been in operation?—Seven years on the 1st of October next.

2690. How many students are now members of the Institute, and in what departments connected with art and science are they studying?—121 new students entered this year, 67 were pupils in the art schools, that is, learning drawing, painting, drawing on wood, colouring for trade purposes, such as photograph painting and print colouring, illuminating, porcelain and enamel painting, lithograph drawing. The number of students attending for 11 months has been 183. 18 were free scholars in the year. 204 is the total registered of art students of the institute; 919 is the entire number of students in the seven years. The school of telegraphy has had 99½ pupils, who were trained to be employed as clerks by the British and Irish Company. 68 have been clerks in this company's service, who will be transferred to the Post Office service.

2691. Have you had much success in your efforts to teach art industries?—The results have been tolerably satisfactory. In some trades there is no rivalry to encounter, as, for instance, in our new experiment at introducing porcelain painting, in which no one in this country is engaged, consequently we hope to make the art available as an occupation for ladies to follow professionally. In wood engraving, the institute founded the only school ever established for the art in Ireland. Many difficulties have been encountered, but ultimately there need be little doubt of success. Formerly much work was sent from Dublin to London and Glasgow, now our pupils are enabled to do a good deal, and orders come from London and Glasgow to the students who have been taught at the institute; besides they obtain much of the work formerly sent away.

2692. How far has the absence of a museum of specimens or a Department of Science and Art in Dublin impeded the progress of your pupils?—The want of a museum of specimens is a serious impediment to the advance of an institution such as the Queen's Institute, having the definite object of teaching specially for employment, and which deals chiefly with students to whom

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foreign galleries or even English ones are rarely accessible, because they are women, and have only very limited means at their command. It would be desirable the Department of Science and Art should supplement the museum with a staff of able lecturers on the practice and technicalities of art and art products; this would promote education for industrial art in a most useful way. The institute has endeavoured to meet this want by providing occasional lectures, and has had an exhibition of engravings which were lent to illustrate a lecture; it was as good a collection as has been brought together in Dublin. A Dublin merchant has also lent a collection of modern pottery, and offers of loans of this nature have been received from others. There is a small library of works of reference, partly the property of the institute, partly loans for a short period of valuable books treating of the subjects taught at the institute. There is great difficulty in obtaining practical lectures. The institute has been trying to get a lecture on the subject of art as applied to industry, but no one has been found willing to undertake preparing an essay on such an extensive topic. These lectures are gratuitously given, and are free to the pupils and members. Had Dublin a department of science and art these wants would be supplied, and this would be of the utmost benefit. A museum of art products would, beside educating the public, afford a test of the standard we have reached, and enable those engaged in production as manufacturers or decorators to advance in taste and skill. At present we appear to progress but little. Women are almost excluded from this training; they do not travel much, and have little opportunity of being educated practically in knowledge of the products of art industries, or gaining an extensive familiarity with the higher branches of art. The last must continue until we learn to be satisfied with collecting good copies or engravings for our national galleries, which will present the history of art to the public, as well as technical qualities of particular masters, for which occasional original examples would suffice. When an attempt was made to remedy our ignorant condition by sending national schoolmasters to the Paris Exhibition, the board forgot the importance of elevating the taste of schoolmistresses. The establishment of a department of science and art would bring these things to our doors, and give us the means of leisurely studying them, which would be more beneficial than the scamper of tourists through our English galleries can possibly be.

2693. When was your Drawing School opened?—Our Drawing Class opened first in 1864, and 22 students entered it; but as we had engaged the services of one of the Masters of the Royal Dublin Society, the council of that body raised objections. They had a correspondence on the subject with the authorities of South Kensington, and finally sent a deputation to the institute to urge that our class should be closed. This was at the time the Department of Science and Art altered the system. The Royal Dublin Society had raised their fees beyond the old standard; we consented to discontinue our class if they would

resume the original charges. The result unfortunately was, that our students did not attend the School of Art, and lost four years of the necessary training in drawing. This hindered their progress so seriously, that in January last our own Drawing School was re-opened, and we are now enabled to put a pressure upon the pupils of the engraving and other classes, and many of them are regular students of the Drawing Class. The teacher is Mr. Bridgford, R.H.A.

2694. Had your Institute any other connexion with the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes; six years ago the Royal Dublin Society opened specially for us an Art Lithograph Class for drawing on stone. This was discontinued under the changed system. We now teach it and lithograph writing at the institute. The Royal Dublin Society also opened their library to our students.

2695. Have you ever applied to the Department at South Kensington for drawings or models or other assistance, and with what result?—Yes, we have been supplied with models and examples at a reduction of 15 per cent.—no more privilege than is granted to private schools. This year we have been awarded assistance from South Kensington to the amount of 4*s.* 3*d.* The Queen's Institute also applied for space to exhibit wood engravings executed by the pupils, but the South Kensington authorities refused on plea of being already overcrowded. We have also applied to the Lords of the Treasury for a grant in aid of our Art Schools, and to the Postmaster-General for a grant in support of the School of Telegraphy, in consequence of the transfer of the telegraph companies to the Government.

2696. You mentioned that some national school teachers were sent to the Paris Exhibition?—Yes, a few of them were selected and sent over at the expense of the Board. I suppose they considered it useful in opening their ideas to what was going on elsewhere. Of course there would be a difficulty in sending women on such an expedition.

2697. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I understood you to say your telegraphic students had been transferred to the Post Office service; what means have you of knowing that fact?—That arrangement is with the companies—to take over the staff. We had some communication with the Postmaster-General on the subject, and a sort of favourable reply was received that our case would be considered.

2698. But it has not yet been communicated to you officially that you would be so transferred?—Not yet.

2699. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Are you aware that the arrangements with regard to the transfer of the telegraphs to the Post Office are not yet completed, and not likely for some months to be completed?—We are aware of that.

2700. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Have you any documentary evidence to show the probability that your pupils will be employed by the Post Office at the telegraph stations?—I have a statement here which Mr. Sanger, the superintendent of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, has been kind enough to draw up.

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He is willing to attend himself and give evidence *vivâ voce*, if you are willing to hear him.

2701. You refer the Commission to Mr. Sanger on that subject?—Yes.

2702. You expressed an opinion that the establishment of a Dublin department of science and art would give you some peculiar advantages which do not exist now; please state to the Commission somewhat more generally than you have yet done what those advantages would be?—We have no means whatsoever—our finances are so limited—of obtaining a sufficient number of examples, and we find that women are generally more ignorant of those subjects and require more instruction than men do. Men move more about the world than women, and they see much more; they have more opportunities and leisure, going through foreign countries and visiting collections of art there, to study the contents of them. Women of the middle ranks seldom or never go beyond a short tour to London; they go perhaps to South Kensington and the National Gallery, stay there a couple of hours, and bring home a very pleasing idea of the whole thing, but the details they have quite forgotten.

2703. It amounts in fact to what you have termed "a scamper" through the English galleries?—Well, it amounts to that.

2704. What reason have you to think a Dublin department of science and art would be more liberal to the Queen's Institute than that which exists now at Kensington?—We are so well known in our own town, and so highly respected, that we could bring more influence to bear on them. They would have an opportunity of seeing for themselves what we were doing, and judging how far it would forward the interests of the country.

2705. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) As I understood your former answer, you referred not so much to the advantage of being connected with a science and art department in Dublin, as to the importance of affording your students an opportunity of studying models on the spot?—Yes, precisely.

2706. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then, in your opinion, the advantage of having a Dublin department of science and art would be felt more in the fact of having models in a museum on the spot than in any other way?—Yes.

2707. Are you aware the objects of the Department of Science and Art in London scarcely embrace such an institute as the Queen's?—I am not aware of that. I am not quite sure, perhaps Captain Donnelly will inform you, but I think the Female School of Art in London had a grant for a couple of years, which was afterwards withdrawn.

2708. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) It still receives the grant.—I was not aware of that; then we are quite as well entitled to it, our objects are precisely similar.

2709. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) In what respect do you consider your training school to be precisely similar to the School of Art in London that does receive assistance from the Depart-

ment?—We have the same objects, to enable women to obtain their livelihood by pursuing art as a profession.

2710. Do they profess to teach trades or occupations at this school in London you speak of?—They teach wood engraving.

2711. I understand you to say they teach wood engraving at this school in London which you consider analogous to the Queen's Institute?—Yes, they have a flourishing school, but they do not engrave so well as our pupils, many of them, after all.

2712. Are you aware of your own knowledge that they receive assistance from the Department?—No, except from Captain Donnelly's explanation. I was not certain of it.

2713. Your institute is governed by a council, I believe?—Yes.

2714. Has the council of your institute ever made any attempt to obtain similar advantages for the Queen's Institute in Dublin to those which the corresponding school you speak of in London enjoy from the Department of Science and Art?—We have not yet made any application. We understood (perhaps we were wrong in that) that the rule of the Department was that there should be a night school open three evenings in the week, and of course we could not sanction such a thing as young ladies attending a night school in Dublin. We would not incur such a responsibility on any account.

2715. I understand you to say that but for this regulation respecting night classes three evenings in the week your institute could receive assistance?—It is my impression that is the only obstacle; but of course if there is an inflexible rule at South Kensington it would be hopeless for us to try to get it altered.

2716. I suppose the institute would take assistance from South Kensington if it could get it?—Oh, certainly.

2717. You see no particular advantage in getting assistance from a Dublin Department of Science and Art beyond getting the same aid from London?—Well, we should prefer it to be in Dublin, but the advantages of inspection are so great that we should be very glad, even for that alone, to get aid from South Kensington.

2718. Describe the advantages which a Dublin department would afford you that the South Kensington department is unable to do?—The chief thing would be the advantage of a museum of models on the spot. South Kensington would inspect our schools annually, if placed under the Department.

2719. You complain, as I understood, that South Kensington had only assisted you to the extent of 4*s.* 3*d.* last year?—Yes.

2720. How did that particular sum occur?—Fifteen per cent. allowed on an order sent for models. That was our own fault. I have no doubt that if we represented the matter some difference might have been made, but the chief annoyance was that we sent for a quantity of casts, and we were sent merely outlines. If the department were in Dublin of course such a thing would not occur, we would get what we wanted.

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2721. That was simply an order sent to a tradesman who supplies South Kensington at that discount?—I should think so.

2722. (*Professor Huxley.*) You received the models from South Kensington?—No, we received outlines; we sent for models.

2723. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You said in your answer to one of the questions put to you by the Chairman: "This year "we have been awarded assistance from South Kensington to "the extent of 4*s.* 3*d.*;" a stranger reading that answer would suppose something very illiberal on the part of South Kensington; did you intend by that answer to convey the impression of illiberality on their part?—Certainly not; but the inflexible rule about a night school is injurious to us; we would get assistance to the extent of 75 per cent. if we could have a night school.

2724. I believe the Queen's Institute is in Molesworth Street?—Yes.

2725. Is the house in every respect suited to the wants of the institute?—It is one of the finest houses in the city, but we have filled it to overflowing; we have 20 rooms, all occupied in the business of the society.

2726. Are those rooms suited for your classes?—As suitable as anything could be in a private house.

2727. What rent does the institute pay for the house?—We paid 300*l.* fine, and 79*l.* a year rent. It stands us about 130*l.* a year.

2728. You pay what you consider equivalent to 130*l.* a year for the premises?—Precisely.

2729. Do you consider they would require any improvement in order to adapt them still more to the purposes of the institute?—Yes, but we could improve by appropriating rooms to different purposes; I think we would have better light by going to the top of the house. The tall houses at the other side of the street obstruct the light; by going upstairs we would do away with that in a great measure.

2730. I suppose, in addition to rent, the institute has heavy expenses in the way of salaries to officers and payments to teachers?—We keep our expenses at a very moderate rate indeed. I can give you a copy of our balance sheet for last year. (*See Appendix L*, page 657.) A sum of 250*l.* should be deducted from the total, as it was a loan given by five of our members to wipe off the debt on the house, or rather to change the parties to whom the money was due.

2731. I see by this balance sheet that the expenditure of the institute during the year ending 29th September 1867 was 1,027*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

2732. And that of this sum the rent, salaries, and other establishment expenses were 458*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*?—Yes.

2733. If the institute could be relieved from the heavy expense of rent and salaries, do you think it would add greatly to its utility by leaving a portion of its funds available for other pur-

poses?—Yes, that would leave 600*l.* a year. I think if that were done we could get on very comfortably.

2734. I see in round numbers you received during the year 340*l.* of subscriptions?—Yes.

2735. To meet 458*l.* of establishment expenses?—Yes.

2736. Would there be any risk in your opinion, if you received aid from Government, that the private subscriptions would fall off, and that your subscribers would cease to take an interest in the institute?—I have no doubt a great many of our members would fall off, but I think we could depend on 350 out of the 700.

2737. Then you consider half of your subscribers would remain even though you got assistance from Government?—I should hope so.

2738. As far as you know of your subscribers and the working of the institute, would you prefer that the public aid, if such were given to the institute, should be made proportionate to the amount of private subscriptions, or would you prefer to get a fixed sum? I mean, if the subscriptions amounted to so much, then that the State should give so much, so as to encourage subscriptions; would you think that a desirable plan?—It would be a great engine for begging, certainly. I think a fixed income appropriated in advance would perhaps embarrass us in this way, that whenever we had an opportunity of introducing any new art, such as painting on porcelain or glass, which would involve expense, we ought to have a fund in hand to meet a contingency of that kind. We brought two artists from Staffordshire to teach the class painting on porcelain at very considerable expense.

2739. I don't think you quite understand the point of my question. You have given the Commission your opinion that half of your subscribers take such an interest in the institute that they would continue to subscribe, even though it were helped out of the public funds. Do you think a large number of additional subscriptions would be got if they knew that every 1*l.* they gave would secure a corresponding sum from Government?—Perhaps there would; but it would be too much like sending round the begging box. We consider our society almost on the same level as the Royal Dublin Society; we are supported by members, each of whom enjoys certain privileges, and we scarcely receive donations at all.

2740. What are the privileges enjoyed by members?—Subscribers of 20*l.* have the privilege of nominating a free pupil for one year; those who pay 10*l.* have the same privilege for six months; and those who pay 5*l.* can nominate a pupil for three months. Three months' tuition is sufficient for many things which we teach in the Queen's Institute—not, of course, for the art branches; but the telegraph can be learned in three months by an intelligent girl.

2741. Then I understand that on the whole your opinion is in favour of a fixed grant, if you could get it?—Yes.

2742. And you think that by conferring such privileges

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on your subscribers a certain number of them would remain?—I have no doubt a certain number of them would remain.

2743. Is scrivenery taught at the Queen's Institute?—Yes, it is a very successful department indeed.

2744. How many of your pupils have learned scrivenery?—I can scarcely tell you that. We have had 88 up to the 1st of last October. We have a permanent manager and six clerks employed during all the year, and occasional work for others besides. A great number of young women, some the relatives and friends of solicitors, joined our class, and they get a great deal of employment from friends in their own houses.

2745. Do persons in the city, solicitors and others, who have scrivenery work to be done, send it to the institute?—Yes, and it is done quite as efficiently as at any other establishment in the city.

2746. What is your opinion as to the manner in which it interferes with the scrivenery trade already existing in Dublin?—It does not interfere at all. A great deal of scrivenery was formerly sent from Dublin to London to be done, but since the institute was established very little has been sent to London; but it has had no effect on our native trade.

2747. The female scriveners have not interfered with the trade as it existed in Dublin before?—No.

2748. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you put any limitation on the persons admitted to your institute in point of rank?—We expect them to be gentlewomen.

2749. That is a wide term?—It is; we would not take the daughters of servants or labourers.

2750. Would you take the daughters of tradespeople?—Yes; but there are some trades we would not receive. We would take the daughter of any respectable person.

2751. That is rather a vague expression.—Well, we would not take the daughter of a man who kept a public-house, for instance. But the daughter of any respectable trades, any person whom we could conscientiously consider unobjectionable, we would receive.

2752. I suppose the ladies you admit belong to the families of persons who are commonly considered to be able to take care of themselves?—Precisely, but are usually in very reduced circumstances.

2753. Do you admit the daughters of persons now holding a respectable position?—Yes; one of our objects is to receive young persons that have no future prospects, and whose parents wish them to have some means of providing for themselves in case of contingency.

2754. Are they frequently persons who are competent to pay for the instruction they receive?—No, not generally. We have some amateur-pupils, daughters chiefly of members of our own committee.

2755. Do you think any large proportion of the persons who come to you would, supposing your school did not exist, be able to pay for such instruction as you give them?—I fear not. We find

it very difficult to collect our fees for the second quarter, though they are very low. This is the scale of our charges. (*See Appendix L.*, p. 658.)

2756. I find your table of fees runs thus: drawing, half a guinea per quarter; drawing on wood, half a guinea per quarter; painting, half a guinea per quarter; photographing, one guinea per quarter—is that painting photographs?—Yes.

2757. I find illuminating is charged at the rate of a guinea a quarter; painting on porcelain, one guinea per quarter; engraving on wood, one guinea per quarter; lithographing, one guinea per quarter?—Yes.

2758. You also teach languages?—Yes; but that is more for mercantile training than for literary purposes.

2759. But I presume you teach the grammar and vocabulary?—Yes; it is even more essential for the purpose of correspondence in the language than it would be for mere reading or translation.

2760. Then you have an "English course"—writing from dictation, précis (mercantile correspondence, I presume), geography, arithmetic, foreign exchange, and book-keeping—which are taught for a guinea a quarter; how far does that instruction in writing and book-keeping differ from the instruction given in any ordinary well-regulated school in the same subjects?—We are obliged in the scrivenery department, for instance, to have a sort of examination to test candidates, as we very frequently found them deficient in spelling; and our course is to send them to the English class to practise there for a short time and learn to spell the words they find in law documents. They have not met those terms previously, and it is natural they should break down with them.

2761. Then there is the telegraphic class, for which you charge a guinea a quarter; do you confine your instruction entirely to the mechanical working of the instrument?—Not quite. They are obliged also to learn the care of the instrument; if the connexion is broken of course they must know how to restore it.

2762. Do they understand the principle on which the instrument is constructed?—The technical part they do; they do not understand the science of telegraphy, but they can see whether anything is amiss with the instrument, and whether it is necessary to send for a man to repair it or not, or whether they can do it themselves.

2763. Is it possible by the payment of one fee to obtain the privilege of attending all your classes; it is very commonly the case in colleges that one fee entitles the person paying it to attend the lectures of all the courses?—The pupils of the sewing machine class are allowed to attend the mercantile class as well, and the telegraph students are also allowed to attend our mercantile class. Those are the only classes for which compounding is in existence.

2764. You have no large fee, such as 10*l.* or 12*l.*, for which a student can attend any class she likes?—No, we tried that, but we never could get the fee; no persons of the class who come to us could raise such a sum as 10*l.*

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2765. (*Professor Huxley.*) In looking over the subjects taught in your classes, I do not see one very important branch to which women are especially devoted, I mean domestic economy; you don't teach that?—No; the majority of our pupils are over 20 years of age, and their mothers ought to have looked after that branch of their education.

2766. Do you think as a matter of fact that such is the case; do their mothers look after that portion of their daughters' education?—I should be sorry to say that.

2767. Would it be altogether inconsistent with the objects of your institute to combine with your classes an evening school for respectable persons, the daughters of artizans, or girls of a lower social grade than you have referred to just now?—We should be afraid to incur such a responsibility in a city like Dublin.

2768. I believe they have such evening schools for women in the Royal Dublin Society?—No, not female schools; they are only for male students. I do not know any school where women attend at night, with the exception of the Working Woman's College in London.

2769. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do not ladies attend the evening schools of the Royal Dublin Society?—No; I do not think the committee would sanction such a thing at all.

2770. Is the instruction given in the art school of the Royal Dublin Society not enough for your purposes?—It would be sufficient if it were rapid enough.* Our pupils' circumstances are limited; they cannot afford to spend three or four years learning to draw for trade purposes. For instance, in wood engraving the orders that come in to us are chiefly for the purpose of advertisements—the fronts of houses, cows, horses, labels, and such. Now, in the Royal Dublin Society's classes, a student would have to go through an entire course of art education before she would be taught to draw even such common things as I have mentioned. In our classes of course we would wish our students to study drawing regularly; but if an order comes in the drawing master shows the pupil how to do it, and they learn it, whereas it would take a course of four years in the Royal Dublin Society to learn it.

2771. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) In short you don't think it worth while to make razors to cut blocks?—Just so.

2772. (*Professor Huxley.*) In considering the question of giving State support to the institute, you probably perceive that great difficulty arises in granting money for the instruction of persons who, from their social position, should be competent to educate themselves?—Undoubtedly.

2773. Don't you think that is a difficulty in the way of giving State support to an institute like yours?—It is a great difficulty,

* (*Note by witness.*)—The best students of the Royal Dublin Society come to us freely to learn art industries professionally. The Institute's drawing class is simply supplementary to the professional art schools. Our "artists" are derived chiefly from the Royal Dublin Society's school. Serviceable drawing, which may readily be acquired within a year's steady work, is our aim, in respect of our own class.

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and it has prevented us from applying for State support hitherto; we scarcely knew how to put it so that it would be favourably received.

2774. Are you not apprehensive that if state support was given, it would tend a little to pauperize the class for whose benefit you are working?—I should think not.

2775. Every man likes to have his expenses diminished as far as he can, and don't you think it likely you would find your classes filled by persons who had no right to avail themselves of the aid you afford?—I think not. I know as a matter of fact that persons will scarcely accept the assistance afforded by endowed schools, if they can pay for their children. In the case of the Drogheda school, for instance, I know that though the sons of freemen are admissible, their pride will not allow them to accept it, and they scarcely ever avail themselves of it gratuitously.

2776. Have you any reason to think the wood-cutting business overstocked?—Not in Dublin; only four altogether pursued the trade before we entered into it. We found that, except that women are physically weaker than men, and unable to execute large orders, which should be executed in a very short time, and perhaps at night, they are equally efficient, and there is ample employment for more than are in the profession. My own experience is that when a woman can do anything well she is sure of employment in that department.

2777. That would apply to those who from great perseverance, or from natural gifts, are able to excel in wood cutting, but you can hardly hope that the great majority of your pupils could attain considerable excellence?—No; out of from 16 to 20 pupils we turned out only five really good engravers, but even that was a large per-centage.

2778. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do any of the pupils live on the premises?—No, we have no accommodation for indoor students.

2779. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think the Queen's Institute would ask for a grant of public money on the understanding that it would establish classes for artizan women?—Our own body of rules would not admit of that, in the sense I understand the question to be put; but although our students are gentlewomen by birth they really are artizans. The condition of life in which they were born makes no difference in their actual position. They fill exactly the positions that artizans do, go through the same training and work in the same way, so that I think that distinction ought not to be made at all.

2780. Your difficulty with regard to applying for State assistance is the rule as to a night school?—Yes.

2781. You would not feel inclined to take the responsibility of a night school for females?—No, we could not do it at all; the public would not support us if we did.

2782. Supposing the thing were practicable, do you see any difficulty in it arising from the circumstances of Dublin?—I do not think a class of females exists in Dublin that would take advantage of an art school of that description. They would go

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to an evening school to learn music or French, but a drawing school would not receive any support.

2783. Would not one class of pupils attend the school in the day and the other at night, and thus there would be no mixture of the two classes?—In my opinion there is no material in Dublin from which you could draw such a class of pupils.

2784. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you find that in the various departments taught in the institute there is ready employment?—Yes; we take care before opening any new branch of industry to secure that in the first instance. We would not enter into it unless we saw the prospect of employment.

2785. Have you found an increase of employment since the institute commenced operations?—Unquestionably. The public have to a great extent become accustomed to employing women in departments of industry which they did not think of before.

2786. Then there is an increasing demand every year?—Yes, a greater interest is taken in it every year.

2787. And greater disposition shown by the public to employ women?—Undoubtedly; the Queen's Institute has grown in public confidence, especially as we have never interfered with the pursuits of men—we are always very unobtrusive.

2788. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you know much of the condition of domestic servants in Dublin?—I am afraid it is in a bad state.

2789. Have most of them no knowledge whatever of cookery, or the commonest branches of domestic economy?—Oh, I think many of them have that. No doubt they are deficient in many respects, and considering the circumstances of their early life it is strange they have so much knowledge as some of them possess.

2790. Is there a general paucity of good servants?—I don't think it is worse here than elsewhere; you can get good servants for good wages and perhaps good treatment. As far as my experience goes I always could get a good servant for good wages. Of course if you want a cheap servant you cannot expect to get a good one.

2791. It seems you are not in such straits here as we are in England. Do you think it possible the condition of the domestic servant class might be very much improved, and the comfort of employers increased, by an institution for instruction in those matters?—There are several schools for that purpose in Dublin. There is Mrs. Saurin's Protestant Orphan school, some Convent schools, and the National Board also has a kitchen in Marlborough Street, where some pupils are taught cooking.

2792. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Did you ever hear that the pupils of Mrs. Saurin's school got good places in England?—I do not know that, but I know they demand preposterously high wages when leaving the establishment.

2793. (*Professor Thomson.*) Have you a repository for the work done in your establishment?—Yes.

2794. Are the articles purchasable there?—Yes, and we make a good many sales, considering that we never advertise and that we have not many visitors.

2795. Does that part of the establishment pay well?—It does not pay the institute at all; it pays the persons who do the work. We get good prices, and they say our sales are as rapid as in other institutions, which, considering we don't push them, is rather surprising. I fancy our own members are the chief purchasers; they constantly visit the house, and lend a helping hand to those whom they know to be our pupils.

2796. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) I understand your objection to night schools to be founded chiefly on an unwillingness to expose the young persons attending the Queen's Institute to the danger to which they might be exposed by being out on unseasonable hours of the evening?—Yes, that is the objection, and I don't know how it could be got over.

2797. Would you have the same objection as regards the daughters of artisans?—I think they would be just as unsafe in our streets. At the same time I am certain there is no material to draw night students from in Dublin for such an institution as ours.

2798. Then you decline altogether to undertake the care of a night school?—We would not accept the highest grant that could be offered to us on the terms.

2799. (*Professor Thomson.*) In your opinion an exception might, in a case such as that of the Queen's Institute, be made in the conditions of giving the grant?—I have no doubt that if we had a Science and Art Department of our own in Dublin we would have sufficient influence to have our case considered, and that the difficulty would be got over.

2800. Have you ever made a representation to South Kensington on the point?—We have not attempted it.

(*The witness handed in a statement drawn up by Mr. Thos. H. Sanger, superintendent of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in Ireland, as to the telegraphic department of the Queen's Institute.*)

2801. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you aware, Miss Corlett, that in April 1862 the Magnetic Telegraph Company decided to give 45*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the Queen's Institute, towards the expenses of training females for that company's service?—Yes, it was a voluntary offer on the part of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and was made shortly after the Queen's Institute was established.

2802. Are you aware that since that time up to the present 68 clerks have been supplied to the Magnetic Telegraph Company by the Queen's Institute, most of whom are still in their service?—Yes.

2803. Have you heard it stated by the company's officers, Mr. Sanger and others, that the female clerks so employed have performed their duties most satisfactorily, and that their conduct without a single exception has been good?—Yes, we have a testimonial from the company to that effect, and they have offered us their assistance also in urging our claims on the Government.

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2804. Has it been stated to you, on the authority of the company, that those female clerks are much better educated, more intelligent, and more attentive than the boys usually employed by the company at similar stations?—Yes, they are very well satisfied with their female clerks, and very much dissatisfied with the boys, the latter being very frequently absent from their post.

2805. Has it been stated to you by the company that it is highly desirable that the female clerks for the telegraph service should be trained at an institution such as the Queen's Institute instead of the telegraph stations?—Yes, they consider it highly desirable that their female clerks should be trained at an institution such as the Queen's Institute, as in the first instance they are usually sent to country stations, where of necessity they are not under the control of their friends; and it is only the managers of such an institution as the Queen's Institute could form a correct judgment of the character of the pupils, and whether they are likely to do credit to them and to the telegraph company. We have always made it our business to inquire into the character of every pupil admitted, and when sent to the country on the service of the company we communicate with the clergyman of whatever denomination the pupil belongs to, and recommend her to his charge; and if any of our members reside in the locality an introduction is given to them, and in this way a supervision is exercised over them.

2806. Has Mr. Sanger informed you, as secretary of the institute, that the female clerks of the telegraph company are as a rule employed at the small stations, but have also been employed at some important stations, such as Kingstown; and that the nightwork and heavy nature of the duties to be performed at the larger stations is the reason they are not employed at such stations?—Yes. I may mention that out of about 180 clerks in the company's service 68 are females who were taught at the Queen's Institute. A good female clerk is quite as good as a male clerk.

2807. Except for heavy work?—I think they are quite equal. There is a female clerk at the Broadstone who gets nearly 50*l.* a year, and she is equal to very heavy business, such as the Ballinasloe Fair.

2808. The telegraphic correspondence connected with such an important event as the Ballinasloe Fair was managed by this lady?—Yes, and most satisfactorily done, without a single complaint.

2809. I believe there are three female clerks employed at the company's principal station in Dublin?—Yes, there is a separate room for them; they are in a different department from the male clerks.

ALEXANDER PARKER, Esq., J.P., examined.

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[The witness observed that the ladies connected with the Queen's Institute thought that his independent testimony might be somewhat confirmatory of their evidence, and accordingly he attended for the purpose of giving any information in his power on the subject to the Commission.]

2810. (*The Chairman.*) The information we would wish to have from you is principally as to the opinion of the public in Dublin with regard to the Queen's Institute?—There is very great interest taken in the institute by a number of ladies of position in Dublin; they devote a good deal of their time to it, and that has a very good effect. It has the effect of giving to the ladies who come to the institute for instruction something of the feeling of a home. I have seen from time to time with great pleasure the amount of time and interest that they bestow upon their work. In the case of the telegraph class it has been quite remarkable, for the lady who takes especial charge of that class not only takes great interest in instructing the pupils while under instruction, but she follows their course afterwards, looks after them, and corresponds with them. Her services in this way have been of great value. There is now a branch of instruction which has been just begun, and for which there is considerable scope; I refer to painting upon porcelain. I have visited that class; it consists of ladies acquainted, of course, with the art of drawing, but to whom painting on porcelain is quite new. I saw a room full of those ladies beginning, some in one stage some in another, and a couple of teachers from the Staffordshire potteries presiding over them. It is represented to the managers of the Queen's Institute that as fast as they can train these ladies, so fast they can find profitable employment from the Belleek Pottery; and if the Belleek Pottery should happen to be unable to employ them as fast as they can be trained at the institute, I am informed that there is a very large field for them in England. Telegraphy is another department of the Queen's Institute which it is hoped the Post Office will take up, for it is very important, if the Post Office purchase the telegraphs, as I believe they have done, that they should find a supply of qualified young persons capable of fulfilling the duties of telegraph clerks.

2811. In your opinion has the Queen's Institute been successful?—Very successful in proportion to the means at its command; but its establishment expenses, rent, and salaries are in round numbers about 150*l.* a year more than its income, and that keeps it in constant difficulties. There is a constant strain upon those ladies to tide over their money difficulties. Their income is about 340*l.* and their establishment expenses about 500*l.* The classes just about pay themselves; the fees that the young people give pay the salaries of the masters and mistresses; they about balance each other; but they still want an addition to their library, and they greatly want a little more scope in the way of income to salary a somewhat higher class of teachers and extend their operations a little.

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2812. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) The last witness stated that one of their great wants was an opportunity of studying models to a greater extent than now?—That would greatly assist the different branches, no doubt, that are connected with the fine arts.

2813. You think the establishment of a museum of models applicable to the several branches of art would be of advantage to the institution?—It certainly would.

W. E. Steele, Esq., M.D.

W. E. STEELE, Esq., M.D., Assistant Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society, examined.

2814. (*The Chairman.*) You are Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society?—Assistant Secretary.

2815. Can you tell the Commission when the Royal Dublin Society was founded?—In 1731, and its first charter is dated 1749.

2816. Can you tell what the operations of the society were between 1731 and 1749?—Chiefly reading papers, collecting information, and publishing transactions on practical and scientific subjects. An edition of those transactions was translated into French and published in Paris.

2817. Can you say what the original objects of the society were?—The promotion of agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts and sciences in Ireland.

2818. What were their proceedings to promote those objects?—They had weekly meetings, read papers, got translations of foreign works on agriculture, or on any matter that would promote any branch of industry in Ireland, and they published these. In a report I have before me, there is an epitome of this given by Mr. Weld, a secretary of the society in former years. I think it contains probably as much information as I could give on the subject. He says: "The society originated in a meeting held in "Trinity College, in the philosophy rooms, in June 1731, pursuant "to a public invitation. About 14 gentlemen assembled, and "they agreed to form a society for the promotion of improvement "of all kinds. It was proposed to call it the 'Dublin Society "'for improving husbandry, manufactures, and other useful arts.' "At the end of 10 days or a fortnight they added the word "sciences—'arts and sciences.'" The first rules were made in "December 1731, amongst others that the society should be "open to the first 100 persons who chose to put down their "names, after which there was to be a ballot for all others; that "a president, vice-president, and secretaries should be chosen "out of the members; that there should be a standing com-"mittee of 21, five of whom were to be a quorum, who should "meet one hour before the society, to regulate all matters rela-"ting to the economy of the society; that the officers of the "society should be chosen by ballot on the second Thursday in "November. The standing committee was to have power to pay "all expenses under 40*s.* The original subscription was 30*s.* "a year." It is to be observed that Leinster House and the pre-

mises on which the Agricultural Hall and Agricultural Museum now stand, the front court yard, and a portion of the ground in Leinster Lawn, were purchased by the society for the sum of 20,000*l.* from the Duke of Leinster in 1815. The purchase money was paid by instalments out of the *private* funds of the society; but the *interest* of the unpaid balances from time to time was paid out of the parliamentary grant.

2819. Did the first charter embrace the objects you have mentioned?—Yes, it was strictly in accordance with those objects.

2820. How long did that charter exist?—It is still in existence, but a supplemental charter has been granted since.

2821. What was the object of the supplemental charter?—Chiefly to form a council or governing body within the society, which should have the management and control of its entire business.

2822. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I would wish to ask you, with reference to the history and working of the society, two questions which Mr. D'Olier was unable to answer for us. One is as to the election of members of council by the society at large?—Yes.

2823. I believe the non-resident members vote by voting papers?—Yes.

2824. Is it a simple majority elects the members?—The candidate or candidates that have the largest number of votes are elected.

2825. Then the majority of the voters elect the members of council?—Yes.

2826. In the election of members into the society itself have black beans more power than white beans?—Yes, in certain cases.

2827. Is a member of the society elected by a simple majority?—Not exactly; the mode of election is prescribed in the bye-laws.

2828. It is not in the charter?—No, it is in the byelaws. Any person is elected a member by having two white beans to one black. One black bean in three will exclude, unless there be 40 white beans, and in that case he is elected.

2829. Elected notwithstanding any number of black beans?—No; the election is then governed by a simple majority. When more than 40 white beans a simple majority will elect. The case, however, has, in point of fact, never occurred. Practically it has always been the case that a simple majority elects a member.

2830. That is because there are always more voters than the number which would bring in the principle of black-balling?—Yes.

2831. Mr. D'Olier informed the Commission, that previous to the charter, which was in 1749, that for 10 years previously—that is to say, from 1739—the society had encouraged art as well as manufactures and agriculture?—Yes; I am not able to give exactly the year, but they did so very early.

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2832. Is the statement correct, that for 10 years before the charter the society offered premiums for the encouragement of art?—Yes; the first premium in Art awarded at their exhibitions was in 1741.

2833. So that we may take it as a conceded fact, that the society interested itself in encouraging art by giving premiums before the charter?—Yes, certainly.

2834. The Commission was referred to you for details as to the examinations held by the Royal Dublin Society for certificates of merit?

2835. State briefly the history of those examinations, and the mode of conducting them, and give us some idea of the numbers who have been examined?—I beg to hand in a report of the last examination—the twelfth annual examination. These examinations were founded for the purpose of ascertaining the knowledge of young persons in certain elementary branches of education, the subjects having more of a commercial than a scientific character. They include writing from dictation, English composition, arithmetic, English history, geography, algebra, plane trigonometry, geometry, mensuration, book-keeping, and commercial correspondence. A little before those examinations were instituted by the Royal Dublin Society similar examinations had been in operation by the Society of Arts in London, and I think it was partly from their example the society adopted the course of having such examinations. Our examinations, however, are somewhat different; they are not so extensive, and do not include so many subjects as those of the Society of Arts.

2836. Those examinations were, I believe, undertaken by the society principally for the purpose of furnishing certificates of merit to young men seeking employment in the position of clerks?—Yes.

2837. I believe gentlemen of high position have interested themselves and volunteered their services as examiners?—Yes; from the commencement several gentlemen of eminence in science have done so.

2838. Gentlemen eminent in the commercial world have also assisted?—Yes, Mr. Hodges, the Accountant General of the Bank of Ireland, has given his aid, and Mr. Caldwell, who was for many years an extensive merchant.

2839. Fellows of Trinity College have also assisted?—Yes, the Rev. Dr. Dickson, Professors Haughton and Galbraith, have given their assistance, and so also have several members of the medical profession.

2840. A number of influential persons have encouraged these examinations?—A very large number.

2841. Have you any means of knowing whether the certificates of the society prove of use to those who receive them?—I have no direct means of knowing, as in most cases I lose sight of the young men who get the certificates, but I know on one occasion the Bank of Ireland gave an appointment to a gentleman

upon our certificate ; that was the only case I was actually cognizant of. I may also say we have a clerk in our own society who got the situation in consequence of having our certificate ; he is a clerk in the School of Art, and performs his duties satisfactorily.

2842. Are you aware Sir Robert Peel placed at the disposal of the society for competition nominations for places in the public services to young men who obtained those certificates?—Yes; at the time of the last census being taken they had several clerkships in the Census Office to fill up, and on the solicitation of the council of the society Sir Robert Peel gave the council five nominations, and the examination was held a fortnight after the nominations were given to us. We had to hurriedly submit five names, yet four of the five obtained clerkships, and one of them got first place out of 30 competitors. He had evidently a very short time for preparation, so that he may be said to have been thoroughly well informed to have passed as he did. He is, I believe, in the Census Office at present.

2843. What are the average numbers of candidates for those certificates of merit?—Between 70 and 80.

2844. What is the average number of certificates given to those?—I should say the average is 20.

2845. Therefore the competition is severe?—Very severe. Latterly more certificates have been given, as the candidates are better prepared than formerly.

2846. They probably estimate the kind of examinations better?—Yes.

2847. It being a severe examination, I presume the certificate is highly prized by those who get it?—It is exceedingly severe, and the certificate highly prized.

2848. Have you ever heard that private employers valued those certificates highly?—I have never had an opportunity of speaking to any of them on the subject.

2849. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Is the examination held only in Dublin, or have you provincial examinations?—We hold the examinations only in Dublin.

2850. No attempt is made, as is done in the case of the examinations of the Society of Arts, to have provincial examinations?—No.

2851. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) At the time provincial lectures were under the control of the Royal Dublin Society, was it customary to require each town that received a lecturer to contribute towards the expense?—Certainly.

2852. What was the sum so contributed?—10*l.*

2853. What was the sum paid to the lecturer?—50*l.* including the 10*l.*

2854. Then the society was at an expense of 40*l.*, and the town at an expense of 10*l.*?—Yes.

2855. The control of those public lectures was handed over subsequently to the Committee of Lectures?—Yes.

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2856. On which committee the Royal Dublin Society was represented?—Yes.

2857. Do you remember what number of representatives the Royal Dublin Society had on the committee?—Four members nominated by the Royal Dublin Society, and four nominated by Government, formed the joint Committee of Lectures.

2858. Therefore the society had a very efficient voice in the management of those lectures?—Certainly.

2859. Those lectures have now altogether ceased?—I believe so.

2860. As well as the public free lectures that used formerly to be given in the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes.

2861. After the free lectures ceased in the Royal Dublin Society, I believe some of them were given in the Museum of Irish Industry?—Yes.

2862. All those free lectures have now ceased in both institutions?—I believe so.

2863. Have you any reason to know whether the public in Dublin or the country were pleased or otherwise at the cessation of those free lectures?—I cannot tell; I can only give my own opinion. I looked upon those public lectures as having immense value; they kept up a taste among young people for the different branches of science, and in my mind the loss of the opportunities afforded for gaining a knowledge of chemistry, botany, geology, mineralogy, natural history, is, I am sure, severely felt. Speaking for myself, I would like that young people in whom I am interested should get a knowledge of those subjects by lectures, but there is now no means of obtaining it.

2864. Then in your opinion the cessation of public lectures in Dublin and the country has been injurious?—I think so, decidedly.

2865. You are aware that those public lectures have been replaced by what are called class lectures?—Yes.

2866. The public lectures have ceased?—Yes.

2867. And the lectures, whatever they are, that have taken their place, you consider not an efficient substitute for them?—Certainly not.

2868. Describe to the Commission the steps taken with respect to the formation of a veterinary surgical college in Dublin. Mr. D'Olier, a former witness, has given a general outline of the plan for purchasing a stable at Stephen's Green, and the various steps taken from time to time. I believe, Dr. Steele, you are a medical man?—I am.

2869. And you are acquainted with the mode of teaching in the various medical schools in Dublin?—Yes.

2870. Would you consider it necessary for the success of the School of Medicine in Dublin to compel students to attend any particular hospital?—Certainly not.

2871. Would you have free trade in hospitals and recognize all that are efficient?—Yes.

2872. In the case of veterinary science, suppose you had a veterinary college, would it be necessary for its success to have a

stable under its own control for the treatment of sick and injured animals?—I think so, and for this reason. The object the society has in view is not merely that of teaching the diseases of horses, but those of cattle, cows, sheep, and so forth; and these animals are hardly ever admitted into veterinary institutions.

2873. Horses and dogs only are admitted to the veterinary stables in Dublin; no cattle, such as cows or sheep?—No. And that being our chief object, it was deemed necessary that the veterinary college should have an infirmary attached to it; and in fact for what might be considered as pauper patients.

2874. Might it not be desirable to avoid interfering with private veterinary stables by treating horses or dogs?—Yes. That was my own personal opinion, but from conversation with persons who are better acquainted with the subject than I am, I found that their view was (and I am now convinced that they are right), that the formation of a separate veterinary infirmary was essential to the well-being of the school.

2875. Was any attempt made to estimate the cost of the infirmary?—Yes.

2876. Mr. D'Olier informed us what the first cost was estimated at, but I mean the cost of keeping it up?—The annual cost in the estimate was 1,000*l.* a year.

2877. It is estimated that 1,000*l.* a year would maintain such an infirmary, and you are of opinion it would not interfere with private stables?—I think not.

2878. Could you carry it out, excluding horses and dogs from it?—We could not exclude them, but we would only have pauper horses.

2879. What do you mean by pauper horses?—The horses of persons who could not afford to place their animals in a private infirmary.

2880. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would the evening lectures at the School of Science take the place of the free lectures that used to be given by the Royal Dublin Society?—I think such popular free lectures should be the same as those formerly delivered in the Royal Dublin Society, if they were given in the evening as well as the daytime.

2881. Are you aware that in the corresponding institution in London it has always been the practice to give a certain set of lectures in the evening exclusively to working men?—Yes, I have heard it, but I am not aware of it from personal knowledge.

2882. Is there anything of the kind in Dublin?—I believe not.

2883. Do you think such an institution as that would be appreciated by the working classes in Dublin?—I think it would by some; but I must say, as a rule, I don't think the working classes in Dublin have much desire for information of that kind.

2884. You may have heard there are lectures delivered in London on mechanics, chemistry, mineralogy, natural history, and other subjects, which are attended by audiences of working men of not less than 600 persons, and if there happened to be room

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that number might be trebled; you don't think quite so large a class could be found here?—No, not at all. I think the lectures would be chiefly attended by young persons and ladies.

2885. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware that in Belfast evening lectures have been given for many years by the professor of chemistry and others, which are largely attended by working men, to the extent of between 300 and 400 persons?—I was not aware of it.

2886. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that they intend to give evening lectures at the College of Science?—Yes, I have heard so.

2887. I think you said the payment made to the lecturers was 50*l.* for a course of nine lectures, with four or five evenings class instruction?—Yes.

2888. The scale of fees was, I believe—reserved seats for the course of nine lectures, 3*s.* 6*d.*; family tickets to admit four, 10*s.*; unreserved seats for the course, 2*s.* Does not that give rather the appearance that the lectures were more for the middle than for the working classes?—Yes. I myself gave two courses of lectures in the country, but I don't think many of the working class attended them. They were chiefly attended by young people belonging to the town, and a few of the shopkeeping class.

2889. The entire grant for provincial lectures in 1863 was 900*l.* altogether, and I find in that year that the number of candidates examined at all the places where lectures were given was 148. Taking that as the number of persons we may suppose to have really benefited by the lectures, don't you think that was rather an expensive system of instruction; it would give something over 6*l.* apiece?—Well, yes, if you limit the amount of good done to those who presented themselves for examination; but I have no doubt that great numbers received benefit from the lectures who did not afterwards go up for examination.

2890. The general average attendance at the lectures was 150?—Yes, 150 at each lecture.

2891. Don't you think a cheaper system of instruction might be devised?—Probably it might, but I am not at all prepared to say what might be substituted for it.

2892. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Could you inform the Commission as to the number of books at present in the library of the Royal Dublin Society, and the average rate of its increase?—I have a return which approximates to it, it is close on 62,700.

2893. Does that mean volumes or books?—Volumes, including unbound pamphlets.

2894. What is the rate of increase per annum?—Last year there were 550 works added, and estimating each on an average at three volumes, I suppose we may say the increase is from 1,200 to 1,500 volumes each year.

2895. What facilities of access have the public to the library of the Royal Dublin Society at present?—The library itself is open from 11 in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, and from half-past 7 to 10 at night, every evening but Saturday and

Sunday. The Library Committee have presented a report to the council requesting they would take steps to have it open continually from 11 in the morning till 10 at night, not closing it for any period in the interval. I think a very great advantage would arise from that arrangement.

2896. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is your building fire-proof?—No, the main building is not.

2897. Is the Natural History Museum fire-proof?—It can hardly be said to be so. The floor is a wooden one; there are iron beams, but the floor is of wood.

2898. Is the floor a wooden one?—Yes.

2899. I don't mean the planking, but are they wooden joists?—To the library, yes.

2900. Not the library, but the museum?—Yes, there are only large iron girders at intervals, with wooden joists between them.

2901. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you consider it necessary for a library to be absolutely fire-proof?—I do not consider it absolutely necessary; with common care and precaution, and a proper arrangement of fires and lights, accident can be prevented.

2902. Is Trinity College Library fire-proof?—Certainly not, from what I know of it. I don't know any library fire-proof except the new part of the British Museum.

2903. Explain the manner in which the public are admitted to read in the library, I mean that portion of the public who are not members of the society?—Each member has the privilege of introducing as many readers as he likes, and besides that, any person who cannot easily go to a member to get admission can get a letter of recommendation from any respectable person; this letter is submitted to the committee, who meet every fortnight, and if the committee see no objection, if they think he is respectable and likely to make good use of the library, he is admitted as a matter of course. A number of working men have been admitted in that way, and some read in the library regularly.

2904. (*The Chairman.*) Does the permission require to be renewed?—No, the librarian has the power then of continuing the privilege every three months, provided the reader acts properly.

2905. (*Professor Thomson.*) You delivered some courses of lectures, yourself?—Yes.

2906. What was the average attendance on those lectures?—About 150.

2907. What was the number who presented themselves for examination?—It was very small.

2908. What do you think was the cause of that; do you think it had anything to do with the class of persons who went to the lectures?—I think the novelty was the chief thing. At Aughnacloy, on one occasion, I gave a course of lectures on botany, and another at Dungannon; but at Dungannon there was no examination. At Aughnacloy there was an examination,

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and to the best of my recollection there were about a couple of dozen persons were examined.

2909. Do you think, in point of fact, that after a short course of that kind a great number of people of the class that go to such lectures would not be inclined to present themselves for examination?—Yes.

2910. But you think a good deal of good is done still to those persons?—I am sure an immensity of good is done. In my class at Dungannon there was a young man who had heard nothing at all of botany until he attended those lectures. He then took up the subject, worked it out, and made a large collection of plants of the county Tyrone, all correctly named.

2911. You think such lectures have the effect of disseminating a general knowledge of and taste for science?—Yes, I think they have a great effect in that way.

2912. Would you think 12*s.* a head a very extravagant sum for diffusing knowledge of that kind?—I do not think so.

2913. That seems to be the sum which each person who attended the lectures cost?—I think they did a great deal of good at a very cheap rate; but I think it is quite a mistake to suppose that in 12 lectures anyone could learn a science so as to be able to stand an examination. I wish to add that I do not think we should estimate the value of public lectures alone by the number of persons presenting themselves for examination at the termination of the course. Public lectures ought in my opinion to be regarded as analogous to books read in libraries. Libraries are maintained for public use, and we are satisfied with their utility when we find them much used. But we never think of submitting the readers to examination in order to ascertain the amount of benefit derived from their use of the library. Another great advantage I may point out in having lectures would be that the students of the School of Art could avail themselves of lectures on botany, zoology, and probably chemistry. To anyone requiring to understand the manipulation of colours, a knowledge of their chemistry would be an advantage. When we had free lectures attached to the society we offered prizes to the pupils of our School of Art for examinations held after attendance on each of the courses. They have the same thing at South Kensington. It was with that view the society was anxious to get a special grant for the school here, in order that they might supply lectures and give the students of the School of Art the opportunity of attending lectures on those subjects which would be of use to them, and assimilate our school as much as possible to the school at South Kensington.

I wish to state that in the paper the Fine Arts Committee submitted to the Lord Lieutenant the committee strongly impressed on his excellency the necessity of having a museum of ornamental art, something like that of South Kensington, as a means of educating the eye. I believe there is in the Science and Art Department a means of attaining this, but unfortunately we have not space for a museum of that kind; at least we have not a suitable place,

unless some expense be gone to. However, we hope to be in a position to get a museum of ornamental art, and we have no doubt the Science and Art Department would give us photographs and duplicates of objects from South Kensington, either as a present or as a loan. I know they seem to wish to found these local museums.

2914. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that at the time of the Paris Exhibition the Society of Arts in London, with the help of a certain sum voted by Government, enabled a number of workmen to visit the Paris Exhibition?—Yes.

2915. I am informed that no similar movement took place on this side of the Channel, and it has been suggested that the proper body to have taken the initiative in this was the Royal Dublin Society, which in many respects corresponds with the Society of Arts in London; are you aware of this?—Yes.

2916. Can you tell us whether the subject was discussed by the Royal Dublin Society?—No, it was not. The subject was never discussed in the society. It was never brought before them.

2917. Have you heard of the project of the establishment of a new Irish Institute?—Yes.

2918. From your acquaintance with the plans laid down, how far do you consider the Irish Institute would cover the ground which the Royal Dublin Society now covers?—I don't know what the Irish Institute means, its promoters seem to me to aim at having a huge thing of every sort and description put together. I have never seen sufficient in their paper to give me any clear idea what it is they want.

2919. They wish to promote the art and industry of Ireland to the utmost possible extent: is not that very much the object of the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes, exactly.

2920. Are you aware of any complaints against the Royal Dublin Society for not discharging that office?—No, I never heard. I have sometimes heard persons say, "It is a pity you can't do more, it is a pity you are so limited in means." Of course we could do a great deal more if we had more means.

2921. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) There is one question I wish to ask you in connexion with the evidence you have given as to the library and its accommodation; the library when the Commission visited it appeared to be very full of books, there was not much room for expansion; what is your opinion upon that?—I think there is room for expansion, say for about eight or ten years.

2922. But if the library increased at the rate you described would it not soon be blocked up?—In eight or ten years, yes.

2923. There are I think eight fireplaces in the library?—They are not all used. I think only four are used.

2924. Do you not consider that the risk from fire is greater in the present rooms than if the library was removed to a building like the Natural History Museum, not having so many fireplaces?—It would be safer in the latter, no doubt.

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2925. Are you acquainted with the construction of the library of Trinity College?—Yes, partially.

2926. Is it your opinion that the upper room of the Natural History Museum might, by building recesses in the Trinity College Library, be made a suitable library?—Yes, but I fear it could not be recessed in consequence of the absence of side lights.

2927. The lower room might be made partly a reading room, and partly a library for books of reference?—Yes.

2928. That would give the public convenient access from Merrion Square, such as they have to the National Gallery?—Yes.

2929. And would facilitate the use of the library to the citizens of Dublin?—I don't think it would facilitate it much.

2930. Would it not give them a fine reading room?—Yes, but I don't think it would be likely to be near as comfortable as the present room. The present room is particularly comfortable.

2931. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) From a paper which Mr. D'Olier handed in, I understand the Royal Dublin Society pay from their own private funds towards the School of Art, or at all events that they paid last year, a sum of 60*l.*; is that so?—That must be a mistake, we give 100*l.* (*For details of School of Art, see Appendix M., p.* 659).

2932. Yes, 100*l.* was the sum put in the receipt, but it was not expended?—I think it was.

2933. No; you only expended 60*l.* during the year in the maintenance of the School of Art?—Yes, it certainly does so appear from the paper, but there was one pupil teacher away at the time the money was paid, and he did not receive his salary till the following year.

2934. But as a matter of fact the sum expended during the last year was 60*l.*?—Yes, it so appears from the paper Mr. D'Olier handed in, but I was not aware of it.

Saturday, 26th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY, (Secretary).

Sir ROBERT KANE examined.

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2935. (*The Chairman.*) Will you state what office you hold in connexion with the Science and Art Department?—I am what is termed the Dean of Faculty in the Royal College of Science which is now constituted in Dublin.

2936. Will you state what your duties are?—My duties, so far as I am aware of them, are merely to preside at the meetings of the council of professors, as constituted in that institution.

2937. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You were formerly a professor (a very distinguished one) in the Royal Dublin Society, I believe?—Yes.

2938. Would you describe to the Commission the mode of electing to a professorship in the Royal Dublin Society; it was by a concursus, was it not, at that time?—In that instance it was. Each of the candidates, there were some three or four candidates at that time, was requested by the council of the Royal Dublin Society to deliver three public lectures before the society, which was accordingly done. When those lectures were over the society at large proceeded then to the election. I understand further that since that time the elections of Dr. Barker and of Dr. Harvey were effected by some form of concursus, or public evidence of fitness.

2939. After you were elected professor of the Royal Dublin Society it was your duty, I believe, to deliver a course of lectures, which were more or less free to the public?—The lectures at that time in the Royal Dublin Society were altogether free to the public. There was a portion of the theatre railed off for the exclusive use of members and of their families, but the body of the theatre was open to the public at large.

2940. These public lectures continued, I believe, after the arrangements that were made between the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry, for limiting the functions of each body; some lectures, I believe, being delivered in the Royal Dublin Society and others in the Museum of Irish Industry?—Yes, a considerable portion of the lectures that were delivered by the professors in the Science and Art

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Department, as they were then called, were free to the public, but there was an attempt made, or at least there was an arrangement made, for giving to the lectures that were delivered, I believe, in each place, but certainly in the Museum of Irish Industry, a more systematic and continuous character than they had had under the old system of the Royal Dublin Society, and of the whole number of lectures delivered by the professors each course was divided into two groups, one of a purely scientific character, intended for students who would enter and pay a small entrance fee, and the remaining portion of a more popular character and entirely open to the public.

2941. Then I understand you that the popular lectures free to the public were still continued as part of the arrangements?—They still continued as part of the general arrangement, but the total number of lectures given by each professor was increased from about 24, which used to be delivered in the Royal Dublin Society, in the season, to about 54. In these 54 there was a course of about 30, or 35, which constituted a strictly scientific course of a somewhat higher order of subjects than the other portion, and then there remained some 15 or 20 lectures, and, in some cases, about 25 lectures which were free to the public. The course that the professors endeavoured to take in the matter was to render the public portion, which was necessarily of a more elementary character, the first portion of the entire series of lectures, and to render it introductory to the subsequent and higher portion, so that the entire course might form a continuous treatment of the science adapted for the pupils who would enter regularly as students in the institution.

2942. Then the second part of the course was more strictly intended for students who were applying themselves seriously to learn the details of the subject?—Yes.

2943. Payments were made for that second portion of the course?—Small payments.

2944. But the first portion of the course was absolutely free to all the public?—Yes.

2945. That system has now, I believe, been abolished?—Yes, entirely.

2946. Would you describe the mode of lecturing which has taken its place?—At present, since the constitution of the institution as the Royal College of Science, the courses are delivered precisely as they should be in any other college, without any reference whatsoever to the public at large, except in so far as individuals become regular students of the college. Each professor delivers a course of lectures, which consists on the average of about 75 lectures. Seventy-five was a kind of standard number which was agreed upon, and to that course are only admissible those persons who are scholars or exhibitioners appointed by the department, and who are free to all the lectures here, as well as persons who enter as students and pay as a fee for each course of lectures the sum of 2*l.* for the complete course, or 1*l.* for the course which would consist of only one term.

2947. From your experience as professor in the Royal Dublin Society in former times, and from the knowledge you have of the working of these professorial lectures in the Museum of Irish Industry, would you say that these free public lectures were acceptable to large classes of the people of Dublin?—They were very largely attended both at the Royal Dublin Society and at the Museum of Irish Industry. I believe they were very much liked, and gave general public satisfaction, and I think they had the advantage of bringing the institutions where they were delivered in a creditable and satisfactory manner under public notice.

2948. Could you state to the Commission how long this system of public lectures continued in existence? I believe it dates from a very early period of the Royal Dublin Society's history?—I cannot tell exactly at all when they began, but I know when I first became a schoolboy in Dublin I used to go to the lectures of the Royal Dublin Society as soon as school broke up, at three o'clock. Whether I benefited at the time by them I will not undertake to say, but I used to go off from school at three o'clock to the chemical or other lectures at the Royal Dublin Society, as well as I can recollect in that way. They continued then up to 1854, and later than that; they continued, practically, up to within the last few years.

2949. Yes, if you combine the Museum of Irish Industry's lectures with the Royal Dublin Society's lectures, they have lasted almost up to the present moment?—Almost up to the present moment.

2950. And from your experience of Dublin people you think they were greatly valued as a means of education of young persons of intelligence?—I believe they certainly contributed towards diffusing an intellectual spirit and taste for a good class of thought and reading amongst the middle classes of Dublin, which I have reason to believe had a very beneficial effect on society altogether. I believe they were very useful.

2951. And from your experience as a scientific man you think it is probable they were indirectly a valuable means of developing scientific tastes?—I am sure they were. I was very much struck once by an incident that occurred in that regard. I happened to be in London—I do not know whether I ever mentioned the circumstance before, but probably I ought to mention it to the Commission now—I happened to be in London, and I met Dr. Lyon Playfair one day who told me that he was going down to inspect the Navigation School at Greenwich, and he asked me to go down with him, which, as I was disengaged, I did. We went through the school there, where all the boys are taught navigation, learning to be petty officers in the navy and so on, and the master took a good deal of trouble in showing everything to us, and when we were about leaving he said, "Sir Robert Kane you do not appear to recognize me, but I "know you very well." Said I, "I never had the pleasure of "seeing you before, but I am very glad to have the pleasure of

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"meeting you now' "Oh," said he, "if it had not been for "you I should not be now here;" and he then told me that he had, when at school in Dublin—he was the son of a very humble person here—attended my lectures in the Royal Dublin Society on natural philosophy, that the attendance at those lectures had given him a taste for scientific reading and study, and that he had got employment as a schoolmaster and published some books on elementary education, and those books gained him such credit that he obtained the appointment at Greenwich. I have met with other examples where the influence of the popular instruction given in the Royal Dublin Society produced definite effects. Of course for any one definite effect of that kind that you meet with, you may be certain that there are hundreds diffused through society which you never hear of afterwards.

2952. I have heard, myself, an expression used in reference to these public lectures, and I should like to ask your opinion upon the matter, whether you think the expression an exaggeration, or that it represents the feeling that is entertained towards them. I have heard it stated that these public lectures which existed for so many years in Dublin might be regarded as a kind of poor man's university. Would you consider that an exaggeration of the feeling that was had in Dublin towards them?—Well, I should say that it would be an exaggeration in this sense, as these lectures were not by any means exclusively attended by what we should call actually poor people. The respectable middle classes attended those lectures, and they were at that time, and indeed I think always, attended by large numbers of girls and ladies of the middle class, and thus they supplemented in a most valuable manner the ordinary elements of female education. I think that the system of public instruction of an elementary and popular character in Dublin has exercised, for the last couple of generations, a most valuable influence upon the training of female society in the middle classes.

2953. Would you consider from your knowledge of the persons who attended these lectures that they were, generally speaking, of a class who could have afforded to pay something for their lectures?—Well, a large number of them probably might, but we have had the experience of late years in the Museum of Irish Industry to prove that the imposition of even a very small fee limits the number of persons attending lectures of the sort very much. Where information of that kind is not required for any practical purpose, such as professional training, or anything that has a definite result, a very large number of persons will be deterred from seeking it by the condition of even a small payment.

2954. Do you think that many persons—you evidently do from your answer—have been prevented by the imposition of a fee from obtaining the benefit of these lectures?—I believe, as a matter of fact, that the number of persons inscribing themselves as actual pupils to attend the definite systematic course of lectures for which a fee, say of 3*s.* 6*d.*, was paid, was very much smaller

than the number who would attend on the same professor when his lectures were public. In the one case he would probably not have more than 20 or 30. In some cases, with a popular professor, and a very interesting subject, such as geology or physics, or chemistry, there might be 70 or 80. But the same professor with a public course of lectures would have 200 or 300 attending him, although if you count what any individual lecture would cost, the amount would not be probably more than 3*d.* or 4*d.* per lecture for the paid course.

2955. Would you explain to the Commission how those public lectures came to be abolished?—I really do not well know. I believe it was found that those public lectures became attended, or were attended, by a large number of persons who were not regular students, but who came casually, irregularly, and that the continuous and scientific treatment of a subject was made difficult by the uncertainty as to the constitution of the audience, and that a better tone altogether could be given to the system of instruction if a more permanently continuous audience could be got for the lectures, and that, besides, the principle came to be in a great degree recognised that where value of that sort was given to the public the public ought in some degree to pay for it, that the principle of actual gratuitous instruction was a bad one, and that scientific institutions of that sort should be, to some extent at least, self-supporting. All of these considerations were, I know, floating and talked about at the time, but I do not recollect that I at the time had anything to do with the authoritative change that took place, or any formal cognisance of it.

2956. Is it not only since last winter that the public lectures have been suspended? I do not know precisely about it, but if I understand rightly from my recollection of the lectures, it was last winter that they were suspended. Last winter was the only winter during which they have not been delivered?—The only one during which some public lectures have not been delivered.

2957. Has there not been a proposal to restore those public lectures during the coming winter, or something like them?—There has been a voluntary proposition on the part of the gentlemen who are professors of the Royal College of Science to deliver each a certain number of public lectures, which it is hoped may have the effect of restoring in some degree the popular prestige which the institution formerly possessed, but that is a proposition entirely voluntary upon the part of those gentlemen; it is not anything at all connected with the official arrangements of the institution.

2958. I presume this fact, that the professors have volunteered to give public lectures shows that they felt the public pulse on the question, and that the public ought to have them restored in some way?—I believe there is no doubt that all the professors feel the desirability of bringing the institution more before the public by means of these public lectures—of, as it were, advertising the institution by means of such lectures.

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2959. (*Professor Huxley.*) I think that you and I, Sir Robert, were members of a Commission in London which recommended the re-organization of the present College of Science?—I was a member with you of the Commission presided over by Lord Rosse, to which I presume you refer.

2960. Yes; I do not recollect—but if I am wrong I ask you to correct me—I do not recollect whether the subject of giving public day lectures came before that Commission. Was it brought before the Commission by yourself or others?—No; as far as I understood the object of that Commission the question with regard to public lectures did not come within the scope of that Commission in any way. I take it, and I believe some gentlemen with whom I acted on that Commission similarly consider, that that Commission was constituted for the purpose of devising and arranging a system of instruction in the College of Science as a college for purely collegiate instruction, but the subject of any kind of public or popular instruction or lectures was not referred to it, and consequently, as far as I can recollect, the question of public lectures never in any way whatsoever was discussed. The old system had been entirely abolished by the authorities of the department, and the question referred to the Commission was the organization of the new arrangements of the institution as a pure College of Science, without any reference to popular instruction.

2961. (*Captain Donnelly.*) The Department abolished the old organization, did it not, in consequence of a report of a Committee of the House of Commons?—I cannot undertake to say that.

2962. I have some recollection that you were examined before a Committee of the House of Commons which reported on the subject? Mr. Gregory's Committee?—Yes; I was examined before it.

2963. And that Committee reported, I think, on the whole subject of instruction in Dublin in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, and other bodies subsidised by the state?—It reported very fully.

2964. I do not know whether you remember that one of the recommendations of Mr. Gregory's committee was this: "That "courses of systematic lectures entirely free are inexpedient, and "that henceforth it shall be no part of the duty of any lecturer "to deliver such lectures gratuitously. It has been proved that "free courses of popular lectures have been productive of good "and might be given occasionally with advantage." That is really briefly explaining the present system, is it not?—Oh, no, not at all; the present system has abolished the popular lectures.

2965. Are they not going to be given next session?—They are going to be given as a purely voluntary and unofficial proposal by the gentlemen who happen to be professors in the institution, and those gentlemen will probably be allowed by the authorities of the department to make use of the apparatus or diagrams, or to make use of the theatre; but the lectures will be as entirely a voluntary action of those gentlemen as if they delivered those lectures in the Rotundo, or in any other public building in Dublin.

2966. Quite so. That is exactly as it stands here: "Hence-forth it shall be no part of the duty of any lecturer to deliver such lectures gratuitously"?—Yes; nor is it now.

2967. Therefore the Science and Art Department, in whatever it may have had to say to the matter, has exactly followed the recommendation of Mr. Gregory's Committee, has it not?—Well, of course that resolution may be read in this sense that the professor as an officer of the department is employed for the teaching of a certain science, and that he should be required for his salary and as a part of his official duty to deliver a systematic course of lectures to be attended by the students of the institution; but that leaves entirely apart whether the department ought to take any steps for giving popular or public instruction, either through these gentlemen or through the means of any other persons; and that resolution appears rather to announce that it would be useful that they should have such popular instruction given, but that it should not be put as an official duty on the professors, in addition to their more special duty of delivering their systematic courses of lectures.

2968. The department does not impose it as an official duty, but it leaves it to the lecturers to do it of their own freewill if they wish?—That is, simply, the department leaves a lecturer free to deliver a lecture in the evening if he likes, just as it might leave him free to go to the opera if he likes.

2969. And the effect has been that they propose to give those free public lectures?—They propose to do so in order to try to counteract the bad effects which the system as arranged by the department has produced upon the institution. The total abolition of the system of public instruction, cutting off as it were all of the points of connexion which the institution had with the external public, has so isolated the institution that last year its existence was almost null. The number of pupils was extremely small, and the institution fell out of public view almost altogether. The professors, every one of whom I believe to be most sincerely anxious for the success of its educational arrangements, and for the prosperity of the institution, found that unless something was done to restore the popularity of the institution, it would in all probability cease to exist altogether; and they therefore have undertaken, of their own individual personal effort, to do something in this coming session towards restoring the system of popular instruction which the department had given up. The department does not throw any obstacle—at least, I presume, it will not throw—any obstacle in the way of their doing so; but at the same time the department has never taken the slightest step towards encouraging them to do so.

2970. If the Department had imposed it as any part of the duty of the professors would it not have been going diametrically in opposition to the recommendation of Mr. Gregory's committee?—It would, certainly, if the Department imposed it on the professors as a part of their official duty without making other arrangements with the professors as regards remuneration, posi-

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tion, and so on. The duty of the professors—I speak, of course, with reference to the professors who were then existing and who had been in connexion with the institution previously—consisted in the delivery of something about 52 lectures, and those lectures were all on sciences, involving a great deal of preparation and labor in getting the lectures ready for demonstration and experiment. Then when it was considered desirable to give these lectures a more scientific character and to render the treatment of the several subjects more complete, the number of lectures necessarily required to be increased and has been increased, as I believe I have already mentioned, up to the number of something about 75. Now the salaries of these gentlemen have not been increased. Their work has been increased by at least one half, without their remuneration being in any way advanced. But it certainly would have been a very serious grievance to have imposed not merely that increase of labor, but actually to have imposed in addition to that, as a portion of his official duty that he should also deliver public lectures. I take it that the meaning of that resolution of Mr. Gregory's Committee, if I can at all venture to put an interpretation upon it was, that the professor should not be charged, as his official duty, with more than the delivery of the course of lectures which would be given to the students of the college; leaving anything else that he might be employed or invited to do entirely out of the question. But I think that the opinion of the committee in favor of having popular instruction given is very clearly shown by what they add to that resolution, that it would be considered desirable to have a course of popular lectures given; but they leave it open whether they should be given by those professors or by other persons not professors. It might be perhaps considered desirable and convenient that if the professor thought that he had had quite enough of lectures and quite enough to do in thoroughly working his own immediate professional course, he might prefer to devolve upon somebody else the delivery of the public course of lectures. I think that that interpretation might fairly be given to that resolution, not by any means countenancing the idea that it was desirable to abolish the system of popular lectures altogether.

2971. Not to abolish them, but not to impose it as the duty of the lecturer to deliver them, as I understand this resolution. You spoke of the free public lectures, and their use and their tendency. There were two sets of free public lectures, were there not—the day free public lectures and the evening free public lectures?—Yes, there was a complicated system adopted previously at the suggestion of Dr. Lyon Playfair at that time, which never worked perfectly well. There was a great difficulty in adapting the different parts of the course to one another, so as to avoid as much as possible the Professor's going over the same ground two or three times. The way it arose was this; some of the lectures at the Royal Dublin Society used to be delivered in the evening. The evening lectures were peculiarly attended by artizans. I believe I was myself the first amongst

the professors of the Royal Dublin Society who introduced the evening courses of lectures, and they used to be very largely attended by mechanics and by the artisan classes. Dr. Barker, who succeeded me in the Royal Dublin Society, continued those evening courses. It was felt that in moving the courses of the professors up to the Museum of Irish industry it would be desirable to still retain a certain number of those public lectures in the evening for the artizans. At the same time the Royal Dublin Society insisted on a large number of public lectures being delivered in the middle of the day; so that, in consequence of the necessity of conciliating the Royal Dublin Society on the one hand and of providing for the artizan classes on the other, we were induced to adopt a very complicated system—a sort of double system, of having a day course and an evening course, and, at the same time, each course being again subdivided into public lectures and systematic lectures. That, we individually considered, at least I and those professors, no more than a sort of tentative plan to try to tide over the difficulties made by the Royal Dublin Society and by the others in carrying out this arrangement.

2972. The day public lectures could be only for the middle-class students?—Only for middle-class students, principally for persons who were supposed to retain those privileges of the Royal Dublin Society.

2973. And I think that this committee referred to your evidence as recommending the abolition of these day public lectures in this question and answer, No. 1,370. "*Question.* Supposing "that the retaining of the Museum of Irish Industry should be "resolved upon by the Government are there any suggestions "you would make to the Committee with regard to rendering it "more efficient? *Answer.* I should certainly wish that the day "lectures should be entirely reserved for the class of *bonâ fide* "students. At present, though we do our best to carry out the "system of real technical instruction, we have neither the time "nor the appliances for it; we are obliged, as I mentioned, "to sacrifice more to mere popularity than is desirable. I think "we should have the day lectures simply for *bonâ fide* students "and we should have the evening lectures for the artisan classes. "With regard to the locality of those lectures I think it would "be very desirable that each professor in place of lecturing at "one time in one place and at another time in another place, "should lecture always in the same place, and that his appli-"ances for his lectures should be permanently at his hand; that, "for instance, certain of the professors should lecture in the "Royal Dublin Society always, and that certain other professors "should lecture in the Museum Theatre always. I think in "that way a great deal more efficiency could be given to their "lectures than those courses can now be considered to have." So that, as I understand, your recommendation was that the day public lectures should be abolished and that whatever public lectures there were should be the evening public lectures for artisans?—My recommendation was not in any way that public

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lectures should be abolished, but that we should have the public lectures as far as possible in the evening. For I believed then, as I still believe, that the main object of that kind of elementary instruction ought to be the artisan class, and that section of the middle class who are somewhat in the same circumstances. The higher middle class, if they wish for that kind of scientific instruction, might very fairly be expected to pay a very small fee for obtaining it. I therefore submitted as my opinion that the day lectures should be a thoroughly good course of systematic lectures giving a sound representation of the history and condition of each department of science, and that in the evening a course of public lectures should be given, free to the public, which might be of a more popular and of a less actually continuous character, so as not to involve or not to assume that everybody should be there every evening. That was the sort of division which I suggested, but I never had any other feeling than of the utility and of the propriety of maintaining a system of popular instruction in science free to the public.

2974. But I understood you to say in your answer that you would have the day popular lectures paid for by fees not free?—Paid for by small fees.

2975. Then would you supplement the present system of instruction by a system of popular day lectures for the middle class which should be paid for by fees?—May I ask what you mean by "supplement the present system of instruction"?

2976. Well, at the present time we have got in the College of Science a systematic course of day lectures, and, as it has been announced an evening course of public lectures. Would you then propose to supplement that by day courses for middle class students, of a popular kind, for which they should pay a fee?—I would beg leave to suggest that it is scarcely right to take any cognizance on this occasion of the public lectures which may or may not be delivered during the coming session by the professors. The delivery of those lectures, if they shall be delivered, is so purely voluntary and extraneous to their duties in any way, and extraneous to everything that the department or the commission has anything to do with, I may say, that it is scarcely possible to make any reference to them.

2977. Have they not been announced in an official document?—Yes, they have been announced in an official document. I presume that the commission has before it the programme of the coming session; it has been announced that during the coming session some public lectures will be delivered by each of the professors. But we made the announcement most guardedly in very general terms, so as not to bind any individual professor to almost anything. I am, myself, perhaps in a great degree responsible for having the announcement made at all, for I myself felt the paramount necessity of something of that sort being done, so much so that I was anxious, if I may use a popular expression, to put the professors in for it in some shape, so that we might at the opening of the session proceed to carry it into execution. But

there certainly is nothing to justify official reference to it at the present moment.

2978. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you regard it as entirely voluntary?—Oh, most absolutely.

2979. And arising entirely from a sense of the public necessity and public expediency?—A sense of the public necessity in order to endeavor to promote the success of the institution.

2980. (*Professor Huxley.*) If I understand the answer which was read just now you would be satisfied with an arrangement of this kind; at least your answer points to an arrangement of this kind, that what you describe as systematic instruction, such as at present the professors give in the College of Science, should be given during the day, and that popular instruction, such as was formerly given in the day lectures of the Royal Dublin Society, should now be given in the College of Science in the evening; is it to that that your answer tends?—I think so. I think an arrangement of that kind might have a very useful effect, the evening instruction being absolutely free to the public.

2981. But I understand your answer to recommend absolutely the discontinuance of the day lectures which previously existed under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, and you would substitute for them, with a view to the wants of the artisans, a system of free evening lectures?—Yes, that is the general meaning of my answer which was read, and I am of the same opinion still; but I should wish to add in explanation of that, that I think an arrangement might be made, and ought to be made, to facilitate the access of the youth of the middle classess, both male and female, to those day lectures; the class who would not like to, or could not well go out in the evenings. And it has often appeared to me that an arrangement might easily be made, something similar to what exists in Paris and elsewhere, by which, besides the persons who would be proceeding to degrees or diplomas in any way, or who would be attending for prizes, or who would be regular students of the institution, and who should pay for attending upon the course of lectures a full fee of proper amount such as is paid in colleges elsewhere, other persons who merely wished to attend the lectures for the purposes of general instruction without participating in the other practical advantages of the institution, such as prizes, or scholarships, or diplomas, might be allowed to have the privilege of mere attendance upon the lectures on payment of some very reduced fee. As you are aware, in Paris, at the Faculty of Science, and the Faculty of Letters, and the Faculty of Medicine, and in some other places on the continent, attendance on the lectures is actually free; any person can go in and attend lectures; but if you wish to take out a degree you have to pay inscriptions every three months, which come to a pretty large amount. Now, similarly, if some persons wished to attend the day lectures of the College of Science solely for the purpose of getting general information that would be there given, I think that they might put down their names and enter as they used to do at the Museum of Irish Industry, for a

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fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*, just a fee that would show that they were in earnest; whereas a person who would enter for the purpose of getting the diploma of the department, whether as a chemist, or as a miner, or as an engineer, or who would go in for scholarships, should pay, as is now the regulation, for the course, a sum of 1*l.* or 2*l.*, according to its duration. I think that by that means all that was really valuable in the old system of public day lectures might be secured, and at the same time there could be a fair amount of actually free public lectures given in the evening for the artisan classes. Such a system I think might be made to secure all that the interests of the public could really demand.

2982. So that if you had the organization of the College of Science in your hands at present, I apprehend you would keep such courses of lectures as are now delivered, solely modifying the terms of payment in the way you have described, and also you would add to this course of lectures a free course of lectures in the evening?—I think that would secure all that at the present moment I should consider to be really called for.

2983. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Have you any difficulty with regard to the professors being able to deliver both lectures, as you seem to have had some impression, when you gave this evidence, that there was a difficulty arising out of the number of lectures?—Well, I do not think that that would be a practical difficulty if the matter was really well arranged, and if it was arranged in concert with the professors. An arrangement to which the professors themselves would be parties, and with regard to which they would be consulted, and advantage taken of their experience and of their practical knowledge of educational matters, would be likely to be carried out with much greater efficiency and with much greater satisfaction to all parties than an arrangement which would be merely sent to the professors, cut and dry, with directions for them to carry it into effect. Such an arrangement as that that I have mentioned would be, I think very well deserving of being suggested to the professors and submitted for their consideration. Of course it could not be carried out without their cordial assistance.

2984. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that the arrangement you propose is very similar in principle—not in detail, understand—to that which already obtains in the Royal School of Mines?—I am aware that in some points it is very nearly similar. There are lectures delivered there for the working classes for which a very small fee is paid, and I believe, practically, to the working men themselves that it is free. But I do not know whether the principle of allowing the middle classes to the day lectures at a reduced or small fee is carried out in Jermyn Street.

2985. But still there are various scales of fees, and there are some persons, such, for example as officers of the army, who have a right to come in at half fees, and some persons in a particular condition, schoolmasters for example, who have a

right to come in at no fee at all, merely paying for examinations, so that a very slight modification of the system we now have would very nearly meet your views, and you are doubtless aware that the lectures to the working classes which it is part of the duty of each of us to give are really given gratuitously---that the 6*d.* registration fee, as it is called, which is given for each of these courses, does not go to the professors but to the Government. Are you aware of that fact?—I was not aware that the 6*d.* went to the Government. I never inquired where it went; but I did understand that the tickets for those courses were taken up by employers, that the 6*d.* was paid, for instance, by employers, and then tickets given to the men, so that practically the artisans themselves get the lectures gratuitously.

2986. Have you not heard that very often those tickets are sold among the working men themselves at considerably advanced prices?—I have not heard it.

2987. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Has any recommendation of the nature that you have been sketching out been made to the Department by the Council of Professors?—Of which nature?

2988. Of having this day course at a reduced fee, or, in fact, of making any change in the present system?—I should not suppose that the Council of Professors in the College of Science would have any right to make a recommendation of that sort.

2989. Why should they not make a recommendation if they considered that it was advisable to have any change of that kind introduced?—As far as my own knowledge goes the Council of Professors do not consider that they have any real authority or influence in the arrangements of the institution. Their function is merely to carry out the details in managing the system which has been instituted by the department; but I do not think that they would consider themselves authorized to make any suggestions external to that.

2990. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you not consider that the Council of Professors at the College of Science is on exactly the same footing as the Council of Professors at the Royal School of Mines. I ask the question because we should feel ourselves perfectly justified in giving any opinion we thought fit to the Government on any arrangements that were made, or indeed in remonstrating against any arrangements if we thought them inexpedient. We feel ourselves at full liberty to refer to such matters, and we indeed think that the Government are glad to receive suggestions on these points from us; and I would ask whether you do not think that your body is on the same footing as ours?—I really would, in speaking on the matter, like to be understood as speaking merely my own impressions. I do not know what impressions any individual of my colleagues, the professors, may have on the subject, but so far as I have heard opinions expressed I do not believe that the Council of Professors of the Royal College of Science here have any authority whatsoever, any authoritative action; that their sole function is to arrange with regard to the details as to the hours, for instance, within which the lectures

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should be delivered; to arrange amongst themselves with regard to the hours at which the lectures should be delivered, and with regard to other similar matters connected with the purely professorial department; but I do not think that they would venture to express any opinion either as to the administration of the institution or as to the policy, as I may say, of the arrangements. The question, for instance, with regard to the public lectures, though considered amongst the professors, was considered by them purely as private individuals, and to be done by their purely voluntary action. But the Council of Professors has no authority to interfere in anything connected with the administration or management of the institution.

2991. Have you any official reason for thinking that the opinion of a body of men like yourselves would not be listened to? The thing is so difficult to comprehend, we work so very differently in London, that I venture to ask you that question?—The professorial body here in Dublin is merely employed, as I take it, to deliver certain lectures. Their position in the institution is simply that they are employed to do certain scientific work, to deliver a lecture upon chemistry, or geology, or zoology, and there their function terminates. They are to arrange amongst themselves, subject to the approval of the authorities in London, the hours at which those lectures are to be delivered. They have latterly been authorized to arrange the subjects of the scholarship examinations and the examinations for prizes and so on, so far as they are conducted here, and all matters of that sort directly connected with and belonging to their course of lectures or following immediately out of their course of lectures, resulting immediately from their professorial duties.

2992. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) In fact you consider it is their opinion, whether rightly or not, that their functions are simply administrative, that they have no consultative functions to exercise in the Department of Science and Art?—Not outside the delivery of their course of lectures.

2993. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) In the very instance of these evening free lectures the professors proposed it and sent it in their draft programme to the Department for approval?—They did.

2994. Would it not be equally within their competence to propose a system of day lectures or any other arrangement of that kind and to submit it in the programme for the next year?—I do not think myself that it would be within the scope of their functions as we have hitherto interpreted them. I believe that even in making that reference to evening public lectures they went outside their functions; but the necessities of the case, I may say, justified it. But I do not think that it would be competent for the Council of Professors in Stephen's Green to enter upon the consideration of any modification of what we may call the constitution of the institution as fixed by the heads of the Department. Their sole office is to carry that out by delivering courses of lectures, by holding examinations at the end of them, and by arranging for the conferring of the two scholarships which have

recently been founded and for which examinations are also required. Outside of that I do not believe that they have any authority at present to go.

2995. But there was no official communication in consequence of their submitting the evening course of lectures which would justify the idea that they had been going out of their proper line in recommending them?—Strictly speaking I do not know whether that programme has ever been approved. I have no reason to doubt that it has been approved. I have never heard the contrary, but I have never heard of its being approved.

2996. (*Professor Huxley.*) We were members of the Commission, Sir Robert, in consequence of which the College of Science was organized. I certainly did not contemplate putting any body of gentlemen in that position. May I ask if you did?—In which position?

2997. Putting them in a position of subserviency as mere officials. It certainly did not occur to me that the gentlemen composing that body were to be put in any other than a proper and dignified position, and one in which their voice should be listened to, whenever it was given, by the Government. Did it occur to you?—No, I believe the Commission had nothing to do with that. The question of administration—it was mentioned to the Commission by the representative of the department at the Commission—was reserved. That, I recollect, was the technical expression used, and the function of Lord Rosse's Commission simply was to devise an arrangement of the scientific business of the college. They therefore never had occasion to consider or contemplate the position in which the professorial body would stand in the college. The administrative organisation of the college was then entirely in the hands of the Department of Science and Art, and after, of course, proper and mature consideration, they decided upon the arrangement now existing.

2998. And do you think that your official instructions, whatever they might be, absolutely bound you down to that interpretation of the position of the professors?—I believe that our official instructions—in fact I may say that we have none, and the only two circumstances that would throw light upon the position of the professors in the institution were these, that in the communication removing me from my office of Director of the Museum of Irish Industry—abolishing that office, I should rather say—and stating the new constitution of the institution, it is stated that the institution should be administered by a secretary and by a council of professors to whom would be given the carrying out of the scientific business. The representative of the department in whom the actual government of the institution is vested then became the secretary.

2999. I hold in my hand the letter to the Treasury respecting the College of Science, Dublin, and I find in that the following paragraph. "At present, however, we consider a council of pro-
"fessors with a dean of faculty to be an organization more

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"adapted to the requirements of a college of science. The "dean would be the organ of the professors, in all communica- "tions with the Science and Art Department. He would pre- "side at all meetings where he should have a casting vote, and "generally represent the professorial body. The office should "be annual and filled by rotation according to seniority of "appointment. Such an arrangement would appear best "adapted to induce general co-operation and harmony with "energetic action. An honorarium of 100*l.* should be attached "to the office of dean of faculty. The executive and secre- "tarial business would then devolve on a permanent secretary "who should attend all meetings of the council of professors." I confess that as I read that it appears to me that it contemplates a free and direct communication between the department and the council of professors through the dean, and by no means puts the dean and professors in any sort of subordination to the secretary, who is rather by this phrase, "should attend all meetings," put in the position of being simply their secretary?—Well, in practice the very reverse of all that is the fact.

3000. That point, of course, I cannot venture to give any opinion upon, but what I am desirous to get out is the official constitution of the body, and what is the natural interpretation of that constitution. Will you kindly state to the Commission whether the organization which is here recommended by the department to the Treasury has been adopted or whether it has been modified by the Treasury?—I have never heard of any modification of that by the Treasury.

3001. So that substantially that is the organisation; it is, as it were, your constitution?—That constitution has been modified thus far. Some of my colleagues, I believe, represented very strongly to the governmental authorities that such an arrangement would not be satisfactory, that a system under which the dean of faculty would be changed every year would not work well, and that they would prefer, even though it took away a little advantage from them individually that there should be a permanent dean, and that I should remain under that name still connected with the institution; and accordingly the Department sanctioned the arrangement that I should remain as permanent Dean of faculty, and that that rotatory system of election should not be carried out. That however, is the only change that is made in the official constitution as laid down in that document.

3002. And the only change that has taken place in this has not been by the direct action of the Treasury or of the Department but in consequence of the expression of the wish of the Professors?—Yes.

3003. Then may I ask if you find in the passage which I have just read anything which would lead you to think that the body of professors as represented by the dean would not be listened to by the Government, and that they have not an independent opinion?—I would not undertake to say that anybody of half-a-dozen or nine or ten gentlemen of position and education making a representation

to the Government would not be listened to. If they were perfect strangers I am sure they would be listened to and anything they said would be considered; but I mean without any official right to make a representation.

3004. I would ask, then, do you not think that this paragraph, which I will read again, expressly contemplates, and expressly provides, for their official communication:—"The dean would be "the organ of the professors in all communications with the "Science and Art Department."—Does not that contemplate that they shall be in direct communication with the Department? —It might be so taken, but, in fact, no communication of the Department is ever addressed to the dean and no communication has ever taken place between the dean on the part of the professors and the Department. The secretary is the only person in the college who communicates with the Department, or with whom the Department communicates.

3005. I suppose that in the matter of correspondence it is the ordinary practice in all departments of the Government for communications to go through the secretary, but communication could hardly be called indirect because it goes through the hands of a secretary?—In such cases as those to which you refer the secretary acts simply as the organ and channel of communication on the part of his superior officers; but that is not the case in the College of Science. The communications of the secretary with the Department and of the Department with the secretary are very seldom seen either by the dean or by the professors. If there is a communication which directly refers to any proceeding of council, or to anything connected with the delivery of the courses of lectures, that is laid before the council at its next following meeting, and the opinion of the council in regard to it is communicated by the secretary to the Department. But all correspondence connected with the administration of the place, connected with the estimates, connected with all the arrangements that are concerned in the actual government of the institution, that is all quite between the secretary and the Department, without even the dean or the professors or anybody representing the scientific or professorial elements of the institution knowing or hearing anything about it.

3006. Under the term "institution," however, I understand you to include what are substantially two independent bodies, the one of them the Museum of Irish Industry and the other the School of Science?—I do not speak with reference to the Museum of Irish Industry now, at all, it has ceased to exist. I speak with regard to the Royal College of Science as it now exists.

3007. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) But all the letters on the subject of the education or instruction given in the College of Science are written to the secretary in these terms, are they not, that "he is "to submit the letter to the dean and council of professors and "to obtain their opinion"?—I dare say where a letter is written to him in those terms he lays it before the council and gets their opinion.

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3008. All correspondence affecting the instruction or education given in the college is in those terms, is it not?—I cannot say whether all correspondence is in those terms, because, of course, I can only speak with regard to any correspondence that I may happen to have seen. But I presume that the secretary lays before the council all the correspondence that takes place with regard to any matter actually connected with the courses of lectures which the professors deliver, or the examinations which they hold. But the only things with which the professors have anything to do are those two, the delivery of their courses of lectures and the conduct of their examinations. I may mention, however, it is right, that latterly, for the latter portion of the last season, the field of action of the professors has been a little enlarged. The professors at first were under the impression that whenever they wanted apparatus or materials for the lectures they had to ask the secretary to get them for them, and that the approval of the secretary was necessary before, for instance, the professor of zoology could get a skeleton that he wanted, or anything of that kind. The professors were very indignant at being in this position of having to get the approval of the secretary to what they thought necessary for the proper illustration of the lectures; but, however, I succeeded in explaining to them that they were mistaken in that regard, and that all the department could possibly mean was that the application should go through the secretary's office as a matter of business, in order that he might register it with a view to the thing being subsequently paid for, but that I could not believe that the secretary would venture to offer an opinion about whether a professor should get a piece of physical or chemical apparatus, or a zoological or geological specimen; and after some discussion it was settled and acquiesced in by the secretary that his function in that regard was simply with a view to the financial arrangements. Then with regard to the museum and with regard to the library; at first the professors had reason to believe that all purchases for the museum, and all purchases of books for the library; should be submitted to the secretary and approved of by him; but, however, similarly, after some discussion, I succeeded in getting appointed by the council a library committee and a museum committee, and in getting an order of the council apportioning the grant which had been made by Parliament, under the head of purchases of specimens and books, and placing the expenditure of that grant in the hands of those two committees, and leaving only to the secretary the verification of that expenditure as a matter of account. We consequently now have secured in the institution, and I do think that a great deal of good has already resulted from it, that the expenditure on the library and on the museum is effected through the committees of professors, and with the full consideration of the scientific officers; and we have also succeeded in securing that the individual professors select the articles which they require for the illustration of their lectures, merely transmitting the vouchers to the secretary as a matter of

account. In that way I do think that the administration of the institution had been within the last few months of the session put upon a much more satisfactory basis than it had been before, for during the first half of the session we were all under the impression, at least my colleagues were, I myself never believed that such could be the intentior of the Government, that the whole administration and control of the library and museum, and all the materials for the lectures, that is, the ordinary administration of the place, was vested in the hands of the secretary.

3009. (*Professor Huxley.*) Did you and your colleagues ever read carefully the passages to which I have just drawn your attention, that is the council?—Oh, yes, we have had that document before us.

3010. Would it be possible to put any other interpretation upon this document than that you had the full power to carry out the very proper measures you have described to us, and that the secretary had no right to check your operations? I find no evidence of it here, myself?— I will not undertake to say what was the intention of the words as there put down, but the fact is that we were formally told that the secretary, as the representative of the Department, was the absolute head of the institution.

3011. Did you have that information from the Department?— I heard that from the secretary himself.

3012. (*Capt. Donnelly*). But with regard to this particular purchase minute that was submitted, what are the arrangements that the Board sanctioned with regard to the purchases to be made in the College of Science; that minute was submitted, was it not, to the council of professors?—It originated with the council of professors.

3013. I mean the rules that the Science and Art Department made with regard to purchases by the College of Science, that was submitted to the professors, was it not?—The Department made a rule with regard to the custody of the objects, not with regard to their purchase.

3014. Was there not a minute or letter from the Department stating that when anything was to be purchased it should be done by an order from or through the secretary of the College of Science, except in special cases?—No, not in writing. The Department has given very little instruction, in fact, we have had no definite instructions in writing. The Department issued a minute regulating the custody of all the property in the institution, and transferring the custody of the articles used by the different professors to the curator of the Museum. That, of course, was perfectly intelligible and did not create any difficulty at all. But with regard to the purchase of articles, or of books, or of specimens, no instructions ever came, that I was cognisant of, from the department.

3015. With regard to the question of fees to be charged for the lectures, that was talked about and discussed before Lord Rosse's Commission, unofficially, was it not, and a recommendation

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made that the fees should be 2*l.* per course?—Yes, I believe so; as far as I can recollect.

3016. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are acquainted with the position of the registrar of the Royal School of Mines. I presume you know the organisation of that body?—In a general way, I do.

3017. I apprehend that it is as nearly as possible analogous to the position of secretary in your School of Science. The Registrar is the executive officer of the body. He has charge of the secretarial business, and as the officer of the Department he has general charge of all the collections in the Museum; but the Registrar does not in any way control the action of the body of the professors; he is entirely the executive officer of the place. Is not Dr. Sidney's position very analogous to that?—Dr. Sidney was placed in a very false position when he was first appointed to his office; and I would beg to say that Dr. Sidney's relations to the professorial body and to the institution have very much changed since he has had some experience with regard to the working of the institution. Dr. Sidney is extremely intelligent, and I believe he will be a very valuable officer, but he was placed when he was first appointed in a very false position. He was sent over here without any written instructions, but simply with verbal instructions that he was the representative of the department in Ireland, and that the department was to be supreme in the institution. As such he considered that he was the head of the institution; that he was responsible for everything; and that he had the power to direct everything. He at first acted on that impression. It placed him in a very false relation to the professors; it gave rise to a great deal of difficulties, which would have been all removed by clear written instructions; and it was only after a large portion of the session had been passed over and after a great deal of friction had taken place that Dr. Sidney on the one hand and the professors on the other hand came to understand one another. Ever since then Dr. Sidney has really worked in very excellent harmony with the professors, and I have no reason to doubt that he will continue to do so. He has come, or I hope will come, very much into the position which Mr. Reeks occupies in Jermyn Street, and which is an intelligible proper position.

3018. Did not the professors when they felt themselves oppressed at once appeal to the Treasury letter which is their constitution, and tell Dr. Sidney to keep in his own place?—Well, the professors did not wish to take any responsibility on themselves. The department had taken the matter in hand and the department apparently intended to carry the thing out according to their idea. The department had sent Dr. Sidney here to rule in their name, and it was not till the session was about half over that anybody thought of interfering, and what brought the matter to a point where the professors did decide on interfering was the question of whether a professor if he wished to buy something that was necessary for his lecture should get Dr. Sidney's approval. That was so absurd that I ventured to tell my colleagues that

that could not be the meaning of the Government, that that could not be intended, and that we should put that on a right footing, which we succeeded in doing, and then we took a little further courage, and we constituted the museum and library committees; and I think by means of these steps, and, I hope by the department having its attention a little directed to what is really necessary in a high scientific institution, that matters will from henceforth go on very smoothly and that the institution will prosper.

3019. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) I would ask whether you had been furnished with any evidence that such was the intention of the Department?—None whatsoever. We never got any instructions or any explanation with regard to the objects or intentions of the Department other than that correspondence with the Treasury of which a copy is on the table.

3020. And, on the other hand, had any step been taken on your part, by which it might be put to the test whether or not such was the intention of the Department? Had any step been taken on the part of the professorial body to ascertain what were their powers, and what was the intention of the Department as to their powers, and what was the interpretation put by the Department upon the minute to which reference has been made?—Oh, the professors trusted to the thing regulating itself in time. They would not get into any long correspondence with the Department about the matter. They however—I do not like using a strong word in a matter of purely official consideration, but the circumstances were such that the professors felt sure that after a little time the thing would right itself, and that in the meantime the matter would only be made worse and more complicated by correspondence and recriminations and explanations, and counter-explanations, and that by simply leaving the thing to itself it would work itself right, perhaps, the sooner by being let alone. So the professors set about simply doing their duty and delivering their courses of lectures, and transacting at council what was absolutely necessary for the arrangements of the institution, and they left everything else between Dr. Sidney and the Department to do as they liked, and let matters clear up as soon as they might, and as they might.

3021. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You stated in your last answer to Professor Huxley that the Department sent over Dr. Sidney to rule in their name. Is there any official document to show that intention at all?—In answer to that question I beg to refer to the paragraph of the letter of Mr. Corry, commencing "The "executive and secretarial business would then devolve upon a "permanent secretary who should attend all meetings of the "council. As this officer would, however, be more especially "the agent and representative of the Department in all business, "whether immediately connected with instruction or not, it "would be advisable that he should not vote at the Council." I take it that that paragraph, making the secretary—I put Dr. Sidney out of the question—the agent and representative of the

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Department in all business, whether immediately connected with education or otherwise, gives him the control, and practically the absolute control of every department of the institution; and I am satisfied that that was the interpretation which Dr. Sidney himself placed upon the paragraph, as in fact he himself intimated so much to me in express terms.

3022. All matters connected with instruction and education have been submitted through him to the dean and council?—All matters immediately connected with the delivery of the courses of lectures, or the carrying on of the examinations in which the professors were concerned.

3023. There has been no official modification of these rules as to the position of the secretary and the council?—None that I have ever heard of; and in reference to the change which has taken place in making the office of dean of faculty permanent instead of rotatory——

3024. I mean with regard to the relation of the secretary to the council, there has been no official change in these rules?—A letter came from the Department, expressly calling the attention of the council to the fact that the office being rendered for the present permanent made no change in the attributes or functions of the dean of faculty. That letter came in consequence of a proposition of the council that the dean of faculty should be accommodated with an office in the institution. I was ordered to remove from my office at an hour's notice by Dr. Sidney as there were workmen coming into my room next morning to convert it into a library; to make use of that room for a library. I told him that was the first I heard of it, and that I thought it was very strange that the dean of faculty should be told to leave his office by the secretary, and that workmen were to come into it, without ever having had any communication or notice about it before, and that I would certainly not leave my office until I ascertained whether it was the determination of the department that I should do so. He told me then that the dean of faculty was not to have any office; that he was to come to the institution whenever he was wanted to preside at the council, but that he had no more to do with it. I mentioned this matter at the next meeting of the council, and the council passed a resolution declaring that it was desirable that the dean of faculty should have an office in the institution, where he might be accessible to the professors who should wish to consult him, or to the public who might wish to see him in reference to the education or business of the institution; and this resolution was sent to London. A letter came back authorizing a room to be provided as an office for the dean of faculty as the council thought it necessary; but there was then in connexion with that an intimation that the fact of the office of dean of faculty being made for the present permanent was not to be considered as in any way whatsoever changing the position of that office from what it had been laid down in this letter. So that, practically, although I happen to be dean of faculty this year as I was last

year, and perhaps may be next year, still so far as all official power is concerned, and position, the matter stands precisely as if it was merely one of the professors who took it in turn as described in this letter.

3025. But the present relations, as described by you, of the council to the secretary, as regards the Library Committee and the Museum Committee, and so on, have been, as far as you are aware, approved of by the department, have they not?—The relations of the secretary to the council were not involved formally in any of these matters.

3026. I wish to explain what I mean. The interpretation now adopted by the council as to the proper position of the secretary has, as far as the department is concerned, been approved, has it not?—No question involving the secretary or his office by name has ever gone from the council to the department for approval. The resolutions forming the Library Committee and the Museum Committee have gone up to the department for approval and have been approved.

3027. And you mention those as instances in which the council took a new view and a different view from what they originally had of their relations to the secretary?—Yes, I mention them as being means by which the council succeeded in placing themselves and the secretary in better and more suitable relations than they had been in before; but in the matter, so far as it came under the cognisance of the department for approval, there was no reference made to the secretary or to his office.

3028. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I observe that in the paragraph which you have quoted with reference to the secretary it is stated that "as this officer would be more especially the agent "and representative of the department in all business, whether "immediately connected with instruction or not it would be "advisable that he should not vote at the council." Do you consider that giving the Secretary a vote at the council would increase or would diminish his power, acting in the peculiar capacity that he is placed in by the department?—I think it would diminish his power. It would make him one of the body. It would make him a member of the council.

3029. Therefore you think that the not giving him a vote has practically, in your opinion, increased his power at the meetings of the council as the representative of the department?—I think it preserved more completely his position as an external authority representing the department, and in a manner supervising the council.

3030. (*Professor Thomson.*) You mentioned that all letters from the department which had special reference to the duties of the different professors with reference to teaching were submitted to the dean and to the council. May I ask on what subject correspondence passes direct between the secretary and the department and never comes before the council?—Well, there must be a great deal, judging from my own experience under the previous arrangements, in the Museum of Irish Industry,

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when, as director of the institution, I was in correspondence with the department. There was a great deal of correspondence connected with the administration, connected with the remodelling of the buildings, connected with the preparation of the estimates, and matters of that sort, and the correspondence connected with the administration of the various departments, none of which now come before the council, and of none of which either the council of professors or myself have ever had cognisance.

3031. Do you consider that it is inconvenient in an establishment of that kind, that the correspondence relating to the building and to such matters should take place without the cognisance of the dean and body of professors?—I think it is a very great practical inconvenience in several ways; for instance, with regard to the preparation of the estimates. The council was never consulted, last year, with regard to the preparation of the estimates of the institution, and a little practical complication arose out of that, for the secretary forgot in preparing the estimates to put in the item of the laboratories, the result of which was that our professor of practical chemistry had no funds for this present year, and I believe there was a great deal of correspondence. I have no official knowledge of it, but I have reason to believe that there was a great deal of correspondence as to how they would manage that after the estimates had passed, and also with regard to the buildings. The whole institution has been remodelled as to its internal arrangements, but I was never cognisant of these arrangements at all until after the contractors and carpenters came into the building, even with regard to my own office. The first I ever heard about it was being told that I could not be there. When I was leaving my office in the afternoon Dr. Sidney told me I need not come there in the morning as the builders would be in my office. Then as to arrangements amongst the professors it would be quite natural that the professors should consult amongst themselves and consider what would be the best arrangement of the interior of the institution so as to carry on the system of instruction in the different departments with a certain unity of action in the different rooms. Well that has been all done without the professors being consulted. An individual professor may have been consulted with regard to his individual room, though I do not think that was done in every case, but neither the professors as a body, nor the council, nor I as dean, have ever been consulted with regard to the appropriation or distribution of a single room in the institution.

3032. Then your opinion is that such correspondence should take place through the secretary, but through the dean's office?—That it should be submitted to the council of professors and to the dean as representing the council, in the interval between two meetings. I take it that as soon as a letter of that kind came to the hands of the secretary it should be sent up to the dean, or the secretary should go up to the dean with the correspondence of the day and should get the dean's minute with regard to anything that required immediate action, and for anything that

did not require immediate action should get a reference to the council. That is the way in which business is usually transacted in the public offices where the secretary is the vehicle of correspondence; but the matter in this institution is complicated by the circumstance that the secretary besides being the vehicle of the correspondence is the representative of the supreme authority also.

3033. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Did not Captain Festing who was in charge of the works of the department consult every one of the professors who was then appointed, on the subject of the museum and the rooms of the institution?—Captain Festing and another; I do not know whether Captain Donnelly was one, but some couple of gentlemen from the department visited the institution during the long vacation some months before any of the changes were made and went over the different departments of the institution. Such of the professors as were in town were in attendance to give information and so on, and to state in general terms what they would want. I had no cognisance of any communication from the department to the professors individually and certainly not to myself until, as I have mentioned, their representative came to take possession of the place.

3034. But did you not, Sir Robert, send in a list of all the estimates that would be required?—Yes, at the time I mention, not of the *rooms* that would be required, but I furnished a statement of the accommodation that would be required in the institution for all the various departments of which it should consist and that stated in general terms. For instance, "chemical laboratories," "room for chemical professors," "room for zoological professors," and mining professors, and so on, laying out the whole amount of accommodation which the whole scheme would require. But I never furnished any statement with regard to the appropriation of particular places further than this, that I had prepared by our architect, after consultation with the professor of chemistry, plans with regard to the erection of new laboratories in the quadrangle; those plans were sent over to the department.

3035. You spoke of yourself not being consulted with regard to the distribution of rooms. Was there not an interval during which you were not really officially connected with the museum. I mean between this letter which was written to the Treasury, or rather the letter which was written to you, and the time of your being appointed permanent dean of faculty. Was it not during that interval that all the arrangements with regard to the distribution of rooms took place?—It was, but with regard to that I would beg leave to mention that that letter, or rather the letter of the department consequent on Mr. Corry's letter, abolished my office of Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, and I was therefore no longer connected with the institution. But I got, I may say simultaneously with that, or at least within a very few days of it, a letter stating that as the department was not ready to at once carry out their arrangements with the institution in its new form they requested me to continue

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provisionally in charge of the institution until the end of the summer. I consequently did remain provisionally in charge of that and continued provisionally in charge until I was appointed dean of faculty. There was therefore technically an interval of some three or four months during which I was as it were merely caretaker.

3036. You were continuing to act as Director of the Museum of Irish Industry?—Yes.

3037. And it was at that time understood that you were not to be connected with the reconstituted College of Science?—Possibly.

3038. And it was in that interval that the principal portion of those arrangements with regard to the rooms was made by Captain Festing in several visits over here with the different professors?—It certainly was, but I was at the institution there every day. I was still, practically, certainly connected with it. I do not at all mean to say that the department ought to have communicated with me or consulted with me. They were in all probability perfectly right in official form in not having anything to say to me. I merely take leave to mention to the Commission my opinion that in the present arrangements of the institution, and with regard to its future working, I think it would be an advantage that questions connected with the appropriation of rooms, with regard to whether a professor should lecture in one place or lecture in another, with regard to the arrangements of the museum, with regard to the construction of the new buildings and so on, should be in some degree referred to the professors, so as to get the advantage of their opinions, and that correspondence connected with those questions should be as a matter of course laid before the college council. I do not at all mean to blame the department for not informing me about what they were going to do, for you are perfectly right in saying that at that time I was only very loosely attached to them.

3039. I mean that the dean or the council was not overlooked by the department at the time when these arrangements were made; there was no such thing as a dean or council of professors then in existence?—Not at the time that you just mention; but, however, as a matter of accuracy, I may mention that at the time when they decided upon converting my former office into part of the library, and when they decided that the dean of faculty was not to have any *locus standi*, if I may use the expression, in the institution, I then was dean, and was the official head of, at least, the educational part of the institution.

3040. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are doubtless aware, Sir Robert, that in the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street, the estimates are never submitted to the professors as a body?—I was not aware of that.

3041. But they do not feel themselves precluded from taking, in fact, they do take a very active interest in all the arrangements which affect their convenience, and they feel themselves at liberty to make any suggestions they please to the department about these

matters. Do you think that the constitution which was just now read out, precluded the dean and council of professors from doing the same thing?—No member of the council would venture to propose that they should proceed to consider the estimates.

3042. Not the estimates as to the arrangement of rooms and such matters, which really fall precisely within their province?—No, they would not venture to do it. At least, hitherto the matter was so entirely out of their hands; the action of the department was so direct and absolute. For instance, there were very considerable embarrassments in the galleries of the Geological Survey with regard to the carpenters and builders going to build up the partition which cut off a portion of the Palæological Gallery before the officers of the survey had time to take the things out of it, and objects of value might have sustained some injury, but after a good deal of difficulty the builders were kept off for a day or two until the geological things were taken away.

3043. The survey, as such, is not represented on the council of professors, however?—No.

3044. (*Professor Thomson.*) In Dr. Sidney's last report I find this: "Sir,—In accordance with my instructions, I have the "honour to report as follows in relation to the various statistics "and points of administration of the college. Immediately on "entering on the duties of my office, I proceeded to have the "Portlock collection of birds and fishes transferred to the Royal "Dublin Society in accordance with the minute of 21st Septem- "ber 1865. The corresponding transfer of physical apparatus "from the Royal Dublin Society to this college, which was "commenced by Dr. Barker some time since, I have just had com- "pleted. As soon as the Portlock collection was removed, I "handed over the gallery to Messrs. Cockburn for the purpose of "converting it into a drawing school." Now are those matters done by Dr. Sidney, or through him in the first instance. He says, "In accordance with my instructions." From whom do those instructions come, from the dean of faculty and professors?—Oh, no; the dean and professors knew nothing at all about these matters. Those instructions must be from the department.

3045. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Those two transfers were provided for, were they not, by the minute of the 21st of September 1865?—The minute of the department.

3046. Absolutely antecedent to the creation of the College of Science?—It was always arranged that the Portlock collection was to be removed to the Royal Dublin Society.

3047. Therefore the council of professors could have nothing to say to giving the secretary instructions on a matter which had been decided on long antecedently?—No.

3048. (*Professor Thomson.*) "Then as soon as the Portlock "collection was removed, I handed over the gallery to the Messrs. "Cockburn, for the purpose of converting it into a drawing school." Has that been directly also by directions from the department?—Yes, from the department.

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3049. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Did not the council of professors recommend the addition of a demonstrator in palæontology?—Yes.

3050. That would be an addition to the estimate, would it not?—No; the council of professors did not make any proposition with regard to a permanent office of demonstrator of palæontology. All the council of professors recommended was, that as Mr. Jukes was in delicate health, an arrangement should be made for having a portion of his course of lectures delivered; and for that they reported to the department that Mr. Baily, the palæontologist of the Geological Survey, had kindly offered to deliver a certain number of demonstrations in palæontology.

3051. They proposed that Mr. Baily should do that when Mr. Jukes was ill; but did they not also apart from that altogether and quite independent of Mr. Jukes's illness, propose that there should be a demonstrator in palæontology?—A demonstrator in palæontology was recommended to be appointed by Lord Rosse's commission.

3052. But did not the council of professors propose to the department that a demonstrator of palæontology should now be appointed?—I will not undertake to say positively from my recollection, without having referred to the minutes of the council; but my impression is that the council recommended that Mr. Baily's proposal to deliver the palæontological part of Mr. Jukes's course of lectures should be approved, and that they thus called the attention of the department to the recommendation of Lord Rosse's commission, and suggested that it ought to be carried into effect. They considered that as that referred specially to one of the courses of instruction which were in process of delivery within the institution, that of course fell within their cognisance. The department responded very well to that recommendation, and they appointed Mr. Baily regularly as demonstrator in palæontology.

3053. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You stated that the professors of the College of Science have volunteered to give public lectures during the coming winter. From your experience of educational institutions, do you think it is desirable that officers such as professors employed by them should have their duty laid down precisely for them, or that it should be partly laid down and partly voluntary?—I do not believe that voluntary efforts are ever permanently sustained, or that they should ever be calculated on as making part of the organization of a public institution. They are very useful, very well in their way; but there is neither the proper control over them that there ought to be in a public institution, nor can they have the regularity and sequence that a system of popular instruction ought to have. I myself would only regard this matter of the lectures that are to be delivered next session, as just breaking the ice and trying to get out of a difficulty by which we were shut up before; and I would not at all desire to contemplate its being conducted as any permanent or regular part of our arrangements.

3054. Considering the great number of years during which public lectures had existed without interruption in Dublin, and that after an interruption of those public lectures for one single year the professors have volunteered to renew the public lectures although they were no part of their duty, might it not be open to the construction that this was a confession on the part of the professors that there was something wrong in the arrangements by which the public lectures had been stopped?—I think the total stoppage of the system of public lectures was a mistake. That was the almost unanimous opinion of the professors and of those others by whom I have heard the subject spoken of.

3055. Then would it not be in your opinion desirable that the public lectures, if resumed at all, should be resumed as part of the regular course and system of the college, and not as voluntary efforts on the part of individual professors?—Not as mere voluntary efforts, certainly. I do not think that it would be prudent to leave a system of public instruction to the risks and chances of merely voluntary efforts. But, on the other hand, I think it would be desirable to have a certain freedom in the arrangements with regard to the delivery of the course. For instance, I could quite understand that a professor who might be occupied in research —and it is very desirable that a professor should occupy himself in original research—might find that between the delivery of his regular systematic *student* course, if I may use the expression, and his research, his time would be so entirely taken up and his energy so absorbed that the delivery of a public course of lectures would be an annoyance to him, and that he would rather lose the opportunity of earning a certain sum than do them. On the other hand, it might be the means of giving an opening to a young man of talent and energy who was not yet appointed a professor to win his spurs and show what he could do in the delivery of such a course of lectures; so that I think it would be very useful, and that whilst giving the regular professors the option of delivering the public course if they liked, the Government should reserve to itself the power of replacing them from time to time, according as it became desirable, by other people. I should prefer a system of that sort to either a system of absolute rigor that would force the professors to deliver public lectures just as much as it would force him to deliver his student lectures; or, on the other hand, a system of voluntary effort, which I am sure after the first enthusiasm had passed might die away.

3056. I think you stated that in Paris the lectures of certain faculties in the university were free to the public; that any person might walk in and attend the course of instruction; but that if they wished to receive a certificate of such instruction they must pay for it?—Yes, that is their general arrangement.

3057. I suppose you are aware that in the case of a very large number of the lectures delivered in Trinity College the same rule prevails—that any member of the public may attend the course of lectures, but is not entitled to receive a certificate of such attendance unless he be a student in arts of the college?—I did

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not know that that arrangement existed as an official rule, but I was aware that many of the courses of lectures were public, as I have myself often attended when not a student of the university. I have attended the lectures of Professor Lloyd and Sir William Hamilton as one of the public.

3058. As a matter of fact, I may state that probably three fourths of all the professorial lectures delivered in Trinity College are open to the public, and that ladies may attend those of them which are suitable for ladies, but that no one can receive a certificate of instruction unless he be a student in arts of the college.

3059. You are a medical graduate of the University of Dublin, I believe?—No, not a medical graduate.

3060. You are a graduate of the University of Dublin?—Yes.

3061. You are acquainted, I suppose, with the general arrangements of the medical school of Trinity College, and of the other medical schools of Dublin?—In a general way, yes.

3062. You are aware, I suppose, that a system of interchange of recognition of certificates exists amongst them; that a student wishing to attend the examination of College of Physicians, or College of Surgeons, or Trinity College, may take out his certificate of lectures at various schools which mutually recognize each other, present those certificates, and attend the examinations for his licence or degree?—I was very glad to find some years ago that Trinity College had acquiesced in that system.

3063. I believe that system has worked very efficiently for the advancement of medical knowledge in Dublin?—I am sure it has done so.

3064. After reading the number of subjects that are taught in the College of Science, it occurred to me that certain of those subjects are already taught in the medical schools of Dublin; for example, in the College of Surgeons, in Trinity College, and in the school of the Catholic University. Did it ever occur to you that the principle of mutual recognition might be extended to the lectures of the College of Science, as well as to the other medical schools *inter se*. Let me illustrate by example. I find that chemistry and botany—to take two examples—are amongst the subjects taught in the College of Science. Has it ever occurred to you that it might be advisable to recommend to the medical schools of Dublin, with regard to the College of Science, an interchange of certificates on such subjects?—Well, one might contemplate perhaps the lectures on chemistry and botany delivered in the College of Science being received by the licensing bodies; but we should have nothing to give them in exchange, because we do not require any medical instruction for any of the diplomas which the department contemplates giving.

3065. You do not require certificates in chemistry and botany, do you?—Oh yes, we do.

3066. And why should you not recognise the certificate in chemistry given by Dr. Apjohn in Trinity College, or Professor Sullivan in the Catholic University Medical School, and ask Trinity College or the Catholic University Medical School to

recognize your certificates in return?—Well, if we had once anything like a substantive existence I daresay such a proposition would be considered; but such a subject has scarcely been ever thought of in our present condition.

3067. You would not be opposed to the extension of this free trade in certificates which exists in Dublin already to the College of Science?—Well, not under proper *surveillance*. But many people consider that the free trade in certificates, as you describe it, has been carried too far in Dublin in the Medical Schools.

3068. You do not think that the recognition of the certificates of Trinity College might injure an institution like the College of Science?—It might rather improve it.

3069. I find that there are other subjects, like applied mathematics, physics, geology, zoology, and mineralogy, which although they are not medical subjects, and although in relation to them no such system of interchange of certificates exists yet they are taught and very efficiently taught by several bodies in Dublin. When the College of Science developes itself would you consider it advisable to take into consideration, with reference to these subjects, also the question of mutual recognition of certificates?—Oh, I am quite sure that when the time comes,—which, however, I am sorry to say I do not think has as yet come—when the time does come, and when the College of Science takes its position as a college really recognised amongst the great educational institutions of Dublin I am quite sure that the gentlemen belonging to it would be anxious to give a most liberal interpretation to all its arrangements and to co-operate with the utmost cordiality with the other institutions. I am sure none of the professors would contemplate anything like a close or corporate feeling of exclusion growing up in the institution. In fact, it being so directly under the control of the Government that could not be allowed.

3070. Then it would be your opinion that free trade in these educational branches, properly guarded to secure its efficiency, would be advantageous?—I should like to put all our educational institutions on the most liberal basis possible, even including much higher ones than the Royal College of Science.

3071. I understand from the programme of the Royal College of Science that the total cost of three years' education in the college is 30*l.*, paid in three yearly instalments of 10*l.* each, or 25*l.* composition. Is that correct?—I believe so.

3072. Do you consider that scale of charges is sufficiently low to be adequate to the wants of a city like Dublin?—I think it is. For any person who really wishes to get a diploma, or become a student of the college, I think it is low enough. It is calculated at about the same rate as the education in the Queen's Colleges, which, whatever may be their other failings, have never been complained of on the score of their being too dear.

3073. Are you aware that for precisely the same cost as this a student can obtain all the instruction given in the engineering school in Trinity College?—Well, I do not wonder. I do not

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recollect distinctly if Trinity College was one of the institutions that that calculation was based on, but I daresay it was; and I should be sorry if the price for the diploma course of the College of Science was to be lower than in the Queen's Colleges and Trinity College. I do not think there would be any necessity for it.

3074. How would you consider personally a proposal of this kind, to retain your prices fixed as you state they are now, with reference to existing institutions such as the Queen's Colleges, and Trinity College, and to have another scale of prices for persons who are proved to belong to the artisan class—to admit them for half price or one-third price, or at some reduced rate?—I should not like to express an absolute opinion upon it at the spur of the moment; but I think a proposition of that kind might be very fairly taken into account as part of the general proposition to which Professor Huxley alluded in his question in reference to having a reduced rate for certain classes of students who would attend the lectures.

3075. You think that might apply to the whole curriculum for the diploma, as well as to the individual lectures?—I think it might, by founding some special scholarships, or something that would open the way to the diploma to persons in the artisan class, who would not be able to command any considerable annual payment. I think that it would be very well worthy of consideration, but I should not wish to express a hasty opinion upon it.

3076. At the time of your election to the professorship in the Royal Dublin Society, is it your opinion that the electors were influenced, or were capable of being influenced, by any considerations of religion or politics, either for you or against you in your election?—I, of course, am quite convinced that the electors acted very rightly in electing me; but I think that my election was entirely independent both of religious and political considerations. I had reason to know that many amongst my warmest supporters in the Royal Dublin Society were persons utterly opposed to the views of myself and of my family both in religion and politics, but who thought that I was the person who ought to be elected, and who supported me very actively. I afterwards knew several cases of that.

3077. Do you think that considerations of religion or politics influence the members of the Royal Dublin Society seriously in other matters, in the election of members in general?—I have really very little means of expressing an opinion upon that. I have heard, of course, as everybody has heard here from time to time, of political and religious feelings pervading the Royal Dublin Society; but I, myself, all the time that I was a professor there, restricted myself so absolutely to my duties, and kept myself away so entirely from the actual working of the society, that I did not know anything whatsoever of what was going on. Amongst the committees, the only persons whom I may say I knew were the members of the committee of natural philosophy,

with whom I had to act; and although there were gentlemen amongst them who, I knew, differed from me in religion and politics, I never met from them anything but the utmost and warmest co-operation and assistance in everything connected with my department. I have always supposed that there was some foundation for the stories that used to be circulated about the Royal Dublin Society; but I never had any personal knowledge of it.

3078. (*Professor Thomson.*) The number of attendances at the College of Science has been extremely small in this last year; what has been the cause of that?—Well, in the first place, the entire novelty of the institution in its new form; and in the next the objects of it, the diplomas that are to be given, are so very new in this country. This is the first time in this country that this particular class of diplomas has ever been issued in Ireland. Then I would say in a very great degree the way in which the institution disappeared from the public view in consequence of the cessation of its popular element; nobody thought about it or heard about it.

3079. And also the incompleteness of the arrangements?—And the incompleteness of the arrangements. In fact, it is hard to conclude anything with regard to the future working of the institution or its condition, from the last session. I think the last session should be regarded simply as a blank. Nothing was ready; not more than one-half of the professors were actually appointed; the museum was all broken up; the professors that were appointed had no place to lecture, and altogether the institution was in a complete state of collapse, I might say; and consequently no persons presented themselves for the lectures, practically, but the persons who had obtained exhibitions, and who consequently were paid to attend there, and went there on that account. I therefore think the last year may be put entirely out of reckoning with regard to what the future of the institution may be.

3080. What is the nature of the diplomas or certificates which are to be given?—It is contemplated that there shall be four certificates; one in mining and metallurgy; another in chemistry applied to manufactures; and a third in agriculture; a fourth in engineering, civil and mechanical.

3081. From your experience, which is very large in all these matters, do you think that these certificates will open a field of employment for the men who pass through this college?—I think they will. I think that certainly in the department of chemical manufactures and in the department of mining there will be, particularly in the former, a field for employment. The demand for persons, for instance, for the management of factories, in the various branches of chemical manufacture is very large, and it is at present principally supplied from the continent.

3082. And do you think that the demand for young men qualified in that way would be sufficient to keep up a reasonable number of students in an institution of this kind; I do not mean at the outset, but after a few years?—Not any very large number

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at any time. I would not contemplate that the number of those students going for diplomas would be at any time very large. For instance, in one of the departments, that of agriculture, which at first sight might appear to be one that ought to be very popular, as this country is so almost exclusively agricultural, still even in Scotland, where agriculture is so very much advanced, the Highland Society failed in its efforts to institute a diploma in agriculture. I would not, therefore, expect anything, I may say, from that. But with regard to the others I think we might hope after a little time to have a fair number of students.

3083. In the Queen's Colleges, with which you are acquainted, the scale of fees is pretty nearly the same as the scale of fees in this college, and the fundamental sciences which are taught in the college of science are also taught in the Queen's Colleges. Are you aware generally what is the number of students who have attended those colleges for the sake of information in those subjects, and with a view to practical arts in future life?—The only thing that we can compare it with exactly is the school of engineering in the Queen's colleges, and in all three colleges the school of engineering has been very tolerably filled, very tolerably followed by students. In Cork there has been generally an engineering class of from 30 to 40; in Belfast probably nearly as large, perhaps not quite so large; and a very good class in Galway, though not quite so large.

3084. I think I am right in saying that the great mass of the students who have attended the Queen's Colleges have attended for the purpose of getting degrees of some kind, either a degree in arts which will enable them to pass into one of the churches, or into certain employments where such a degree is required, or a degree in medicine. I think I am right in saying that is the principal object?—Yes.

3085. Is it not a great disadvantage to the College of Science that it wants two or three literary classes which would enable it to qualify for that degree?—Well, that would open a large question. It should be, of course, an advantage to the College of Science to have a basis of literary instruction preparatory to entering upon the higher scientific pursuits; and it would be very desirable indeed if such a thing was superadded, particularly with regard to modern languages; for students in all of the branches of science on which lectures are to be delivered and which are to be cultivated by the students of the Royal College of Science, must be or ought to be able to read at least in French and German, perhaps some other languages, but at least French and German; and it would be very desirable, indeed, if some means of instruction in those languages were provided. And also, I think, one recommendation of Lord Rosse's Commission which has hitherto not been acted upon, deserves consideration, which is the establishment of a professorship of political economy and commercial law, which should be of very great importance.

3086. Do you not think that it would add very greatly to the strength of the school and to the numbers attending it if a degree

were given in arts?—Well, that should be, of course, conferring upon it a distinct university character.

3087. A college character?—A college character.

3088. A course might be given so complete as to entitle a student to get a degree in arts?—I think if that were done, or if there were an idea of that, the better way would be to arrange for a student of the Royal College of Science in Ireland being enabled to get a degree in arts if he supplemented his literary studies, and he should get his degree in arts from the Queen's University.

3089. I meant that. I did not mean that the college would give the degree but merely that it would give a course sufficiently complete to allow the student to take a degree?—I think that would be very desirable, and it would give very much more value to our purely scientific diplomas if they were associated with a degree in arts from a university. In fact, if those degrees were given by a university instead of by the Government I rather think that they would carry more weight with the community at large.

3090. Do you not think that it would give a much more substantial hope of having a considerable attendance so as to justify the institution in a reasonable time?—Yes; the institution if it had a substratum of general literary and scientific education would be much more generally and much more popularly successful than restricted as it now is to purely scientific studies of a very dry and professional character.

3091. (*Professor Huxley.*) You have looked at science broadly as well as in relation to these particular portions of science, I doubt not?—I have been forced by my connexion with the Queen's University system to, in fact, dissociate myself very much from what had been my special department in science and to look upon the whole more in its broad aspects, than perhaps many other chemists.

3092. Looking at what science is and still more what it is likely to come to do you consider there is such a thing as scientific culture?—Scientific training of the mind.

3093. Which is only to be got by scientific pursuits, and which is a totally distinct thing from the no less valuable literary culture which is to be obtained by different pursuits?—I do believe in that; but I also believe that the judicious fusion of those two cultures would be more valuable to society generally than an exclusive devotion to either the one or the other.

3094. Is it not your opinion from what you know of our existing educational establishments that in the great majority of them an almost exclusive predominance is given to merely literary culture?—Yes, a too great predominance.

3095. Is there any educational institution of any standing, at this moment, in which, in your judgment, you would say that scientific culture has even a fair share of prominence?—No, there is not, in the class of secondary education. I do not know any institution in which scientific culture has the position which it

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ought to have, not merely with regard to prominence, but with regard to being put even in that parity of position to which at least it should be entitled. But in many of our secondary schools both public and private schools, within the last four years a certain element of science has been introduced; but it is brought in by getting some person of rather inferior or of no position in science who goes round to those schools and exhibits little experiments and shows little specimens and so on; and that is really a very useful thing, good in its way, to the extent that it goes.

3096. You do not call that scientific culture?—That is not scientific culture, and it places science in so entirely subordinate a position with regard to the classics which are, of course, taught by the highest functionaries of the school, and to which a great amount of the time of the boys is devoted, that it falsifies the position of science to those lads when they subsequently go out into the world. It also has this injurious effect, although it is very useful with regard to a knowledge of facts; it teaches the elements of science as if it was made up of little trifling fireworks and bits of experiments and explosions and so forth, divesting it of its gravity and of the seriousness by which its real importance ought to be marked from the very commencement. The boy afterwards goes out into the world with the idea that the whole universe rolls upon Latin and Greek, and that such things as the steam engine and the electric telegraph are mere toy play; but he finds that in practice it is quite the reverse, that the great chemical and physical and geological occupations of mankind are what really rule, and that Latin and Greek are principally the drawing-room ornaments of a refined class of minds.

3097. In fact the scientific instruction which is given in our ordinary schools and colleges is of very much the same value as instruction in literature would be, suppose you superadded to our Colleges of Science, men who would teach the boys a little bit of Latin or Greek here and a little bit of German there?—I should be sorry to see such a thing as that done in the College of Science or anywhere else.

3098. Pardon me, I did not make myself plain, I meant that the scientific instruction given now in our ordinary schools has the same relation to scientific culture as the instruction that I have just referred to would have to literary culture?—It is of a very inferior and superficial description.

3099. Do you not think that in the present state of affairs, which we may call a transition state, it may be very important to have a place in which a person who has received the ordinary education, in which science has been absolutely neglected, may be able to obtain the elements of scientific culture as such, without being troubled with anything else?—Yes, I do.

3100. And in relation to the working classes, and to persons employed in mercantile pursuits who have very little leisure for culture of any kind, may it not be an extremely desirable thing that they may be able to superadd to elementary education all

that great intellectual power which is given by a purely scientific culture, without having to trouble themselves with Latin or Greek, or other languages?—Yes, it should be very important for a person whose taste would incline him to scientific culture in preference to literary, to enable him to pursue that class of studies, and to train his mind into the habits of thought and criticism which scientific studies promote, without at all binding him or forcing him to take up at the same time the study of any branches of literature, or of any languages. That would be very important.

3101. I apprehend that considerations of that kind must have been in the minds of those who established the School of Science without any literary element; they did not intend thereby to imply that one method of culture was more important than the other, but simply to remedy a defect of our existing education in which, in fact, science is not represented at all?—I take it that the establishment of this institution as a school of science simply arose from its being under the Science and Art Department; and that again was called into existence, I may say, by the circumstance of science being so completely excluded from the primary education which is under the control of the other section of the committee of council; but I do not know whether any very profound thought or reflection was at the bottom of it.

3102. But the persons who recommended the establishment of this science school—you were one of them—were persons accustomed to consider questions of this kind, and might very likely have been influenced by considerations of the kind I have been mentioning?—Yes, but pardon me for saying that according to my idea the functions of Lord Rosse's Commission, to which of course you refer, were not with regard to the question of founding a school of science in Dublin; but the school in Dublin having been founded by the Department of Science and Art, the Commission was instituted for the purpose of arranging what should be the programme of studies in it.

3103. And therefore had they not had some such ideas as those I have been putting to you they would probably have included literature among the courses of instruction, which it was perfectly competent for them to do?—Perhaps so.

3104. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think that the object of Professor Huxley might be attained by allowing students who had attended the College of Science to go through a purely scientific course, without insisting upon their attending any of the literary classes, and at the end of that giving them a diploma such as the College of Science at present intends them to have, while at the same time there was another department of the college which would by giving a substratum of literary education, give to the college the advantage of a form of education which is at present very acceptable in this country, and which would probably draw a very large number of students, do you think that the two might not be combined?—Of course they might be combined; but if I were to venture to express my

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feeling on the subject to the Commission I would say I should prefer to leave the College of Science as constituted by the Department of Science and Art to carry out its purely scientific scheme of instruction, and of course to supply for that purpose all the material that would be necessary to give to the students there the power of making all that scientific education available as an element in the course of general education elsewhere, for instance at the Queen's University. The Queen's University might recognize the lectures delivered in the College of Science on their several subjects; but for the literary elements, and the other elements of what we may call a liberal education, which would be necessary for getting a degree in arts, I should think it might be better to look forward to their being provided for elsewhere, than to complicate the position of the College of Science, or the functions of the Science and Art Department by introducing them under their control.

3105. Not with reference to the Science and Art Department, about which there might be difficulty, of course; but merely with reference to the chances of success of the College?—I think, certainly, it would increase the chances of success of the Royal College of Science, and increase the number of the students, if the instruction there given was made available, as far as it goes, for degrees in the Queen's University, or other degrees.

3106. That it to say, that if the Royal College of Science gave an education which would enable one of its students to come up in the Queen's University for a degree?—If you allow me to make a supposition—of course it involves a change of the existing arrangements, but let us suppose a student to have got his literary and metaphysical education in Belfast; if he then came to Dublin and took out his scientific course in the College of Science, he might proceed to get his degree in arts in the Queen's University, having his science certificates from Dublin, and his literary certificates from Belfast.

3107. But would you not think it desirable that the College of Science should be completed, as it were, so that it could itself give a substratum of literary education?—Well, I do not go so far as to say that it would not be desirable, but it would complicate the position of the college, and it would alter the functions of the Science and Art Department so completely, that I should scarcely like to see it done.

3108. (*The Chairman.*) It would be making another Queen's College?—It would practically come to that; but then it would be a college under the Science and Art Department.

3109. (*Professor Thomson.*) Some change might be necessary in that respect in its constitution, but I ask you, without reference to the change which Professor Huxley says is about to take place in the views of scientific instruction in this country, but in the present state of things as we find them, do you think it is at all likely that the number of students attending the College of Science under its present system will ever be reasonably large?—I believe that the number of students attending the College of Science

under its present arrangements for the purpose of getting the diplomas which it now purposes to give will never be very large. I do not think the circumstances of the country will ever make the number be very large. I think the main object of the College of Science might be, and I believe ought to be, to supply to the middle classes and to the artisan classes that element of general scientific education which I think it is the duty of the State to give to them, and which, I think, it would be of the greatest possible public benefit that they should receive; and in doing that alone I think the Royal College of Science would be accomplishing a great public duty. Then in addition to that which should be the basis of its success and of its popularity, I think there would be a certain number, and perhaps a tolerable number of students, really working for and going in for those practical scientific diplomas which it now proposes to give. I think that would be a most valuable culminating element of the functions of the college, but I do not think that the number of those students would ever be very large.

3110. Those few would be the regular students of the college? —Those few would be the regular students of the college, unless you would call students of the college those persons whom I referred to in the earlier portion of my examination who would attend the lectures and pay a small fee, but not have the privilege of going in for scholarships or diplomas.

3111. I understand that the lectures previously given, the day lectures, were attended largely by the middle classes, and that they gave a great amount of popularity to the institutions in which they were delivered, both the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Irish Industry. Do you expect that the same class of people will go to those evening lectures which are to be delivered in the winter, to any extent?—Not to the evening lectures. There is a difficulty with regard to that here. People do not so much like going out in the evening, I mean the middle class, except upon some special occasion. The class that would attend the evening lectures would be principally persons employed in establishments closed in the evening, clerks in mercantile establishments at business all day, and artisans. Those are the three classes by whom evening lectures would be attended.

3112. And do you think that the lectures given to these would in any way supply the place of those day lectures which previously existed, in raising the popularity of the institution?—I think they will to a certain extent, but I should consider the few lectures which the professors will give this coming session as the mere foreshadowing, as the mere awakening, of that popular element in the first instance, not by any means as the form in which the arrangements shall finally be placed.

3113. You would be inclined then, if I understand you aright, to go back in some form or other to the old plan of day popular lectures?—I would not have day popular lectures as popular lectures. The fullest extent to which I should be disposed, as I at present think, to go with regard to the day lectures would be

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to have the day lectures, the regular college instructional course, an able consecutive treatment of the sciences, without the slightest attempt to make the course popular, but to allow persons who did not want diplomas or prizes to enter and attend that course of lectures upon payment of a small fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; but I would not in the slightest degree attempt to make that course popular, in the ordinary sense.

3114. I understood that, but did I understand that you also proposed some popular lectures?—In the evening. I have always thought that the system which was devised by Dr. Playfair for the purpose of bringing the Royal Dublin Society to work harmoniously with the Museum of Irish Industry was too complicated, that it could not last, and that it was a mere temporary thing to tide over the difficulty of dealing with the Royal Dublin Society.

3115. (*Professor Huxley.*) You may recollect that during the sitting of Lord Rosse's Commission the question of establishing a clair of political economy, or social science, was very much discussed?—Yes.

3116. And one of the last recommendations of that Commission runs thus:—"In conclusion we would beg leave strongly to urge "that it is important and advisable to have instruction given in "political economy. Probably the best way to promote a know- "ledge of this important science would be to establish evening "lectures to be attended by the students but open to other "persons. Any objection that might be taken to a Government "department dealing with this subject might, we would suggest, "be obviated by requesting one or other of the universities to "appoint a lecturer for the time being." Do you think that the time has come for carrying out that recommendation?—I think so. I think that that would be a very useful thing to do. The subject is one of national importance. There is nothing upon which it is more desirable that correct ideas should be diffused amongst our middle classes; and I think such a course of lectures ought to be instituted.

3117. (*Col. Laffan.*) As you are peculiarly well acquainted with the affairs and circumstances of the Irish people, I should like to ask you a few questions. Are you acquainted with the conditions on which the Science and Art Department gives assistance in forming science and art schools throughout the country, and with the nature and extent of the assistance which they render in creating those schools?—I do not know that I am. I have seen from time to time minutes or papers which issue from the department, and I have seen the papers of some of the examinations which they have held throughout the country; but I have never applied myself to really master the details of their arrangements in that regard.

3118. There has been a feeling expressed that the system followed by the Science and Art Department, though very successful in England, has not entirely succeeded in Ireland, and that Ireland requires a treatment slightly different from that

which has been so successful in England, and I wish to ask you, as being peculiarly conversant with the country, if you can suggest any points of difference?—Really, if the Commission would allow me, I would rather not express an opinion on that subject, for I am very imperfectly informed on it, and any opinion I might form ought not to have any authority. I would therefore, prefer, if the Commission would allow me, not to express an opinion upon it. *Sir R. Kane.* 26 Sept. 1868.

3119. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) If you were told that this year in the science examinations 10,096*l.* has been earned by England, and 3,399*l.* by Ireland, should you not judge that the Irish schools have been very fairly successful, proportionately?—Well, I do not know. I should look into the figures and circumstances a good deal before I could venture to offer an opinion. Three to 10 would be rather more than the proportion of population in favour of Ireland; but, however, there are so many other matters to be taken into account in an estimate of that sort, that I should not like to offer an opinion upon it.

3120. These are merely payments on results; they have nothing to do with the administration or anything of the kind, but are merely payments on results?—I am very happy to hear that the Irish students have obtained so much success; and I am sure that they did not get it without earning it.

3120*a*. (*The Chairman.*) Are you acquainted with the Schools of Art?—I am not, except so far as mere popular knowledge goes. I have not any knowledge of the subject of art schools that would justify me in offering an opinion to the commission.

Monday, 28th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY, (Secretary).

F. J. SIDNEY, Esq., LL.D., Secretary of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, examined. *F. J. Sidney, Esq., LL.D.* 28 Sept. 1868.

3121. (*The Chairman.*) What office do you hold in connexion with the Royal College of Science?—Secretary.

3122. What are your functions in that office?—I have charge of the executive. I have to act as secretary to the council, and

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attend all their meetings, take minutes of them, and carry out all their directions. I have to look after the general administration, or executive, of the institution. For instance, I have to see that the servants and attendants do their duty, and are there at proper hours. I have to reprimand them if anything goes wrong, and pay them their wages; give them leave of absence at proper times, in cases of sickness or anything of that kind. I have to look after the general house arrangements, to conduct the correspondence, to keep the books and accounts, and to furnish monthly accounts to the audit office through the department. I send orders to tradesmen for apparatus, and other articles required by the professors; and then I check the bills when they come in, enter them on the books, and pay them.

3123. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is that your view of carrying out what you call the "executive functions," of the institution?—Yes, that is exactly what I do.

3124. That is to say, you act as the executive organ of the council, and see that their directions are carried out?—I act as the organ of the council in all business that comes within their jurisdiction. I also conduct the general executive in these details that I have just mentioned, which do not come before the council. For instance, if a porter asks leave of absence, as occurred the other day, and brings me a medical certificate, I do not bring that before the council, but if I think his case comes under the printed rules, I give him the required permission. The printed rules I speak of are those with reference to the attendants.

3125. These are the rules under which the ordinary administration of the subordinate officers of the department are conducted?—Not of the officers strictly, of the servants only.

3126. And you consider it the duty of the secretary to see that these rules are properly carried out and acted on?—Certainly.

3127. Do you confine your statement with regard to the executive functions to matters of that kind?—Yes, to matters of that class.

3128. And to carrying out the directions in other respects of the council?—Yes. To give you another instance. Suppose a professor wished some alterations or repairs done in his class room. I would mention the matter to the Board of Works and have it done.

3129. But in other matters of a larger character, if I may use the expression, you consider yourself the organ of the council?—In anything whatsoever relating to the educational arrangements of the college, I have no function whatever except under the orders of the council. I cannot do better, if you will allow me, than give you two or three heads of minutes of the council, by which you will see that in anything relating to educational matters I have only to carry out their directions as their officer; that there is, in fact, nothing left for me to do of my own motion, except of the merest executive character; for instance, here is an abstract

of minutes of council down to May last. It is not the first time that questions on this point have arisen, so that it has become necessary for me to prepare an abstract of minutes of the council, giving the heads of different matters of business transacted by them (one fact being worth a dozen statements and opinions), so that anyone can judge himself as to what the council does and as to what is left to the secretary:—

"10th September 1867. Dean and seven Professors. Dates fixed for commencement of Session and of Terms, and Vacations and Examinations. Courses as recommended by Lord Rosse's commission approved of. Different Courses of Lectures appointed. Scale of Fees adopted. Secretary directed to prepare Draft Programme. Professors to prepare Syllabus."

"11th September. Dean and seven Professors. Draft Programme prepared by secretary. Considered paragraph by paragraph and adopted. Public opening ordered. Lord Lieutenant to be invited. Sub-Committee appointed to consider the delivery of public evening Lectures and Report to Council. No placards to be posted. Advertisements to be prepared and inserted in certain papers now named by the Council. Secretary directed to prepare Class Rolls, &c. Messrs. Hodges & Smith appointed booksellers."

26th September. Dean and five Professors.—Opening of session defined. Letter from Professor Galloway as to advertising, &c. Vote for lecture outfit allocated among the professors. Vote for museum and library allocated. Library and Museum Committees appointed for purchase of books and specimens.

23d October. Dean and seven Professors.—Read letter from department requiring longer courses of lectures. Resolution in explanation of draft programme. Resolution proposing alteration of date fixed by department for opening of session. Resolution as to the number of lectures in the several courses. Opening of laboratory ordered. Resolution as to providing a room for the dean. Letter from the department appointing four exhibitioners. Letter from the department as to granting special certificates to certain students.

3130. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) This is an abstract of the minutes of the council, carried out by yourself as secretary?—Decidedly; here is the original minute book.

3131. You offer this as an instance of the general nature of the relations between yourself and the council; that is to say, they had the power of giving directions, and you are to carry them out?—In all such points as are mentioned in that document.

3132. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) How many meetings of the council have there been?—There had been up to that about 18 or 20 meetings. We are now in vacation and there have been no meetings since June. Up to 6th June the council had held 16 fully attended meetings. That was at the close of the session, and there were one or two meetings more, making somewhere about 18 meetings. The minutes of the last meeting in June are not signed because the council adjourned to October.

3133. (*The Chairman.*) Does the council meet at regular periods?—No; according as business or occasion requires. I produce now a new book which was never used before I came into office. It is an abstract letter book, a letter register which contains abstracts of every letter that has been received.

3134. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Who takes the chair at meetings of the council?—The dean invariably.

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3135–6. In his absence who takes it?—There is a resolution on the minutes that the senior member shall take the chair in the absence of the dean. As a matter of fact the latter has attended every meeting since the commencement.

3137. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What construction do you put on this sentence in Mr. Corry's letter to the Treasury, dated 26th November 1866:—"As this officer," referring to the Secretary, "would, however, be more especially the agent and repre-"sentative of the department in all business whether imme-"diately connected with instruction or not, it would be advisable "that he should not vote at the council"?—I have always considered it as defining the nature of the duties which I described a few minutes ago. I always considered that I had a kind of double function, I may say, to discharge there. I have to act simply as secretary, or in other words, clerk of the council; to take down votes or minutes of their proceedings, and to carry them into operation. That applies to everything that comes under the notice of the council. I have also to discharge the duties of general executive in the administration of the college, of which I have already very briefly specified the heads; keeping all the accounts; looking after the house arrangements; seeing that the housekeeper regularly inspects the premises night and morning; and has the fires put out at night, and the rooms arranged for the lectures in the morning. If any complaints are made I inquire into them and reprimand any of the servants that I think deserve it; in point of fact I have the general control of the servants.

3138. Did you ever consider the words "representative of the Department in all business" gave you any authority to control the council in any way with regard to the educational functions?—I never considered it to have any such meaning. As a matter of fact, I never did, directly or indirectly, attempt to control or interfere with the council in one single way, whether relating to educational matters or anything else.

3139. Did you ever lead the council to suppose that they would have no right to make any representations on any matter to the Department?—I never did so, and I think, on referring to the minutes, you will find the very clearest evidence that the council never thought so, for the minutes in the early stages abound in representations to the Department on various points relating to the preparation of programmes, the number of lectures, and various points of that kind with reference to which some dissatisfaction existed, and with reference to which representations were made without stint and without ceremony. They never thought so.

3140. Have you got the minute that was sent over about the way in which purchases should be made?—I have.

3141. Was there not a letter written afterwards modifying that minute?—Not modifying it, but adding to it, I think. I have them both.

3142. (*Professor Huxley.*) Was it drawn up in consequence of representations from the council of professors sent through you?—No.

3143. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Was there no antecedent correspondence?—None that I remember. I am trying to think, and I don't recollect any. There was about 29th October, when we had only just commenced. I will read it through, and you will more particularly see the nature of it:—

29th October, 1867. Detailed instructions having become necessary with regard to several points in the administration of the College of Science in Ireland, my Lords direct as follows:—

1. *Specimens, Apparatus, &c.* All specimens, diagrams, and apparatus for lectures should be in the charge of the curator of the museum, who will be responsible for their safe custody. They should, as far as possible, be kept in the museum, except those required constantly in the class lecture rooms. An inventory of all the apparatus at present in the museum should be made at once, if it does not exist already, and kept up from time to time, so as to avoid the unnecessary duplication of objects. The grants for the purchases of books, apparatus, and specimens will be allocated by the council according to the wants of the several classes and the professors. The order on the tradesmen for the supply of the several articles will be drawn by the secretary. He will also pay the tradesmen's bill when certified by the curator of the museum, on the receipt of the article. This will not, of course, interfere with the choice of the article by the professor for whose use it is intended, or with his giving any special instructions in its manufacture. Before the article is received by the curator he will obtain the opinion of the professor as to the satisfactory execution of the order.

"*Council of Professors.*—My lords consider that five professors should be a quorum. The meetings of the council will be summoned by the secretary whenever the dean may so direct, or whenever three or more of the professors require a meeting, or on the receipt of a communication from the Science and Art Department which requires a meeting. *Servants.* All servants except the residents are to be paid by the hour. The secretary will draw up a scale and make arrangements for putting them on an hourly payment. He will also arrange for as few people living on the premises as possible."

That is the portion that relates to the purchase of apparatus.

3143*a*. Is there not a supplementary letter?—That I will turn to the letter book for. The supplementary letter states that if a professor was in London, or away, he need not go through the routine of getting an order from me, but might order the article direct, and that the bill should be furnished to me, and that I should pay it in the usual way. That is the purport of the letter. It must have been somewhere about November. It is as follows:—

Science and Art Department, London, W.
16th November, 1867.

Sir,

Referring to the minute of the 29th of October 1867 respecting the purchase of apparatus for the Royal College of Science, Dublin, I am directed by the lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that when a professor is away in England or abroad, and finds specimens or apparatus adapted to his lectures which could not be obtained so well in Dublin, it will not be necessary for him to write to the secretary for an order to the tradesman to supply the article. The professor can if there be sufficient balance out of the money allocated for him, order the articles at once and direct them to be sent to Dublin. The secretary will then pay for them on delivery.

I am, &c.,

Norman MacLeod,
Assist. Secretary.

The Secretary,
Royal College of Science, Dublin.

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3144. Have you ever informed any of the professors that it was necessary to get your approval of any article before it could be ordered?—Never. No professor thinks so. I can state that as a fact.

3145. With regard to letters from the Department, do you on all occasions when a letter arrives touching the educational functions of the college lay it before the council?—Invariably, and not only all those relating to educational matters, but any letter relating even to administration that I think would afford the slightest interest to the council I also lay before them.

3146. Are they all entered in a book that the professors can consult?—They are all entered in a book that the professors may consult. The books are in the clerk's office, open, and there is no hindrance at any time to their reading them.

3147. Is every single letter from the Department placed in that book?—Every single letter. The last three or four letters have not yet been posted into the book, for the simple reason that I never allow the clerk to post any letter until I first lay it before the council. I have consequently kept some three or four letters in order that I may have them to lay before the council. They are read at the council, and then the clerk puts them into the book in the usual way. If I were to allow them to be put into the book in any other way, they would be forgotten before there would be a meeting of the council. Accordingly, you will find that I have here two or three letters lying loose that will be laid before the council at the next meeting. But, as I have said, every letter whatsoever, not merely those relating to educational matters, but really all relating to any matter of administration in which I think the council takes the least interest comes before them.

3148. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) This book then is a register of all the letters that reach your office?—Every one of them.

3149. And are all submitted to the council?—Every one, except those that are merely letters with which I would not waste their time, such as if a man writes to me for a programme. But as I said before, as regards letters from the department, and every other letter, that can offer the slightest interest to the council, they are laid before them as a matter of course at the very first meeting after they are received. And not only that, but if a professor comes to my room, I say, "Here is a letter which I have just got," I never keep it back one hour.

3150. (*Professor Thomson.*) Then all the letters from the Department are in this way submitted to the council?—Yes, every letter whatever from the Department that can be of the slightest interest.

3151. That is letters bearing on the arrangements of all kinds as well as upon educational matters?—Yes, I don't mean to say that all these matters are laid before them to discuss, for there are matters that are not within their province, but I lay them before them for their information. I will give you a specimen.

Here is a letter having no reference whatever to education. I duly laid it before them at their last meeting:

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Science and Art Department, London,
11th June 1868.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have reduced the estimate of the Science and Art Department for the current financial year 1868–9, by the sum of 20,600*l.*

The above reduction will be applied to the whole estimate as may appear expedient, and I am, therefore, to impress upon you the necessity for the strictest economy being practised in the vote for the Royal College of Science. A further communication will be addressed to you as to the particular items on which it may appear desirable to reduce the expenditure.

I am, &c.,
Norman MacLeod,
Assistant Secretary.

The Secretary,
Royal College of Science, Dublin.

3152. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Could you explain how the laboratory expenses were omitted from the estimates?—Yes, I have the key to the way it occurred. If I had thought of bringing down the estimate, a glance at it would have shown how it happened. This year, for the first time, there has been a rearrangement of the estimates. Certain items have been handed over to the Board of Works, and we are put under the board for all matters relating to house repairs, maintenance of new building, and rents and taxes. There were three items in that estimate; two of them clearly relating to the Board of Works and a third that came intervening; 100*l.* for laboratory expenses. This seems to have been by mistake lumped with the other two and handed to the Board of Works.

3153. Did you send in a proper item for laboratory expenses to the Department?—I did.

3154. And it was omitted in the estimates when they were prepared?—It was.

3155. Therefore the mistake was on the part of the Department, and not on yours?—Not on my part, decidedly. It was a mistake on the part of the Treasury or the Department.

3156. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) They fell between two stools?—I should state that this 100*l.* has not been in point of fact strictly omitted, though we cannot get at it. It has been handed over to the Board of Works. It has been lumped up with two other items belonging to the Board of Works. I find that the grant for general house purposes is 100*l.* more than it used to be.

3157. But it was a mistake made in London?—In London. My estimates went over correctly. We will be applying to the Treasury next year for 200*l.* instead of 100*l.* for laboratory expenses, and the only way I have to meet the difficulty is to let the bills lie over.

3158. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Whose duty is it to summon the meetings of the council?—My duty when the dean directs me.

3159. Is the dean of the college the only person who has power to direct you to summon a meeting of the council?—I read out a minute just now stating that any three professors might call a meeting.

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3160. Are there any circumstances under which any other body of persons has power to require you to summon a meeting?—I don't know. That same minute states that whenever a communication arrives from the department, which requires a meeting of the council, it is to be convened. That has never happened yet, and neither have any three professors ever required me to summon a meeting.

3161. Have you ever summoned a meeting without written instructions from the dean of the college, or from the three professors, or from the Department of Science and Art?—I never got instructions in writing from the dean; he always gives them orally, and I have never summoned a meeting except by his directions.

3162. Would you not take oral instructions from three professors to summon a meeting?—I cannot say that the case has arisen.

3163. Would you?—I don't think I would, because such a meeting would be out of the regular course.

3164. Do you think it proper to take oral instructions to summon a meeting of the council from any person?—I don't see the least objection to taking them from the dean.

3165. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you consider that the professors should convey their wishes to the dean, and that the dean is to give instructions to you?—If the dean were forthcoming unquestionably I would do so.

3166. Do you not think that the instructions you have just read imply that the power was given to three professors to call a meeting?—I do.

3167. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Independently of the dean?—I do.

3168. (*Professor Huxley.*) Or has the dean a *veto?*—Unquestionably not. If three professors desire to have a meeting of the council, and if the dean for reasons of his own wished to prevent such meeting from being held, I would certainly take care to get from the three professors a written document directing me to convene the meeting. If the dean was in town I would tell him that I had been told to summon the meeting, and having informed him of that fact I would do so whether he directed me to summon it or not.

3169. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then your reason for requiring written instructions from the three professors and not from the dean is lest there might be a possibility of the dean disapproving of the meeting being summoned?—Certainly. The one is a mere matter of routine. All the meetings we have through the dean are mere routine meetings in the ordinary course of business. The other would rather indicate that something had gone wrong.

3170. You have never on any occasion summoned a meeting on your own responsibility?—Never.

3171. The architectural building arrangements in connexion with the college of science have interfered, as the Commissioners

saw in their visit, with the free circulation of the public through the industrial museum and through the museum of the geological survey; were these alterations made in accordance with instructions received by you from the department in London?—I can hardly tell how they were made.

3172. I allude, you know, to the two partitions drawn across the galleries?—I am perfectly aware. The drawings and arrangements for these were proposed before I got into office. I think almost immediately after I came into office Captain Festing came over with them. The way I understand it was done was this: Some time previously Mr. Bruce, vice-president of the council, and some other members of the Department, came over and went round the building with Sir Robert Kane (it was then the Irish Industrial Museum,) and the then existing professors. The whole place was inspected by them, and certain proposed changes in the building were pointed out and discussed; but not having been then a member of the college, and not anticipating that I would be, I know nothing at all of what went on, and speak only from hearsay.

3173. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You are aware that plans had been prepared and drawn out for making a central glass court for the museum?—I am quite aware of that; it formed part of the original plan, and they were delayed, in point of fact, by the existence of this very Commission, in order to see what arrangements would be made.

3174. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Was it contemplated that this glass court should receive the museum of the geological survey?—I never heard that it was intended to move or touch the museum of the geological survey. I cannot speak positively as to what was to go into it, but I always was under the belief that it was the industrial specimens—the larger specimens—that were to be removed, and that the gallery was to be converted into a chemical laboratory.

3175. Then this interference with your architectural arrangements made by the museum of the geological survey would be permanent unless provision was made for the reception of that as well as the industrial museum into the new glass court?—I don't know what interference you allude to.

3176. I saw the partition myself, as a physical fact?—Allow me to add, as another fact, that there was not a single geological specimen beyond that partition when I joined the College.

3177. Does not that partition force the public who visit the geological museum to return by the same way they went into the gallery, which is a great inconvenience in any museum?—No doubt.

3178. Is it not an essential principle in the construction of a museum that the public can circulate continuously without turning back?—Undoubtedly.

3179. What is the number of servants on the establishment of the College of Science?—There is, first, one who acts as head porter, merely.

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3180. What is the general number?—Seven, besides the fire boy to carry coal, and three women.

3181. There are 11 servants, then, on the establishment?—Well, you can hardly say that the women are on the establishment, for we have only a portion of their time. There are eight regular servants and three supernumeraries.

3182. Is there any provision for hospital accommodation if any of these people fall sick or break their bones?—There is no hospital on the premises, but there is a very considerate rule in case of sickness, viz.:

SICKNESS.

9. A letter must be sent on the first day of absence, before noon, addressed to the secretary.

10. A medical certificate, specifying the nature of illness and the probable duration of absence from duty, must be sent on the following day, and on Thursdays of every succeeding week.

11. The following are the regulations applicable to persons receiving hourly payments:—

a. No claim for allowance of payment on account of sickness can be entertained under 12 months' service in the college, except by special permission of the department.

b. For every year's service one week will be allowed on full pay—not exceeding eight hours a day.

c. One week will be allowed on half-pay—four hours per day.

d. One week will be allowed when the name will be kept on the books of the college.

Thus an attendant, with five years' service, upon proper medical certificates, renewed weekly, would be allowed in course of any one year five weeks on full pay, not exceeding eight hours per day; five weeks on half-pay; five weeks when the name will be retained on the books, but without payment.

12. A sickness book will be kept, shewing the length of service and the absence from sickness each year. When the whole time of allowance has been absorbed, the case must be specially reported to the department. Up to that limit the secretary is empowered to grant these concessions unless he sees reason for bringing a particular case before the department, and this privilege is not at any time to be considered as a right.

3183. Is there any hospital accommodation for any student who may happen to fall sick?—None. One of the students did get very sick last session and had to go into the Adelaide Hospital. He was one of the exhibitioners. I went to see him myself, and I brought his case before the council. His attendance at lectures was remitted, and he was afterwards allowed to pass the examination. I went to the hospital myself to him with his exhibition money.

3184. (*Captain Donnelly.*) These rules are exactly the same as those in the South Kensington Museum?—They are a copy of them.

3185. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you possess a practical acquaintance with the working of the system of provincial lectures under the Royal Dublin Society, and the joint committee of the Royal Dublin Society and the Department?—I do.

3186. Would you state to the Commission what your connexion was with the provincial lectures, both under the Royal Dublin Society and under the joint committee?—Under the Royal Dublin Society I had no direct connexion with them. I was not a member of the committee, but immediately on the ap-

pointment of the joint committee I was one of the representatives elected by the Royal Dublin Society. That was in 1854. I continued as such until the death of Dr. Ball, who acted as their secretary. He died in March 1857. I was then asked by the committee to act as their secretary, at all events *pro tem.* I did so, and I was then formally appointed as their secretary, and I tendered my resignation as a member of the committee. They unanimously requested me to retain office as a member of the committee, and I did so for a time. Shortly afterwards I began to think I would be more independent if I was not a member of the committee and did not vote, but was simply their officer. I accordingly again tendered my resignation, and Dr. Lloyd, the present provost of Trinity College, was elected as my successor. I acted as their secretary up to the day of the dissolution of the committee, being a period of somewhere about 11 years. The committee expired in March 1867.

3187. The Commissioners have been informed, I believe, correctly, that each locality contributed 10*l.* towards the expenses of the course of lectures?—They did.

3188. And 40*l.* more were contributed from the lecture grant, making the remuneration to each professor 50*l.*?—Just so.

3189. Will you describe the conditions under which the professor was obliged to lecture?—He was obliged to deliver courses of not less than nine lectures, extending over a period of not less than three weeks.

3190. Subsequently, I believe, the system of examining the persons who attended the lectures was introduced?—It was.

3191. At first, lectures only were delivered?—At first only lectures were delivered.

3192. As under the Royal Dublin Society *régime*?—Yes.

3193. What was the cause of the abolition of these provincial lectures?—Well, I rather think it was the establishment of another and more extended system, which was supposed to obviate the necessity for them.

3194. Another more extended system of lecturing?—Of science teaching.

3195. Did the abolition of these lectures give satisfaction or dissatisfaction, as far as you know, in the towns that formerly availed themselves of the advantages of these lectures?—As far as I had any means of knowing, I think they would rather the lectures had gone on.

3196. Was there not a remonstrance got up by a number of influential persons against the cessation of these lectures?—We constantly had letters and applications from the different local bodies.

3197. Did not Sir John Young take an active part in assisting a demonstration of public feeling against the stopping of these lectures?—He signed a report. I know what you allude to now. The cessation of the lectures was publicly mooted. It was discussed before a committee of the House of Commons I rather think; or before a committee of the Dublin Society. I forget which.

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3198. Have you got a copy of the report that contains that opinion?—I have here a complete set of reports.

3199. Can you undertake to supply the report containing the expression of opinion to which I allude?—No doubt. I am certain I have it.

3200. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What was the date of these representations?—I have here the report of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Commission, and I think it was prior to that. I find extracts from it in my evidence.

3201. Your evidence was in 1862?—Yes.

3202. The present science schools were established in 1859?—In 1859.

3203. Therefore at that time the existing science system could have had no development in Ireland?—No; I think there were only two or three schools at that time in Ireland.

3204. Are you aware of the number of schools that have been since established?—I think last session there were about 75. I should say from 75 to 80.

3205. Therefore the circumstances under which these representations were then made and the existing circumstances as to science instruction in Ireland are very different?—Oh, very different.

3206. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You have placed before the Commission Appendix No. 3 to the Report of the Select Committee on Scientific Institutions in Dublin. It appears from that Appendix that you in your capacity of Secretary to the Lectures Committee issued circulars on 12th September 1860 to the various town and localities which had had the advantage of the provincial lectures delivered under the superintendence of that committee?—Yes.

3207. And this appendix contains a number of answers from the local authorities in these towns where lectures had been delivered?—Yes.

3208. And the general character of these answers is favourable to the system of provincial lectures and to their continuance?—Yes.

3209. Amongst others I find from the county of Cavan a report signed by Sir John Young?—Yes; that was the one alluded to a few minutes ago.

3210. I find another statement from the Ballymahon Literary Society signed by the Honourable King Harmann?—Yes.

3211. And from the Royal Cork Institute a statement in favour of the continuance of provincial lectures?—I rather think they are all favourable.

3212. And also from the Waterford Mechanics' Institute and from an institution in Portlaw very favourable to the continuance of them?—Yes.

3213. And from Carrickfergus and many other localities?—Yes.

3214. Did they not all express satisfaction with the lectures and wish to have the system continued?—I have not looked at

them for years, but as well as I remember it is the purport of them.

3215. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have these places since established science schools?—Bailieborough, Sir John Young's place, has established a most flourishing and successful science school, one of the best in the three kingdoms. In Ballymahon there is no school that I remember. The Royal Cork Institute had a school for several years, but it has ceased. Waterford has one. Limerick had one, but it has ceased. Portlaw and Carrickfergus have schools.

3216. Most of the places, in fact, have them?—Yes, I think you might say a very considerable number.

3217. Have not these science schools been very successful in earning large Government payment?—They have.

3218. (*Professor Huxley.*) Have you seen in this morning's papers an account of the meeting held in Dundalk on Friday last, at which Lord Claremont moved a resolution that the system of the Science and Art Department for promoting technical education deserves public approbation and support?—I have.

3219. And that the resolution was passed by acclamation?—It was. You have asked me what payments were made during the current year in Dundalk. Three teachers there have respectively received sums of 109*l.*, 70*l.*, and 42*l.* from the Science and Art Department. The schools are mentioned by Lord Dufferin in his address.

3220. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) In proportion to the population, has not Ireland got its full share of science schools as compared with England and Scotland?—It has enormously more than its proportion as compared with Scotland. With reference to England I think she has more. I forget how many there are in England. In Ireland there are 75; in Scotland there are not more than eight or nine. When I inspected them in Scotland last year I think they had increased to about 10.

3221. Then if the argument for stirring up the population through a system of provincial lectures be a good one, it should be commenced first in Scotland, should it not?—Well, I don't know.

3222. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you think the Scotch people require to be stirred up so much as the people of Ireland in matters of science and art?—I often wondered that they have been so slow in taking it up in Scotland.

3223. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You have heard of the economic doctrine that the supply is equal to the demand?—I have.

3224. Have you heard of its converse that if you give a supply it will create a demand?—I should sincerely hope that it is true, because if so it must assist the college of science. We have the supply there, and if it creates the demand it is all right.

3225. Does a demand always follow from the supply?—That we are experimenting on in Stephen's Green.

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3226. You are aware, I have no doubt, from your education, that the converse of a proposition is not necessarily true?—I learned that at Trinity College.

3227. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) With regard to the schools of science, what means are used to prevent any abuses with regard to the money that is paid to the students and pupils?—A local committee is appointed which must in the first place consist of at least five members. Of these five at least two must be prominent individuals in the locality of whom the department can take official cognizance, such as the mayor, members of a town council, magistrates, or clergymen. That gives to a certain extent a guarantee of respectability. Then this committee, or at least three members of it, must be present each night during the examinations.

3228. By whom are the examinations conducted?—The examination is conducted by means of papers prepared by the examiners of the Science and Art Department. These papers are remitted by the previous day's post to all the different schools; and the examination on each subject is held on the same night all over the kingdom, so that they are all examined with the same papers.

3229. Then the guarantee against any tampering with the papers is the presence of three members of the committee?—Certainly. They have, after the examination is over, to send out each night by the next post a signed document certifying that they have been present during the whole of the examination, that it has been fairly and faithfully worked out, and that certain rules have been observed, such as that the candidates sat at least five feet apart from one another, that no one was allowed to leave the room after the papers had been given out, and other things of that kind.

3230. Have you any reason to suppose that these rules have not been fairly and properly carried out?—As a general rule I believe they are most faithfully and fairly carried out. Occasionally exceptions have occurred, in general on a minor scale, such as one lad copying from another next him, which, at large examinations are difficult to prevent, though they are very generally detected when they do occur. On one occasion, I am sorry to say, they occurred on a rather extensive scale; there seemed to have been rather an organised system.

3231. (*The Chairman.*) This is the Belfast case?—Yes; it did not escape detection, and it led to a very substantial retribution.

3232. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You say that the abuses in the School of Science at Belfast were detected and severely punished?—Oh, severely punished. You must not speak of *the school* at Belfast, for there are 12 or 13 schools there.

3233. (*Professor Thomson.*) I should like to ask you one question since this matter has been mentioned. You say that you were aware that in Belfast there was the greatest difficulty in preventing copying?—I did not say I was aware that there was such a difficulty.

3234. But you admit it to be the fact, and that being so, do you think that there is a sufficient guarantee in the presence of three gentlemen in the room who are perfectly inexperienced in these matters?—Well, unless the examination is very long, and unless there are a great number of persons attending it, I think it is perfectly safe. In general the clergyman forms one of them, or some person of that character who really has some experience in literary matters, and examinations, and school teaching, and all that kind of thing. A very considerable number of inspectors of National Schools are likewise connected with these examinations. I think, as a general rule, it is safe enough, but as to its being always safe I suppose no system can be always safe. If you cannot prevent such things from occurring in a well-organized college like that of Belfast, you cannot prevent them in these schools, but still it is sure to be detected in the end.

3235. There is another complication arising in connexion with these schools of science—the money interest on the part of the teachers in the success of the pupils?—No doubt the teacher has a direct pecuniary interest in the success of the pupils. He is paid by the results.

3236. So that if you could possibly suppose that amongst the teachers there should exist a sufficient want of principle, there would be a strong inducement to collusion on his part with the pupils?—Yes, but it would be impossible to be in collusion with the pupils unless he was in collusion with the committee likewise, for they are always in the room. The papers are not allowed to get into his hands; they are sent to the secretary only by the previous post, and the secretary is pledged not to allow them out of his hands, and unless he also wilfully violates his engagement collusion is impossible. He has afterwards to sign the paper, which is countersigned by the chairman and two other members of the committee, certifying that all the rules have been faithfully observed, so that it could not occur through forgetfulness, and unless these gentlemen all wilfully put their names to what is false it cannot happen.

3237. Does the committee start the course of lectures as a rule, or is it the teacher who gets the committee?—I think in the majority of instances in Ireland certainly it is the teacher who looks out for the committee, for it is he that has an interest in it. A National School teacher hears of the system, a brother National School teacher having told him, "I made 42*l.* last year, "when I only got 25*l.* from my whole year's labour from the "National Board, and I got it for a few hours in the evening." Accordingly, the other says I will try to do likewise, and the first thing he has to do is to look out for five respectable gentlemen. He naturally goes first to the parish clergyman, the priest, or the parson, as it may be; and in the great majority of instances these gentlemen are the most influential members of the committee. He also looks out for a magistrate, or some other person of that position, to form his committee. They sign a paper, and select one of their number to act as secretary; he

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remits the document to the Department, and if all be right an official letter is sent back to the effect that the committee is approved of and may proceed.

3238. Then you consider that as a general rule the whole affair connected with these examinations is *bonâ fide*?—I think it is *bonâ fide*. There may be often instances of slovenliness and carelessness, but of *mala fides* I think the instances are very few. I have never known that on the part of a committee.

3239. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have you known of any case in England in which the examinations were cancelled?—I forget. I have not been round at the English examinations for a year or more. There were certainly none cancelled that I inspected. There may have been occasional instances of copying, but certainly none of the examinations were cancelled during the years that I went round.

3240. With regard to the supervision of examinations, are you aware that a system has been commenced this year of assistant inspectors?—Yes, perhaps I should have added that. In fact, prior to this year there was a check on these examinations. The science inspectors of the department, of whom I am one, go round during the examinations without previous warning to the committees, and drop in whenever they please suddenly. They visited in that way as many places as they could in one night, and took note of how many persons attended, and what number of the committee were present. The regular science inspectors are few in number, and as the schools had enormously increased it became necessary during this past year to appoint a number of additional inspectors for the purposes of these examinations. In Ireland there was a considerable number, I think ten or a dozen gentlemen, or more perhaps, appointed to take districts and visit a certain number of schools. Perhaps ten or a dozen were given to one gentleman, who would look in upon them as he could. I met one of these assistant inspectors in Roscrea one night. He had come round while I was there; they drop in in the same way in other places.

3241. The main dependence of course was placed on the local action, and there were certain checks introduced by the department to make sure that the local action was working?—Oh, entirely. The examination is entirely conducted by the local committee. When I went round to inspect I always declined in the least degree to interfere with the holding of the examinations. I said, "Do you, gentlemen, hold your examination."

3242. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) The examinations are conducted in the presence of the local committee?—Entirely. Three members must be present the whole night.

3243. And the papers come from the department?—The papers are not opened until the classes are seated. At five minutes before seven o'clock, in the presence of three members of the committee, the secretary breaks the seal and hands the papers round the classes. No one is allowed to leave the room from that until he finally leaves.

3244. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) With regard to the teachers' interests, don't you think that the rapid extension of the schools was greatly due to the fact that the teachers' personal interests were so directly appealed to?—Of course it was. Nine-tenths of the schools, as I said, have been got up by the teachers; and they would not have stirred themselves if they had not had a personal interest in the matter. They would not have started the schools if they had not thought that they would get an income from them. The great stimulus has been the payment of the teachers. But also a very considerable stimulus to the students has been the prizes and exhibitions offered to them, and that reminds me of some points that I would be glad to direct attention to just now in reference to these national competitions. What the students value most in the system of science schools is the national competition open to them once a year. All the classes of the three kingdoms are examined together. A gold medal, a silver medal, and two bronze medals are given in each subject to the best answerer in the three kingdoms. The Irish students have been remarkably successful in carrying off these medals and first-class prizes and exhibitions. There are three exhibitions given to Jermyn Street, and three to the Royal College of Science, for the best answerers in the whole of the three countries, so that the whole six might be taken six by Irishmen in competition, or by six Englishmen. The young man who gets one of these exhibitions is at once stamped as one of the six best men on the subject in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therefore it opens to him at once a field of employment in chemical and machine works infinitely larger than any that exist in Ireland. What these students attach so much value to is, that the exhibition attests that they are not the best men in Ireland alone, but the best men in the three kingdoms, and therefore they have got a recommendation in looking for employment in England or Scotland where there are plenty of chemical works and machine works; and once that recommendation becomes known in these countries, as a matter of fact they get employment. I remember two young men, one of whom obtained the position of manager of extensive chemical works somewhere in England, and the other was taken to the laboratory of the College of Chemistry in London. There are many more such instances, but these two occur to me this moment. That is the reason why they greatly value these national competitions. It at once opens to them a door of employment, which in Ireland, unfortunately, is not much open. The reason why I call your attention so specially to this now, is, that in the deliberations of the Commission, I would hope that due consideration will be given to this point. What I want to ask the attention of the Commission to is that, in deliberating, they will endeavour to provide, by some machinery or other, that these national competitions shall be in some way retained. If that is not done, I greatly fear that the College of Science in Stephen's Green has a very poor chance; for in that college you ask young men to give

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up three of the best years of their life exclusively and entirely to your work. No man will do that except a man who is going to earn his livelihood by it. It is not a college for general education or mere literary and scientific culture, but an institution where men are employed at work that they are to earn their bread by. I have been asked the question, Where are they to go afterwards; where are they to get employment? They will not get it in Ireland, and therefore if you cut off from them the chance of employment in England and Scotland, which you certainly would do, by cutting off that international competition, I am afraid we would have very few students. Now they know if they come out of the schools as exhibitioners, or medallists, they at once link with our English and Scotch manufacturers.

3245. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you suggest any mode by which these advantages could be obtained consistently with the maintenance of an Irish establishment, independently of the present system?—Well, that is a very grave question. I have frequently turned it over in my mind since these matters have been mooted in the public papers, but it seems to me one surrounded with considerable difficulty. It would certainly imply some central action once a year; that can hardly be doubted. You must then have one set of examination papers, otherwise you cannot compare the Irish, Scotch, and English together. It therefore does imply a certain amount of central action once a year, which is one great point. How precisely that central action is to be kept up or created I don't know. I suppose it would not be inconsistent with a greater amount of local authority during the remainder of the year; but I cannot see how you would avoid a certain amount of central action in the most important part of the year's work, namely, the examinations.

3246. For instance, according to your view, in order to secure these advantages, adjudication on the papers which would be common of England, Ireland, and Scotland, would have to be by one body of men?—Certainly, it should be by one body; how that body is to be composed, of course, I know not.

3247. That body would have before them all the papers?—Yes; that body being in fact a body of the examiners who had set the papers, and who would then report their results to some central authority.

3248. Then the papers should be the same?—The papers must be the same, undoubtedly.

3249. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What has this to say to the course of instruction?—It involves another question, namely, that there must be certain unity in the course of instruction during the residue of the year. I know that I am expressing on this point the sentiments of the Irish teachers, felt by them very strongly, and when I say I speak the sentiments of all, I mean that I speak those of everyone that conversed with me on the subject when I was going round inspecting. I know also the feeling exists among the art students, and as a matter of fact they got up a petition which was extensively signed, addressed to the central

authority, requesting them to retain the national competition if possible.

3250. (*Professor Thomson.*) To what do you attribute the circumstance that there are so few art schools in Ireland in proportion to the number of science schools?—Well, I can hardly say, really; not having been myself an art inspector, my attention was not much turned to the art schools.

3251. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Can you state the number of masters of science schools who are also masters of national schools?—By looking to the Directory I could tell you.

3252. Is the greater progress of the science schools attributable to the fact that masters of national schools are beginning to avail themselves now of the advantages offered for the establishment of schools of science?—I think the great support of the science schools is mainly owing to that; I think the majority of the men that take it up are national school teachers, and there not being amongst them a similar class of teachers of art; that may be the reason why the art schools are not so numerous.

3253. But must not a teacher of a school of science be a certificated teacher?—He does not require that now, that is abolished; any one that takes first or second class prizes may teach now.

3254. Would it be consistent, as far as you know, with the rules, management, and administration of national schools to make them available as schools of art?—I think at Newry National Model School there is an art class. I remember the teacher speaking to me; he was in some little difficulty about it, and could not get payment; he had not the necessary qualification, or something of that kind.

3255. (*Professor Thomson.*) You have acted as science inspector?—Yes, in the three countries.

3256. May I ask if schools in which there are schools of science, are of the same class in England as they are in Ireland?—They are not anything like so much confined to national schools as they are in Ireland. They are very extensively taken up by the mechanics' institutes there, and they are hardly at all taken up by those institutions in Ireland. Mechanics' institutes in England are rather a different class of institutions from what they are in Ireland. They are a kind of working men's colleges in which education forms a very prominent portion of the work. With us a mechanics' institute is very much a place for reading the newspapers, and having a lending library attached to it, to which the members may turn in in the evening.

3257. Do many elementary country schools in England take up the thing independently as they do in the north of Ireland?—Elementary country schools?

3258. Yes. Such, as for instance, the schools of Carrickfergus or Larne?—Yes, I think so. I am not at all so familiar with the English schools as I am with the Irish.

3259. Then the larger proportion of them in England are under the mechanics' institutes?—A considerable number, I believe, are under the mechanics' institutes.

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3260. Are you acquainted with the schools at Dundalk?—Yes, I am well.

3261. They are under a free library committee?—They are.

3262. Does that arrangement work particularly well?—I have always understood it to work uncommonly satisfactorily in Dundalk.

3263. Then you think it an advantage that the schools of a district, such as Dundalk and its immediate neighbourhood, are under one central committee?—Oh, that is another point, I do not speak of the immediate neighbourhood of Dundalk.

3264. Well, say Dundalk itself; I take it there are various schools there?—There are three different schools in the town of Dundalk held in three different buildings, but they must meet for examination.

3265. Do you consider it an advantageous arrangement?—I do, decidedly.

3266. A committee of that kind, I suppose, would take an interest in these matters and be more familiar with them?—Yes, and that is the reason why we have been so long in Belfast trying to centralize the committees as much as possible. There were a number of scattered committees in different places, and I urged them to combine into one committee. They were obliged to do that once a year by the department, for the purposes of examination; I always put it to them, Why not do it for the whole year round, why not throw yourselves into one committee?

3267. Then do you think there would be less chance of irregularities occurring in such a place as Belfast, if there were combined action under a central committee?—Well, I think there always is a greater check in such a case as that, because the examinations are open to the committee. Three members of the committee must be present, but the whole committee might walk in if they liked; I think it would make it less a hole-and-corner business, and afford a greater chance of preventing anything like fraud.

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GEORGE F. MULVANY, Esq., R.H.A., Director of the Irish National Gallery, examined.

3268. (*The Chairman.*) What office do you hold in connexion with the National Gallery?—I am director of the gallery.

3269. What are your duties in respect of that office?—My duties are generally to assist in the arrangement of the gallery, in the purchase of works for its collections under the approval of the board, in the general conservation thereof, and also to act as secretary to the board, and be responsible for the due keeping of the minutes of the meetings. And I may add the byelaws mention that I am entitled to a seat at the board and to a voice in the general management of the institution, but without a vote.

3270. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Are you there as an honorary member of the board?—No. I was one of the original governors. I was honorary secretary of the institution, which was formed in

order to establish a National Gallery, but when I became a paid officer of the board, and the question of laying down the laws was under consideration, it was considered that as such paid officer I should not continue to be a governor, and the first rule in the byelaws in reference to the director states that. I may incidentally say that I did draw attention to one result of that which rather, in my mind, affects the status both of the director and of the individual, of the director as an officer of the board and of the individual who may happen to fill it, and it is this, that our board is composed of *ex officio* officers as well as of those appointed by Government and by election, and one of the *ex officio* officers is of necessity the president of the Royal Hibernian Academy. It may sometimes happen that the president of the Royal Hibernian Academy would be the fittest person to be director of the gallery, and on the other hand it did happen to myself that I missed the opportunity of being president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, because being director of the gallery I could not, even if elected, accept the office.

3271. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Will you state what is the constitution of the board?—The constitution of the board is determined by three Acts of Parliament. The original act was the 17th and 18th of Victoria, chapter 99. That act provided for the establishment of the National Gallery for painting, sculpture, and fine arts, for the care of a public library, and the erection of a public museum. At that time it was contemplated to have a portion of the present building allocated to the purposes of Archbishop Marsh's Library, as recited in the Act.

3272. Of how many members does the board consist?—17, I think, is the number, viz., his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as President of the Royal Dublin Society; the senior Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society; the President of the Royal Hibernian Academy; the President of the Royal Irish Academy; the Chairman of the Board of Works; Michael Angelo Hayes, R.H.A.; Joseph R. Kirk, R.H.A.; the two last representing the Academy at the board. Then there are three nominated by Government, namely, the Earl of Meath, Major General Larcom, and the Rev. Charles William Russell. There are then seven elected every five years, or as often as vacancies arise, by a constituency of subscribers and donors of a sum of 10*l.*, or a work of art of the value of 20*l.* The members elected are at present the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Viscount Powerscourt, Sir George F. J. Hodson, Bart., D.L., Robert Callwell, Esq., John Calvert Stronge, Esq., J.P., and John Edward Pigot, Esq. In the prefatory notice of the National Gallery introduced at the commencement of the catalogue (1864) there is the following statement of the origin of the institution:—"The interest excited by the "collection of paintings brought together at the great Exhibition "in Dublin, in 1853, suggested the feasibility of establishing a "National Gallery, which had been long desired by all lovers of "art, and deemed essential to the advancement of art in Ireland. "At the close of that exhibition a number of noblemen and

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" gentlemen united to form an association designated 'The " Irish Institution,' for the purpose of holding annual Exhibitions " of contributed works, with the ultimate view of establishing a " permanent Gallery. It held its first Exhibition at the Royal " Hibernian Academy, in 1854, and continued its annual Ex- " hibitions for several years. The committee of the Dargan Testi- " monial Fund, in the year 1854, determined to vote a sum of " 5000*l.* out of the funds contributed to commemorate the public " services of William Dargan, Esq., as the Founder of the Exhibi- " tion of 1853, towards the erection of a Public Gallery of Art; " and aided by Act of Parliament, with the concurrence of the " Royal Dublin Society, a site having been obtained on Leinster " Lawn for the National Gallery of Ireland, the neccessary addi- " tional funds were contributed, from time to time, by Parliamen- " tary Grants, to the amount of 21,500*l.*" I believe there were some grants subsequent to those, and the total voted, I speak under the correction of Mr. Hamilton, was upwards of 26,000*l.* The purchase of a site was estimated at 3,000*l.*, so that in round numbers the gallery as it stands at present will have cost the public 30,000*l.* The Treasury agreed to remit or give back, by parliamentary vote, a sum of money for the purchase of works of art equivalent to the 5,000*l.* given originally towards the building by the Dargan Committee. (*See Appendix P.*, p. 664.)

3273. Then the 5,000*l.* given by the Dargan Committee was not expended on the building?—It was.

3274. But it has been recouped by public grant?—By public grant.

3275. Was it practically expended on the purchase of works of art?—Yes. (*The witness read in continuation*)—" By Acts 17 & 18 Victoria, cap. 99, (1854) and 18 & 19 Victoria, cap. 44 (1855), a board of governors and guardians was incorporated. It consists of 17 members, of whom five are *ex officio*, namely, the president (the lord lieutenant for the time being), and the senior vice-president of the Royal Dublin Society, the president of the Royal Hibernian Academy, the president of the Royal Irish Academy, and the chairman of the Board of Works. Of the remaining 12, two are to be artists resident in Ireland, delegated by the Royal Hibernian Academy, three are appointed by Government, and seven are to be elected from time to time as vacancies occur, by a constituency of all annual subscribers of one guinea or upwards, all donors of 10*l.* or upwards as life members, and all donors of works of art accepted by the board, and by them valued at 20*l.* or upwards. These 12 Governors hold office for five years only, but are eligible for re-election."

3276. (*The Chairman.*) Is it likely that the subscriptions will continue?—I don't think it is at all likely. What keeps up the constituency number is that all who were connected with other associations as donors of money, when that money was handed over to the gallery, became life members; and so all the subscribers of 10*l.* and upwards of the 5,000*l.* of the Dargan Com-

mittee money became life members of the National Gallery; but I don't think that the public, regarding the institution now as entirely supported by parliamentary grants, and as, in point of fact, an institution under Government, are at all likely to join in any pecuniary donation unless it may be for a special purpose, such as the acquisition of some special picture, on the occasion of a whip being made for a purchase of that kind. But I do consider that we are much more likely to get from individuals works by bequests or presentation.

3277. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Then you don't look on the National Gallery subscriptions as practically any part of the resources of the institution?—No.

3278. What resources have you for the ordinary maintenance of the gallery?—Our resources are derivable, as I said, from a parliamentary grant.

3279. Is there any fixed annual grant?—The grant has not been fixed. It commenced at a very low point, but we have struggled on. The Treasury have become more generous to us. The grant this year is composed as follows:—"National Gallery "of Ireland, estimated amount required for salaries for 1868–69, "888*l.*; purchase of pictures, 1,500*l.*; incidental expenses, 352*l.*; "total, 2,740*l.*"

3280. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is the grant for the purchase of pictures supposed to be a continuous or an occasional one?—The grant for the purchase of pictures has been a matter of some difficulty. The Treasury and the Government generally were rather indisposed to recognize the claims of any institution for an annual grant for that purpose, except certain institutions in London—the National Gallery, the Kensington Museum, the British Museum, and such institutions as these. They recognized them, and they were not disposed to recognize others, considering these principal ones to be exceptional. But they did always recognize the principle of grants equivalent to local subscriptions, and on that ground we were able to satisfy the Treasury that we had a claim equal to an amount locally subscribed. That claim was freely admitted by the Treasury to be a right one, and it was deemed desirable that it should be held out as an inducement to donations from private individuals. However, I don't think it is likely that that claim will, on such conditions, be maintained. I do think that in the interests of an institution such as ours, a moderate annual grant for the purchase of pictures, until its collections shall be satisfactory in an educational point of view, would be a sound policy; and I think, indeed, I have every reason to believe that Parliament would support the claim for an unconditional grant.

3281. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) On what footing is the grant of 1,000*l.*, which is entered in this year's estimates, made; is it on the footing of an equivalent for, or in proportion to the subscriptions obtained in Dublin?—In this year a sum of 1,500*l.* has been granted. I should mention, in respect of the 2,500*l.* which was granted in 1866, that I had not up to the 31st March, 1867, found works of sufficient importance to purchase for the gallery;

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so that, in point of fact, a sum of over 1,000*l.* was then unexpended of that grant of 2,500*l.* According to the rules of the Exchequer, that amount had to be voted over again, and was revoted last year, so that consequently we had given to us last year only 1,083*l.*, being, in point of fact, our own money. It so happened that I was enabled to obtain a very important picture for the gallery by going beyond the means available for purchases. I had the pleasure of receiving the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ward Hunt, when, as the Secretary to the Treasury, he was here, and showing him this picture, and as there was a sum of 500*l.* additional necessary for the purchase of it he consented to make the vote for this year 1,500*l.* But it was on the basis of grants equivalent to local subscriptions.

3282. That 1,500*l.* was a supplement to the 1,080*l.*, the amount of last year's grant?—Yes.

3283. What discretion have you, as Director of the National Gallery, as to the purchase of pictures?—Well, the discretion I have is rather one that has grown under sanction of the board than otherwise existing. The majority of the pictures have been purchased at public auctions, and when it was not possible that our board could see the pictures they were satisfied to confide in my judgment. With respect to the purchase of them, of course whenever I had an opportunity of consulting one or more of the governors in any locality where the pictures to be purchased were, I did so; but, as a general rule, purchases made for the gallery have been made on my own responsibility, under the general sanction of the board, and subsequently have been ratified by the board when the pictures were submitted to them.

3284. Then the authority of the board is required for each and every individual purchase?—Their authority is required for the adoption of the purchases.

3285. Is there any particular number required to form a quorum of the board when the approval of a picture is necessary?—There is a very inconvenient quorum. It is necessary to have nine out of 17 members to approve any purchase, and in point of fact, I may say that a quorum of nine is almost an impossibility on our board. There are so many *ex officio* members, and so many occasionally away, that it is very rarely possible to get nine members together. In order to satisfy the law, what has been generally done with regard to those purchases was this: that on any number of members meeting and approving of the purchase, a document was drawn up to that effect, and subsequently the other members of the board, when the picture was submitted to them, signed the document in case they approved of the purchase, so as in that way to satisfy the law requiring a quorum of nine. The ordinary working quorum of the board is five, and even that is too large. In fact, considering that it is rather in the capacity of trustees that the board are required to act than otherwise, unless on particular occasions, the working quorum would be much better for approval of purchases than a quorum of nine.

3285*a*. You don't consider that part of the constitution of the National Gallery satisfactory?—No. I have always thought it would be a great deal better to have a lesser quorum; the alteration, however, would require a fresh Act of Parliament. It has often struck me that something analogous to the constitution of the National Gallery of London would be desirable. There, I believe, the number of the trustees has been reduced to three, or five, or some very small quorum; and in order that the purchase of works may not be obstructed, the director has full authority to purchase on his own responsibility, not only without the sanction, but even contrary to the express opinion of the trustees, he of course being responsible for his proceeding in such a case.

3286. What are your relations with the Department of Science and Art?—We have none.

3287. Have you any with the Lord President of the Privy Council?—No, we have been entirely under the control of the Treasury.

3288. Do you consider these relations satisfactory?—I do. I consider them the most satisfactory relations that we could have with the Government of the country, unless there was a minister of education, and that such institutions would come under a direct educational system, and that reports should be made to the minister of education.

3289. Do you consider it more satisfactory than would be a similar relation to the Lord President of the Privy Council?—Well, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the duties of the Lord President of the Council, or with his powers; but I think, having regard to the peculiar object of the gallery (which is the collection of works of art for a public museum), and the control the Lords of the Treasury have over us, that the direct connexion with them is the most satisfactory that I can see.

3290. I suppose the principal relation you contemplate is the receiving of money for such purposes?—Yes.

3291. And you consider the Treasury the best source to which to refer for that purpose?—I do, decidedly; they are our best friends. I may also add that since the new system of public accounts came into operation this year the payments have been made through the Paymaster-General here, and any previous facility that might have existed through departmental agency is completely taken away, for the Paymaster-General has certain instructions, and he keeps to them as far as we are concerned, and only gives us money according as we require it. He accounts to us, and we account to the Exchequer or to the Audit Department.

3292. If a specially favourable opportunity should arise for purchasing in the course of the year, which was not provided for in the estimates, have you any means of taking advantage of that opportunity?—None, except by sometimes purchasing, and making myself responsible for the payment out of our future resources.

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3293. Has the board of governors no power to help you in that particular?—No; but I may say that it has been done in the most liberal and noble manner from time to time, from the very inception of the gallery, by the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, ex-Chancellor of Ireland, who at the commencement advanced 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* to commence our collection, and who has, in point of fact, subscribed 2,000*l.* towards the purchase of works of art for the gallery. When the money was required in any way, whenever there was an important purchase to be made, I have frequently gone at his risk and secured the work for the National Gallery. As an instance of this, I may mention a very important work by Machiavelli, which I went to London for the purpose of seeing; and on telegraphing to Mr. Brady he authorized me to purchase it. Whenever, lately, we had not had funds for the purchase of a work of sufficient importance which was being sold I have taken that responsibility on myself.

3294. Then is it only by the governors taking on themselves the responsibility of such purchases that they can assist you?—Yes.

3295. Have you had any grants of pictures from the National Gallery or from other public collections?—Yes, we have had several pictures deposited with us. At the commencement of our operations Sir Charles Eastlake, who had been always very friendly, and taken an active part in forwarding our interests, having been obliged, in order to obtain a few pictures, to purchase many that he did not want, allowed me to select some of these latter. Again, when the National Gallery Trustees were about to make space for the Turner Collection, they had to clear out one room in the gallery; and then the authorities of the Scotch Gallery, of the Irish Gallery, and those of Kensington Museum were requested to attend by their officers and make selections. Of course we took it turn about, and divided the pictures as amicably as we could.

3296. Have you in that way got many valuable pictures?—Nothing of very great importance.

3297. They helped to cover the walls?—There are one or two specimens of masters who were not represented in our gallery, but it is of course easy to understand that the London Gallery which is only accumulating its wealth, would not give to us its *chefs-d'œuvre*, and I would rather have one *chef-d'œuvre* in a year than half a dozen mediocre pictures.

3298. Can you state what amount of public money on the whole has been granted for purchases?—There have been 5,000*l.* in lieu of the Dargan fund, and I think 2,500*l.* more which is, I believe, the total of public money granted.

3299. That does not include what is passed in this year's estimates?—Yes, that sum is included. There are some pictures which I bought that are only paid for in part.

3300. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is the grant of 1,500*l.* for the current year voted?—Yes, and for the most part paid away.

3301. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) You spoke just now of the pictures which you received from the National Gallery being valuable in some respects as representing a particular school. Do you think that the various schools are at all adequately represented for educational purposes in the gallery such as it now is?—I must say that we have been fortunate enough within the last two or or three years to get important works which go a very long way in that direction. There are, however, many, not only schools, but masters of very great importance to be represented, and I should take leave to say that the gallery being now entirely maintained by parliamentary grants, the building vested in the Board of Works, and a board of governors being constituted by Acts of Parliament there is ample security for the appropriation of any amount of funds that may accrue either from public grants or private donations for the extension of the collection, and it would seem to me wiser economy on the part of the state to provide funds liberally for a few years for the purchase of works of art than to spread the funds in small annual grants over a great number of years. In fact, the sooner a proper collection is made, suitable for the education of public taste, the sooner will the real profit be reaped by the state from the funds already expended, and an adequate return had for the annual cost of maintenance.

3302. As regards modern art, is it at all adequately represented in the Dublin gallery?—Not at all; most inadequately.

3303. As regards English art, how is it represented? Or let us rather begin with Irish art?—With regard to Irish art we are lamentably deficient. We have but one or two pictures of Irish artists which were presented to us, and although I felt myself at liberty, in consequence of the purchase by Government of works of deceased British artists lately in England, to suggest the purchase of works of deceased Irish artists, I have not been successful in finding works of sufficient importance for that purpose. I am glad you have asked me the question for it has been made a matter of reproach to us sometimes that we call ourselves the National Gallery of Ireland and yet have no Irish pictures worth speaking of in it; nor, to take a broader view of the matter, have we any fair representation of national art, that is British art.

3304. Have you specimens of Turner; or of Mulready or Maclise?—No.

3305. Have you any specimens of Landseer?—No, and with respect to both Turner and Landseer, I must say in the section of modern art the gallery is particularly defective. The funds voted by Parliament have as yet only been available for the purchase of ancient masters. In London the public collections of works of living or recently deceased artists are for the most part the result of private liberality by donation. There can be no reason, dealing with the interest of the United Kingdom as a whole, why some of the fine specimens which are so obtained for Kensington Museum and the National Gallery of London,

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especially by reason of the Sheepshanks, the Vernon, the Bell, and the Turner bequests, should not be deposited for a fixed period of time in the National Gallery here. The system of loan has, I believe, worked well at London, and might, with proper regulation, be made also auxiliary to the progress of art in Dublin. I may state that his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, on one occasion, asked me if we took pictures on loan, and I told him that though we had not any pictures on loan we would, of course, be very happy to receive deposits of works of great importance for a fixed period as far as our space would allow. On occasion of his Excellency visiting the gallery, he spoke of being able to let us have a loan of one or two of Landseer's best works, and on that occasion also I think he was rather struck with the fact that the principal space of the gallery was occupied by pictures of old masters, and that there was no sufficiently important nucleus of a modern school to justify his stripping his own gallery in London and sending us his pictures. But I am quite sure of what I have now just glanced at, and I have frequently urged at the other side, that is in London, that if some of these important works which are the property of the nation, and should be as well known in Ireland as in England, in Dublin as in London, were here, they would not only fulfil an important educational function, but would attract the general public to the gallery. The public naturally think more of and sympathise more with modern art than they do, or ever will, with the works of the ancient masters.

3306. Are you aware that the system of depositing pictures on loan in the National Gallery exists to a considerable extent in Edinburgh?—Yes, I am aware that the National Gallery at Edinburgh is almost completely formed of deposited pictures, and that they have comparatively few which are their own property. Some of the most important pictures in the National Gallery of Scotland belong to the Duke of Abercorn. The Scottish Academy, out of the funds as proceeds of its Exhibitions, acquired a great deal of money, which from year to year has been expended in the purchase of works of art, and all such works of art have been deposited in the National Gallery of Scotland.

3307. Then I understand you to desire this particularly as regards specimens of national art?—Yes.

3308. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is a donation of a picture considered by the Government as tantamount to a donation in money?—Yes, I am glad you have reminded me of that. The Treasury has conceded that principle, and it is thus announced in our catalogue:—"It is important to state that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have expressed their readiness "to sanction grants of public money for the purchase of works of "art equivalent to private donations and to permit the money "value of any work of art presented, as appraised by the "governors, to count as a pecuniary donation." We have received within the last year two very important pictures, one a copy of Raphael's St. Cecilia, by Domenichino, presented by Lord

Powerscourt, and the other a very valuable work of art, by Caravaggio, recently presented by his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

3309. And do you expect to receive an equivalent for this from the public in the shape of money?—Not entirely. As regards the picture presented by Lord Powerscourt in 1867 we had to fulfil the conditions of that year, although I pressed on the Lords of the Treasury that they should let the principle be retrospective as well as prospective. We had a claim for 6,000*l.*; they said "We admit claims for grants equivalent to local subscriptions, but it must be prospectively;" and for that year we were enabled to satisfy the 1,000*l.* granted by 700*l.*, which Mr. Brady had advanced as a loan, but which he then made a gift and 300*l.* the value set upon Lord Powerscourt's picture; but I believe I may say, as far as I understand, that the Treasury are disposed to allow our claims, as regards our past subscriptions, to stand.

3310. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) It was stated to the Commissioners by a gentleman who is a competent judge of such matters that the collection in the National Gallery, Dublin, might fairly be called a comprehensive collection. You have told us that it is deficient in works of the modern school?—Yes.

3311. Would you consider that it might be called a comprehensive collection as illustrating various schools with that exception?—No; I would call it a progressive collection. In order to make it a comprehensive collection much more would have to be added to it.

3312. More than the modern school, what other deficiency would have to be supplied in order to make it fairly entitled to the epithet of a "comprehensive collection?"—I think, that having regard to the utility of such an institution in Dublin, we should extend, as I have said, our modern collection as far as possible; and I hold that the only justification for the nation expending money on public museums is that they should react upon the living industry, whether in art or science, or otherwise of the day, and that in proportion as the State does encourage these it really makes the expenditure upon such a museum out of the public taxes justifiable and useful. Having regard to that, I am not disposed to think that the collections should be very extensive. They should be good, and they should be comprehensive in their several sections. I think in our gallery, besides modern pictures, we want sections in which photographs of original drawings, engravings, and other such works could be exhibited; and we want also, and I think that this is a far greater want, an extension of our collection of sculpture. Our sculpture at present is confined to statues from the antique; but there is a very great want in this city of anything like a collection of architectural remains—of casts from architectural remains. I always like to refer to Kensington when I can, because I see it is the most progressive collection anywhere, and I say that I have often observed with great interest the architectural models exhibited there, many of which, and especially

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those such as the pulpit of the Church of Pisa, have been moulded specially for Kensington. Once a mould is made, it is very easy to take castings subsequently, provided that they are not large; and I think that the provision of casts of such objects for our gallery here would be most desirable and useful. I may add also that I think there are architectural remains in Ireland which are not only archæologically interesting but artistically and that casts from some of these would be very desirable.

3313. You are acquainted, I suppose, with the art collections of a good many of the capitals of Europe?—I think I may say I am almost with all, except those of Russia and the north of Europe.

3314. Would you consider that our collection in Dublin is entitled to be spoken of in the folowing manner:—"That it is one "of the most comprehensive collections of art to be found in any "of the minor capitals of Europe; I mean by minor capitals such "cities as Prague, Milan, Venice, or Naples?"—I do not regard these as minor capitals as to art collections, for some of the finest works in Europe are in them.

3315. Are they very important?—Certainly. I consider that in many respects we have pictures that would be of interest in any collection in Europe, but I consider, as I have stated before, that we have a great deal to do yet before we can call ours a comprehensive collection.

3316. Therefore, it not being as comprehensive as you would wish, I suppose it's your opinion that it still requires considerable outlay of money to make it comparable even with the collections of what I have called the minor capitals of Europe?—Certainly.

3317. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) With regard to the suggestion you threw out about copies of these reproductions of the Pisa pulpit and such things being given to different institutions, are you aware that your institution can get them by paying for the cost of casting?—No, I was not, because I thought, having made inquiry, that there were only two or three casts of that particular one, and that the mould had not been preserved.

3318. (*Professor Huxley.*) I understand you to consider the present relations of the National Gallery with the Treasury to be very satisfactory?—Yes.

3319. Do you think that the position of the National Gallery would be improved if a separate department for Ireland, entirely distinct from anything now existing in England, were to be formed in Dublin and your institution were to come under the hands of that department, and an end were put to your relations with the Treasury?—No, I do not, as regards the National Gallery of Ireland consider that any alteration of its present administration would benefit its working. I do not consider that putting more heads over us would put anything like new life into us; on the contrary, I am rather disposed to think that multiplication of masters frustrates good service. I think that institutions such as the National Gallery should co-operate heartily and entirely with any general system, but as regards its own manage-

ment, the expenditure of its funds, and the management of its collections, I think it would not be a benefit to our National Gallery if it were put under any department except a minister responsible to the Treasury in London or a minister of education, if there should be one, through whom the institution would be responsible to Parliament.

3320. You are doubtless aware that a plan has been suggested and brought before the notice of the Commissioners for establishing what is called a Royal Art Institution in Dublin?—Yes.

3321. And for making that entirely independent of the Imperial Government, except so far as it may be connected with it through the Lord Lieutenant, and for placing all the science and art institutions of every description in Ireland under the power of that institute. I gather from the answer you have just given that you don't view that proposition with approbation?—With respect to that, I would just take leave to say that the Government has conceded the principle of such an institute, and if I understand the printed minutes of the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council on Education aright the present Commission is appointed to ascertain how a distinct organization for Ireland could be best carried out. I have, therefore, applied myself to consider the bearings of such a system upon the institutions with which I am intimately connected rather than to criticism of the policy of such a movement. I entirely concur in the view expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to the deputation of gentlemen who waited on him in April last, I believe, as reported in the "Art Journal" for May. "It was proposed," the Chancellor said, "to give to Dublin an institution "similar to that at South Kensington under the direction of Irish "management, which should be a sister of, and not subordinate to, "the English establishment. It would be alone responsible to the "minister of education when the latter was established, and all "local establishments should be affiliated to it." As regards the National Gallery of Ireland, I can see no advantage by any change in its administration. Anything which would lessen its free agency and responsibility would interfere with its utility, and it may be fairly left as the National Gallery of London is, responsible only to the Treasury. With reference to the Royal Hibernian Academy, although that institution is not yet under consideration, I think that great benefits might accrue from its connexion with such an institution on such terms as would leave its freedom as a chartered body untouched, but possibly utilize its professional elements in the system of art instruction.

3322. Suppose the Government were about now to establish such a department, would you on the part of the National Gallery like to be left out of it?—I should say individually, yes, and I believe that the board are unanimous in their desire to be left as they are according to their Acts of Parliament, the responsible body without any control over them except what is provided there. It would not be safe for me to say that we should like to be left out of the running if the conjunction were one that did

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not interfere with our freedom of action, and at the same time advanced the interests of art in this country. I am quite sure the board I represent would heartily concur in that, but I am sure of this, that anything that would interfere with their freedom of action and responsibility as it is at present decided would not be satisfactory to them.

3323. But if you were put under any local board of the kind, as a matter of necessity your freedom of action would cease, would it not, because you would be under the control of that local board or department?—Certainly, I should say that to be put under any board that would feel bound to exercise any authority over the institution would be to mar its action.

3324. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Can you furnish us with some information as to the number of visitors who have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the National Gallery?—Anticipating that question, I have had this statement prepared.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the attendance of VISITORS and STUDENTS from the opening of the GALLERY on the 1st of February 1864 to the 27th of September 1868.

Year.	No. of week days open.	No. of visitors.	Average.	No. of evenings open by gaslight.	No. of visitors.	Average.	No. of Sundays open.	No. of visitors.	Average.	No. of students' days.	No. of visitors.	Average.	No. of students admitted.	No. of attendance.	Average.
1864	174	99,426	571	2	2,021	1,010	41	63,794	1,555	86	2,046	23	18	411	5
1865	201	59,882	297	4	514	128	48	28,300	589	91	1,247	13	12	423	4
1866	188	75,058	399	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	47	33,759	718	93	788	8	13	464	5
1867	189	86,125	455	13	8,392	645	47	33,324	709	94	839	9	19	669	7
1868	154	69,637	452	13	11,246	865	39	29,288	750	77	656	8	8	645	9
	906	390,128	430	32	22,173	692	222	188,465	848	441	5,576	12	70	2,612	6

Year.	Total No. of visitors and students.	No. of catalogues sold.	Average.
1864	167,698	9,437	1 to 17
1865	89,943	1,310	1 to 67
1866	109,605	694	1 to 157
1867	128,680	788	1 to 163
1868	113,399	919	1 to 123
	609,325	13,148	1 to 46

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is correct.

28th Sept. 1868. T. HENRY KILLINGLEY, Registrar.

3325. I believe you were selected to represent the Royal Hibernian Academy at this Commission?—Yes.

3326. (*The Chairman.*) What office do you hold in the Royal Hibernian Academy?—I am treasurer of the institution. The shortest statement which I can give is this. A deputation of the Royal Hibernian Academy waited on Lord Mayo as chief secretary, on the 17th of January this year. They submitted to him a report which was agreed to. That report I will now read:—

MEMORANDUM AS TO GRANT TO ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

"The claims of the Royal Hibernian Academy to support from the public purse rest upon a double basis. Its objects and purposes are twofold. First, as a national institution of fine arts, it is proposed to be a rallying centre of professional distinction, and to provide, by its annual exhibition of the works of living artists, a source of public enjoyment and instruction; secondly, as a congregated body of artists, to afford facilities for study and instruction to persons intending to pursue art as a profession. Either of these objects or functions of an academy of the fine arts might reasonably establish a claim for public aid, in the interests of national advancement and public good; combined, it is difficult to understand how the claim can be denied. In all countries in continental Europe these claims are freely admited, and such institutions are liberally endowed. Even in these countries the principle is admitted. The Royal Academy of London is certainly not endowed with an annual grant, but is given, at the public expense, a mansion fairly equivalent to 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* per annum. The Scottish Academy is, in a similar way, not endowed with a grant, but is, at the public expense, provided with a mansion. The Royal Hibernian Academy, possessed by private munificence, of a mansion of valuable art property and a library, has received from the State, for 35 years, a moderate annual parliamentary grant, far below the pecuniary value of either of the above-named permanent endowments, and, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, and the lack of encouragement for art, far below the requirements of the institution. Having regard to the Academy as a national institution, and accepting the politico-economic principle of aid from the public purse, in proportion to private or local contributions, the Academy may fairly claim even a larger amount of support from the public purse for its public objects than it has ever enjoyed. The mansion presented by Francis Johnston and his widow, the collection of casts, the important library, all procured by purchase or private donation, may be regarded, at the lowest, as representing a property available for public purposes equivalent to 500*l.* or 600*l.* per annum. In other cases the State has to provide building, property, funds for maintenance, &c.; in the case of the Academy, it is only called upon to assist in the maintenance of a public institution established by private energy and liberality. The only funds by which the Academy could or can be sustained without public aid are derivable from the profits of exhibitions. In London these are very large, being over 10,000*l.* per annum; in Edinburgh a similar prosperity has been attained, the annual receipts exceeding 2,000*l.* In Dublin the exhibition receipts have never exceeded 648*l.* whilst they have been as low as 150*l.* Yet, despite these fluctuations—the margin of profit in any year never exceeding 220*l.*—the Academy did carry in 20 years 1,000*l.* to public credit from its exhibitions. The deficiency or falling off in the exhibition receipts since is easily traceable to the one cause—want of purchasers; and for this the Academy can in no way be held responsible. If the large permanent endowments to the Royal Academy and the Royal Scottish Academy did not establish a claim for the Royal Hibernian Academy, and that it stood as an exceptional institution as regarded public aid, there are exceptional circumstances in the state of Ireland enough to establish a claim. Ireland has contributed more than her portion of artistic talent within the last century to the celebrities of British art; and, if the social circumstances of the country render it but a poor home market for genius, it may claim aid in the development of that genius, which is ever springing up to fill the ranks of the professors of art in the more prosperous portions of the empire. On the broad grounds of being a national institution for the promotion of art and taste for art in the country, by its particular

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function of exhibitions, independent of the question of its schools, the Royal Hibernian Academy would seem, if properly organized and carried out, as deserving of state recognition as is the Royal Irish Academy of Literature and Science. If the state deems an institution worthy of a Royal Charter, it should at least back the charter by such moderate pecuniary sustenance, when necessary, as would preserve intact the dignity of the charter, or the possible honours it may confer. This cannot be the case if a chartered body be thrown altogether on the same means of making income which might be suitable to a private speculation or a voluntary association of arts. By the conduct of its exhibitions the academy has strenghtened its claims for public aid. In the Report of the Select Committee on Arts and Principles of Design, 1835–6, it is made a matter of regret and of argument to enforce the establishment of public galleries or museums of art, that a fee is demanded for admission to our exhibitions of modern works, and that 'from such exhibitions the poor are necessarily excluded.' The Academy was the first public institution in the three kingdoms to solve this difficulty as regards the masses, by the adoption of a penny admission during some period of its exhibition. It has, indeed been contended that its receipts have been diminished thereby; and even if this were established, having regard to the importance of the public good obtained, the claims of the Academy would thereby be strenghtened, and, in fixing the amount of the annual grant in aid, it may be well to consider whether a reasonable sum might not be added thereto, on condition that the Academy's exhibitions should be open to the public gratuitously at least one day in each week. It is, however, essentially for its schools that the Government seem to recognize the claims of the Academy to aid from the state, and the schools appear to the members of the Academy so important that they are content to base their claim mainly upon them. Had the system urged by the Academy in 1827, of connecting the Schools of Design with the Academy been adopted, there is every reason to believe that a graduated system of instruction could have been carried out, as in the Belgian academies, effectively and economically. But as the schools of design are now carried on in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, and as a National Gallery has been established, the Academy, in its educational functions is naturally confined to its original purpose, the education of those only who adopt art as their proper pursuit. That such an object is worthy of state aid cannot be denied; that the education of artists can nowhere else be so well and so economically carried out in Dublin as in the Royal Hibernian Academy may safely be asserted. The analogy of all professions sustains the argument in favour of the education of young artists being under the control of practising artists. However excellent the education may be in schools of design, however adapted they may be, as grammar schools of art, to the young artists, they want that oneness of purpose, that elevation of aim and tone, which should pervade an academy of art, and stimulate to excellence. The visitorial system of academies brings the young art students in contact with the established professors in a relationship advantageous to both; whilst the instruction communicated by precept and example of the practice of many artists, instead of one, is calculated to prevent mannerism. In no other way can the best instruction which the country can command be rendered at so small a cost available in the education of young artists. Men of the highest eminence in their profession will feel it a pleasure and a privilege to assist as visitors in the living, model, or painting schools, at a trifling remuneration, who would not devote themselves to the constant drudgery of teaching, even at a high remuneration, and who, even if they were so induced, would gradually, by the sacrifice of the daily practice of their art, fail in many of the important elements of instruction derived from such practice, and certainly, as artists, fall short of the excellence they themselves might otherwise have attained. The living model school is, beyond all others, important to the art student, and to the practising artist, who must continue to consider himself a student even to he last. It is only in an academy of professional artists that such a school can be efficiently carried out. The condition exacted by Government from the Royal Scottish Academy, in lieu of their residence in a portion of the new National Gallery in Edinburgh, is the maintenance of a living model school, and the admission of the advanced students of the schools of design to it. The Royal Hibernian Academy volunteered to afford this facility since the establishment of the Government School of Design in Dublin. It thus showed its true desire to co-operate with all

other art institutions, and when the combination of all the schools was not deemed expedient, hearty co-operation between them, each in the distinct and faithful discharge of its functions, gives the only security for development of native talent in art. The Academy, therefore, on all grounds of sound public policy, should be sustained by such reasonable public aid as would place its establishment and schools on a permanent working basis. The possible profits of its exhibition should be applied to a reserve fund, either for benevolent purposes—a fund greatly needed in Ireland—or the extension of its collections, and of its general utility."

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That embodies the case of the Royal Hibernian Academy as regards its claims for sufficient aid in working out the objects of its incorporation. I may refer to what is mentioned in the document just read, that the Academy suggested in 1847 the amalgamation of the school of design with its schools on the ground of public economy and utility, and very strongly urged its views at that time. I myself was keeper of the Academy at that time. I took a very active interest in the matter, and wrote a pamphlet about it, giving my views and suggestions upon the whole system of education. I subsequently visited the continent that year for the purpose of seeing how the thing worked in all the then existing schools, and I obtained a great deal of very interesting information on the subject. In Belgium I found exactly what I had proposed, an art university with gradations from the lowest school to the highest. In France the schools are divided, because the Royal Academy of Arts was at the head and had been long established ; but in all cases the great and leading principle was professional management, and professional responsibility as regards the teaching. Last week a very important congress was sitting in Brussels on this very subject. I telegraphed for the reports of their proceedings and have a very interesting series of them here. So far as I have glanced at the discussions, the purport of them is that they regard art as one, that whether in the schools of design for the application of art to industry or in its highest development it is the power of drawing, the education of the eye and hand that are the essential objects of all teaching in art. Therefore, it appears to me in reference to the Royal Hibernian Academy and in reference to schools of art that while I am not prepared to say that you should make the Academy responsible for all the art system, I am prepared to say that it should be regarded as the controller of the highest portion of art education, and that it should have its influences in all. It may be well to recollect that these questions about schools of design have gradually sprung up to an importance that was not originally attached to them. When the Royal Dublin Society, which is an institution the country has every reason to be proud of, was created in 1731, they very soon found that their promotion of industry would be a failure unless they also promoted art, and they very properly, and with a public spirit that became gentlemen, and which was remarkably developed at that period in the country, established schools and established them on a sound practical basis. They said, "we want to teach art," and they employed the first artists they could get. They had West at the head of the drawing school. They had a school of landscape

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painting, and another school in which we are now lamentably deficient, namely, a school of architecture. If there be anything more than another in connexion with fine arts that is in my opinion badly dealt with it is architecture and its developments. Another thing that the Royal Dublin Society saw at that time was that in order to make these schools efficient, they should hold forth rewards, competitions, prizes, and when they did give prizes they very properly gave liberal prizes, which were of very great importance to the young artists of the day. They called in experienced artists, and in the minutes of the Dublin Society are the names of those artists who were so called in to decide upon those prizes. I hold that in all practical systems of education the rule should be that the professional man is the man that is to decide upon the merits of the advances made in education. The amateur, the man who loves art and understands it, and is probably well trained in his judgment thereof, is most desirable and valuable as a friend of art; but I do hold that as to the progress of the student and as to the mode of teaching—the judgment of the result must be by professional artists.

3327. (*The Chairman.*) Would you suggest anything for the improvement of the Royal Hibernian Academy in that respect?—Well, it is a very difficult question to touch at all. I feel that the position of the Academy is unsatisfactory as is also the state of art in the country. It never can hope to be as the other academies I have alluded to, as the London and the Scotch are independent wealthy corporations; but it might in my mind be utilized as to its functions in connexion with education; and I hold that good exhibitions of modern art are very essential means of education of the people, and therefore a more liberal view should be taken as to the encouragement of the Royal Hibernian Academy. I am quite free to confess this, that as matters stand at present the building of the Royal Hibernian Academy is at the wrong side of the city. Its present position is against it, but I think that in the carrying out of any consolidated system of art education, which is really an imperial consideration, the Academy might be made far more useful than it is.

3328. Would you remove its place of exhibition to any new site; in case there were any new site adopted for the concentration of the educational establishments, would you propose to move the academy building to that site?—The only difficulty I see in that is that the academy buildings are the donations of individuals and that the members adhere to them from a feeling of gratitude; but as that is a mere sentiment I do not see why, if a more suitable building were provided in connexion with the new institutions, the Academy should adhere to a place that is against it in point of utility.

3329. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) With reference to your school for drawing from the life, to what extent is it carried out at the Academy?—I find by a report for 1863–4 that the school of living model opened on the 26th October, and closed on the 2nd of April, when the usual preparations for the annual exhibition

commenced, and as that exhibition, besides opening later, remained open for a longer period than usual, the school did not recommence until the 3rd of October, when the special competition for the silver medal commenced. The average attendance of students weekly was 36. The visitors were Mr. Bridgford, Mr. Farrell, Mr. M. A. Hayes, and Mr. Kendrick.

3330. You employ, I presume, both male and female models for that purpose. Have you any difficulty in procuring female models?—Very great indeed.

3331. I suppose you are obliged to have recourse to the lowest class of unhappy women for that purpose?—Well, unfortunately, I should say, generally, we are. I should say it is rare to get good models, because the very class that we get them from is naturally deteriorated in physique. I, myself, when I have been much connected with the schools rather desired to get good male models. I think there is more to be learned from them. Of course female models are very desirable and useful to be studied, but it is rare to get anything like excellence.

3332. If a medical man were to inform you that from the statements made to him by these poor women themselves they consider the lowest degradation to which they could sink was to be employed as female models, would you consider it a probable statement?—I believe where anything remains of the finer feelings of woman amongst them they do feel it a degradation. I believe others of them are perfectly reckless about it. I recollect myself that the first female model I ever drew from was in the Royal Academy of London, and she was a very excellent model. She was an unmarried person in, as I supposed, a respectable condition of life, and the man to whom she was about to be married used to wait for her outside the Academy and escorted her home every night.

3333. Was she a professional model?—She was a professional model, and subsequently after her marriage, she gave up sitting as a model.

3334. It is your impression that it would be exceedingly difficult in Dublin to obtain the services of modest women for professional models?—I should say utterly impossible.

3335. In your life model school, is there anything taught which is not also taught in the School of Art in the Dublin Society?—Of course there is. We have teaching specially in reference to the living model besides the instructions or suggestions that the artist may naturally give or make to the students who are drawing as to the best mode of dealing with the living model. The living model is essentially an artist's study, but there is the great question still as to how far the living model or the antique shall take precedence.

3336. But your teaching in the Royal Hibernian Academy is practically the same with regard to the living model as the teaching in the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society?—I should suppose so.

3337. Is it the same in principle?—Yes; the same precisely in principle, of course.

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The Rev. JAS. H. TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, examined.

3338. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Dr. Todd, you were formerly president of the Royal Irish Academy?—Yes.

3339. Was this document (See page 336) which you have placed in our hands drawn up with your approval?—It was printed by me for private circulation. I did not draw it up as president of the Academy, or in any official capacity. I sent it to some of my friends, being anxious to draw attention to the necessity of some change being made in the present state of the museum of the Academy.

3340. The principle of this document, which has been already at your request laid before the Commission, seems to be that the time has come when a national museum of antiquities should be established in Dublin?—Yes; and under some better and more scientific management than the museum of the Academy.

3341. You regard the collection of the Royal Irish Academy as, of course, the chief national archæological collection that at present exists?—Yes, certainly the chief; the only collection deserving the name of national.

3342. Other bodies, such as Trinity College and the Royal Dublin Society, as well as private persons, also possess valuable articles, which, as I understand from this document, you would like to see deposited in one great national museum?—It adds considerably to the value of such a collection, that as many articles as possible should be kept together and properly classified for the purpose of comparison.

3343. Deposited in fact; the owners retaining the property in them?—Deposited, whenever they cannot be purchased.

3344. You have expressed in this document the opinion that neither the Council of the Royal Irish Academy nor the Committee of Antiquities are peculiarly qualified for the office of taking care of such a national collection?—The present collection has become too large for them. You know that the possession of a museum was not any part of the original intention of the founders of the Academy. The superintendence of such a museum was no part of the original duty of the Committee of Antiquities; no provision is made for it in the charter of the Academy; nor is there anything to render it imperative upon the Academy to elect on the Committee of Antiquities persons competent to manage a museum.

3345. Do you concur that the proper function of the members of the council is to judge of the merits of papers laid before them for publication, and to attend to business of that description?—Yes, certainly, their statutable function.

3346. It has been given in evidence by some skilled witnesses that the Academy has outgrown its present premises, and that the collection of antiquities has become so large that it requires increased space. Is that your opinion?—That is undoubtedly the case.

3347. You are aware that the present position of the Academy, hemmed in by public property on all sides which cannot be purchased, prevents the increase of its premises in its present locality ?—Certainly it does.

3348. In case a larger site could be obtained for the Academy, and its collection expanded, as you propose, into a national collection, would there be any objection in your opinion to the removal of the Academy and its collection to such better position ?—I think it would be a great advantage to the Academy ; much better than the present state of things.

3349. If the Academy retained in its hands the appointment of a curator of such a national collection, the Government to pay his salary, &c., and of course to have the power of dismissing him for neglect of duties or disobedience, would you consider that a desirable arrangement for the interests of the Academy and the public ?—I think it would be. I would like the Government to have the appointment altogether, or at least to appoint upon the recommendation of the Academy.

3350. Then you would not consider it necessary that the Academy should have the appointment of curator in their own hands ?—It may or may not be desirable, but I cannot think it necessary.

3351. You would prefer that the Government should appoint and dismiss such a curator ?—I would prefer that arrangement ; because I think it would place the curator or director in a better social position, and obviate the evil of canvassing such a body as the Academy in cases of vacancy.

3352. You think it should be an essential condition, with respect to such a national collection, that it should remain in proximity to the Academy, or in connexion with it in some way ?—Considering how much of the collection has been purchased with the private money of members of the Academy, I cannot think that it would be very fair of the Government to take entire possession of it ; unless indeed it were purchased by the nation at a fair valuation.

3353. Then your proposal would be that the Academy should place its collection at the disposal of the National Museum ; but all other persons who have valuable objects should be invited either to give or to deposit these objects with the same museum, and that the appointment and dismissal of the curator should be left in the hands of the Government, who would pay his salary ?—I think so ; that was my original idea.

3354. You are aware that the salaries at present received by the librarian of the Academy and other officers are honorary salaries ?—Merely so.

3355. And therefore that the receiving of these salaries is considered not to disqualify them from a seat in the council ?— Yes ; they are by the charter necessarily elected from the council.

3356. In case the curator of this national museum were paid a large or suitable salary, and required to devote his time to the care of the museum, would you consider it desirable that he

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should have a seat on the council of the Academy, or would you consider that he should be ineligible for such a seat by being a paid officer?—I would be disposed to recommend that he be not a member of the council.

3357. But you would consider that the payment of a salary, which would make the director a paid officer of the Academy, should disqualify him from a seat on the council?—I think so. At the same time he might be called in, and be present at any meeting where it might be necessary to consult him.

3358. Would the same principle apply to the librarian if his position were altered?—Certainly, if his position were made the same as that of the director of the museum.

3359. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) According to the present constitution of the National Gallery of Ireland, the rules with respect to the director of that institution are that he shall by a resolution be appointed director by the board; that he shall have a seat and a voice, but no vote, at every meeting of the board, unless at any time the board shall request him to withdraw from any particular meeting; and provided always that no governor or guardian, while he continues such, shall be eligible for the office of director. Would you consider that that rule might be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the contemplated arrangement with respect to the Royal Irish Academy?—I don't exactly understand what is the meaning of having a seat and a voice, but no vote. I think it would be better to call him in when he was wanted, than to turn him out when his presence was not required.

3360. He is admitted to the meetings, sits at their meetings with the board, and gives information and advice and suggestions when asked; but he has no vote?—A seat and a voice, as I understand the words, would be a vote.

3361. There is a distinction between a voice and a vote. A voice means that he may get up and make a speech?—I think the arrangement you describe would place the director in an anomalous position, inconsistent with his reasonable independence. He might be called upon to withdraw in the middle of his speech.

3362. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You would consider that the position of such an officer, with a seat and a voice but no vote, would occasion difficulties?—I am sure many inconveniences would arise from it.

3363. As having been president of the Academy you are, of course, aware of the efforts which have been made by the scientific branches of the Academy to promote the cultivation of science?—Yes.

3364. They have not had sufficient funds at their disposal, I believe, from time to time, for publishing all the valuable papers that have been laid before them?—No, because some of these papers are very expensive, requiring plates, algebraical formulæ, diagrams, and other things of that kind; but the same thing may be said of papers in the antiquarian department.

3365. Any apparent difference of feeling that there was in the Academy between the scientific and antiquarian branches might be explained by a deficiency of funds?—I don't know. I think not altogether.

3366. Might it partially be explained by a deficiency of funds with regard to publishing?—Partly perhaps, but not altogether. I think the funds of the Academy have been with the greatest possible fairness divided between the two sections.

3367. Are you of opinion that if increased funds for publication were granted to the Academy, it would promote the sending in of valuable papers?—I have no doubt of it. I believe that several papers have been withheld, and sent elsewhere, because we could not afford to publish them.

3368. You are aware, of course, Dr. Todd, that with the improved communication between this country and England that has taken place in recent times, there is a stronger inducement to send scientific papers of value to London societies than there was formerly?—Certainly.

3369. Does this, in your opinion, operate injuriously on the Academy in depriving it of valuable papers?—I think it does.

3370. And, therefore, increased funds would not remove that hindrance?—No, not altogether; nor would it remove another cause of complaint, namely, that nobody gets any credit for what is done in Ireland or published in Ireland, and therefore authors are anxious to send things to England if they can.

3371. You are aware that Bishop Brinkley, Hamilton, M'Cullagh, and others, published almost exclusively with the Royal Irish Academy?—They did.

3372. Do you think that that state of things will continue with distinguished Irishmen, with the present facilities for sending their papers to London?—I am afraid not.

3373. It was stated to the Commission that the delay in publishing, arising from want of funds, had occasioned injurious effects?—I believe that to be the case.

3374. In case the addition of a grant for the purposes of the museum of the Royal Irish Academy were made, would not it release funds of the Academy which might be made available for the purposes of publication?—That would depend very much on the conditions as well as upon the amount of such a grant; but of course the sum now spent on the museum would be released.

3375. I mean that if the cost of the library and museum were taken off the Academy's shoulders, would there be reason to believe that a larger proportion of funds being available from the Academy's resources for the publication of literary, scientific, and antiquarian papers, a greater impulse would be given to that branch of the Academy's functions?—At present, and for some time past, the expenses of the Academy's museum and library have been very slight, because we have not been able to afford anything for the purchase of antiquities, except what we received either from private donations or from the liberality of Govern-

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ment. The recent Treasure Trove Act has added something to the museum. We have very often raised subscriptions to purchase a remarkable antiquity, and in such cases we have applied to the Government to pay half, or some considerable proportion of the amount required. There would, of course, be something capable of being expended in publication in the case supposed; but if it did not exceed the sums now available for the library and museum, it would be scarcely worth taking into account.

3376. Then only a very limited sum at present is spent on the library and museum?—The amount from the funds of the Academy is very small.

3377. Therefore it follows that in order to develope and stimulate the operations of the publishing department of the Academy some addition to its funds should come from some source?—I think so.

3378. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) You would desire still, along with the property of the antiquities in the museum, to retain also for the Academy the name and prestige which belong to that museum?—I would.

3379. And with a view to that would you consider it desirable that rooms and accommodation should be provided, in connexion with the museum, in whatever building the museum of the Academy should be transferred to?—It would be better, no doubt, if the name and prestige of the museum is to be retained, that the museum should be displayed on the Academy's premises, because when strangers are invited to a meeting of the Academy they see the museum; but if the meetings were held in a different building visitors and strangers attending the meetings of the Academy would see no museum. For this reason I think it has been a great advantage that the meeting-room of the Academy has been hitherto in the same suite of rooms as the museum and the library; but I do not think it is absolutely indispensable.

3380. (*Col. Laffan.*) Three sites have been suggested on which the various institutions might be brought together. One is the centre of Stephen's Green; the second is the ground now occupied by the Exhibition building; and the third is the site already existing, and proposed to be enlarged in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society's premises. Which of these three do you think would be most convenient for general purposes?—Well, I think perhaps the Dublin Society. I have not thought much on this subject; nor do I know what additional space can be procured in connexion with the Dublin Society. I should say there whould be a great convenience on that site from its central position; but I see that Dr. Hooker, in his recent address to the British Association, gives some very cogent reasons for the opinion that a museum ought to be in the outskirts of a large town, and not in a crowded thoroughfare. If this view be adopted, the Exhibition building would seem to offer the most favourable site. St. Stephen's Green I would decidedly reject. It would be necessary to erect there a building with four fronts,

which would be expensive, and very difficult to make architecturally effective.

3381. What relations, Dr. Todd, would you propose to establish between the curator of the national museum of antiquities appointed by the Government, and the council of the Royal Irish Academy; would there be any connexion between them?—There should, I think.

3382. Describe to the Commission the nature of the connexion that should exist between this officer of the council and committee of antiquities of the Academy.—That is a very serious question. Some power of censure for neglect of duty should be given to the council if the museum is placed under the superintendence of the Academy. For any very serious offence or defalcation, a power of suspension or dismissal, subject to an appeal to the Government, should be given; but I am afraid I have not sufficiently considered this subject to enable me to express a decided opinion as to all details. The difficulty is to give an effective control to the council without destroying the position of the director as a Government officer of rank.

3383. What power of interference would you give to the council of the Academy with regard to the museum arrangements. The bulk of the museum would for a long time to come be the articles furnished by the Royal Irish Academy; and the council of the Academy would feel a right to interfere to a certain extent in the internal arrangements made in the museum. How would you propose to establish and limit their power of interference?—My opinion is, that the council and the committee of antiquities are not competent to arrange or digest the articles of such a museum. They are not necessarily chosen from a body of persons who are acquainted with antiquities or with the nature of such a museum. Therefore I would recommend that a very competent person should be appointed by the Government, who would be capable of understanding everything in connexion with it, and who would be, except in case of misconduct, independent of external, which might possibly be ignorant, control.

3384. Then, in fact, you would leave the details of the relations between the curator of the museum and the Academy to be settled by the Government?—By negotiation, on the part of the council of the Academy, with the Government when the matter should come to be arranged.

3385. Do you think the governing body of Trinity College are likely to co-operate in such a proposal as this?—I cannot, of course, pledge the College; but from their usual wish to support every measure tending to the benefit of learning, I would say that the governing body of Trinity College will give to such a proposal every co-operation in their power.

3386. It has also been proposed by some persons to found an ethnological collection of a national kind in Dublin?—It would be very important.

3387. Are you aware that Trinity College possesses a very valuable, though small, collection of such articles?—Yes.

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3388. I suppose the authorities of Trinity College would be equally willing, in all probability, to assist in founding an ethnological collection as they would an archæological national collection?—I think so; unless there should be any difficulties connected with particular bequests.

3389. Might not these difficulties (they exist, of course, with regard to many cases) be overcome by the principle of deposit?—Yes, I think they might.

3390. The corporation of Trinity College might deposit their property with another body, reserving their rights?—Most likely; but what I meant to say is, that unless some legal difficulty be in the way, the College, in my opinion, would willingly co-operate in the formation of an ethnological collection by way of deposit also.

3391. Have not the board already shown what their wishes are by presenting some valuable donations of casts of natural objects, casts of fishes, &c., to the Royal Dublin Society?—Yes.

3392. Are you of opinion that a teaching body like Trinity College must have objects quite distinct from collections of a national character?—Certainly.

3393. And that they should be restricted to what is necessary for literary teaching?—As far as I understand the question I think so.

3394. And that all valuable objects of natural history, archæology, and ethnology should be collected in a great national institution?—I think so; but this principle should not be carried so far as to restrict the College from forming such collections of objects of natural history, zoology, ethnology, archæology, &c., as would be necessary in teaching those sciences respectively.

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Sir WILLIAM ROBERT WILDE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., examined.

3395. (*The Chairman.*) You are a vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy?—Yes.

3396. Have you any statement to make?—I have just learned that a certain document has been laid before this Commission, purporting to be a proposal for the establishment of a national museum of Irish antiquities. A copy of it came into my hands within the last two or three days, and understanding that it has been signed and given in evidence I thought it right to lay the following statement before you.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN, Sept. 28, 1868.

UPON the proposal "that a National Museum of Irish "Antiquities and Historical Monuments be established in Dublin, "under the control of the Government, and supported by a "public grant," which I understand has been submitted in evidence to your Commission, I beg to lay before you the following observations numerically arranged in reply to the statement and suggestions of that "proposal:"—

1. The Royal Irish Academy was chartered for the study of antiquities as well as for science and polite literature. A museum,

if not absolutely necessary to the former, is at least its natural consequence. As such, it has been created by the Academy chiefly during the past 30 years; but there is abundant evidence to show that from the very commencement of the Academy a museum was contemplated, and in part actually commenced.

If severed from the library, and the Academy building, the museum might be equally accessible to the public; but such severance would, I think, be detrimental to the Academy, by which chartered body it has been founded.

2. Deposits of antiquities have frequently been placed in the Academy's museum, upon the receipt of the president or a vice-president. At present we hold many such articles in the collection, especially the Shrine of the Cathach or "Book of Battles" of the O'Donnells, and the choice collection belonging to the Royal Dublin Society.

3. All purchases of antiquities for the museum of the Academy are absolutely paid out of "parliamentary grants," viz., by 100*l.* a year treasure trove fund procured for it by Lord Talbot de Malahide, and 50*l.* a year voted by the Academy out of its general parliamentary grant; and now a portion of the 200*l.* a year lately granted by the Government for a clerk and "other museum purposes."

4. There *is* a curator for the museum, as stated in my evidence. Some years ago I proposed to have a Director appointed, and the establishment of that office was recommended to the council by the committee of antiquities, but was never acted on.

The writer of the "Proposal," (Dr. Todd,) in recommending "a sufficient number of assistants or clerks to catalogue the "museum," does not seem to be aware, that up to the stated meeting in March last, every article in the museum, now numbering about 12,000, had been (with the exception of some coins) catalogued; and, if the museum was removed to-morrow, there would not be 30 articles to number or register. Neither does Dr. Todd appear to know that three parts of a printed catalogue of 742 pages, containing an account of 7,809 articles, and illustrated with 842 wood engravings, have been already published; and from the proceeds of the sale thereof a large collection of additional engravings have been made for a continuation of that work.* Two large folio volumes of registration, containing carefully drawn-up lists of all the articles received into the museum since the publication of the three portions of the catalogue, have also been prepared, and are now available to the public.

The Petrie collection about to be deposited in the Academy has, I understand, been catalogued for those who disposed of it to the Government. There is, therefore, no necessity to employ a staff of officers and assistants to catalogue the museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

* "This catalogue," says the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on "Scientific Institutions in Dublin," in 1864, "has not only made known to "the world the riches of the Museum, but it has stimulated attention to Irish "Archæology." *See* p. xxi.

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5. Although "the academy's house is at present the property of Government," it does not follow that its contents, its manuscripts, library, and museum can be interfered with, without the consent of the body at large.

6. With the exception of the small museums of Kilkenny and Belfast and the collection of Irish antiquities in the general museum of Trinity College (and which I hope to see deposited in our national museum), I am not aware of any collection of note now existing in Ireland. According to the present arrangement in the Academy, "nothing of any very great interest to Irish archæology would be lost," provided the owners did not make exorbitant demands; or that public collections in other parts of the United Kingdom, better supplied with parliamentary grants than the Academy, do not outbid us in the market.

If sufficient means and powers were intrusted to a director, or to the present curator, most of the difficulties under this head would be removed.

7. Several years ago, I commenced an illustrative and comparative collection of casts for the museum, especially of articles in the great Mayence museum, and from those found in the Swiss crannuoges. This collection, when increased space and additional funds are procured, can be enlarged without removing the museum from the care of the Academy.

With respect to the intermediate statement between the recommendations of the first and second parts of the "proposal," the writer truly says that "to arrange and classify such a collec- "tion requires more skill and knowledge of archæological science "than is generally supposed, and an exact classification is necessary "to the safe keeping of the museum."

When in 1856 and 1857 I laid my views upon the subject of a classification, based primarily on *Material*, and secondarily on *Use*, it was accepted both by the council and Academy; and Dr. Todd, in the preface which he was good enough to write to the first part of the published catalogue in the latter year, says, it was "a classification which on the whole was deemed most convenient." No classification will, however, insure safe keeping; but a perfect numbering and registration, published in connexion with mine or any other classification, will achieve security.

The only other remark on this portion of the writer's statement which I think necessary to make is that regarding the Government grant to a director of "such a salary and such a "social position as will enable him to devote his whole time to "his office." What "social position" the Government may be able to grant to the paid director of a public museum, beyond his own merits as a learned gentleman, I am at a loss to discover; but in any case, if the museum is not altogether removed from the control of the Academy I think the director should have a seat at its council.

As regards "the second department of the museum devoted to the larger historical and ethnological monuments," and which says the writer "might be perhaps more fitly connected with the

museum of the Royal Dublin Society," its establishment is a matter of grave consideration because it involves the separation of the Academy's, or any national collection into two parts. The larger articles, equally important, and illustrative of Irish history and ethnology, and which are now chiefly deposited in the crypt of the Academy, should be removed to a society that has already deposited its Irish collection in the Academy! I am quite certain that this would be a move in the wrong direction.

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1. I should object and so would a large portion of the community to the removal to this or any other museum of stone monuments, "such as the inscribed tombstones in Clonmacknoise and other graveyards" even with the consent of "the landowner and other authorities," or "under the sanction of an Act of Parliament."

2 and 3. I see no objection to illustrative models of standing antiquities in Ireland and the British Isles, if space and means were provided, but I beg to assure the committee that such subjects have not escaped the attention of the committee of antiquities, and that there are models both of military, sepulchral, and ecclesiastical antiquity in the present museum.

4. Finally, one of the objects according to the writer of the "Proposal," in appointing a curator or director, is with a view to obtain an interchange of "fac-similes of Celtic objects found elsewhere; as in Asia, in India, and in Africa, as well as in the Polynesian Islands and among the native tribes of America." Without discussing the various questions mooted in the foregoing passage, I have only to remark in conclusion that I believe all such necessary interchanges can be as well made by proper officers under the direction of the Royal Irish Academy as by any other body either at present existing or likely to be created in this country.

I have, &c.
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The witness also gave in writing the following:—

I have been a member of the Academy for nearly 30 years, during a large portion of which time I was on the council and filled offices. I am well acquainted with the working of the Academy, but have chiefly turned my attention to its antiquarian and archæological departments. I have largely assisted in the collection of the museum since 1839, and down to the present time.

In 1856 I undertook to arrange a catalogue for the museum, in order to render it available for scientific and popular purposes during the meeting of the British Association in 1857.

I completed the arrangement of the museum gratuitously, and catalogued all the articles of stone, earthenware, and vegetable materials then in the museum, the Academy paying the expenses of registration, illustrating, and printing, and also that of the assistants employed in arranging, &c.

Within the two following years I had all the articles of animal materials and the bronze and iron arranged, registered, and

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catalogued. The expense of the publication of the second part of the catalogue, making with the former 642 pages, was defrayed by the Academy, a small Government grant, and a subscription from the members. The sale of these two parts of the catalogue produced a large income to the Academy, from the proceeds of which all the articles of gold were arranged and registered, and a third part of the catalogue was produced in 1862, making altogether 742 pages and 626 illustrations of that work. From the proceeds of the work (which are still progressing), a large collection of illustrations have been engraved for the silver and iron departments, and there is also a sum of money to that amount in the treasurer's hands.

Except the wall fittings, arranged according to the original plan, and which were completed in 1857, not one single case has ever been provided by the Board of Works for the museum, inasmuch as "new fitments" had not been allowed; and hundreds of articles of great value have for years been undisplayed for want of proper cases.

To remedy these defects, and to give space to this rapidly growing museum, I proposed, several years ago, to open the useless drawing-room floor into the old museum, and to fit it up in accordance with the plan which I explained to some members of the Commission on the day of their visit to the Academy. I gave evidence to that effect before Mr. Gregory's Parliamentary Committee on Scientific Institutions, in 1864, see p. 298. The council adopted my view and recommended it in their report for the year 1866.

In the early part of 1867 the president, Lord Talbot, applied to the Treasury for a special grant to carry out these views respecting the drawing-room floor museum.

In the June of that year the Council met specially, when a letter was read from Mr. G. A. Hamilton to Lord Talbot, in which it was stated that a grant of 250*l.* had been given by the Treasury for the purpose of fitting up the drawing-room floor as a museum, &c. About the same time drawings and plans made by the architect of the Board of Works in consultation with me as a member of the committee of antiquities (and which plans were supposed to have been capable of being carried out for the 250*l.*) were signed by the president, and returned to the Board of Works. When arranging these plans with the architect, the librarian, and other members of the committee of antiquities, it was agreed to utilise all the glass doors and woodwork of the lower compartment of the old museum in the formation of the new. There were also two very fine marble chimney pieces in the drawing-room, which the architect proposed to have disposed of, and the proceeds applied to the new museum. We had, therefore, every right to expect that at least 300*l.* worth of work and materials would have been expended on the drawing-room floor. The council appointed the committee of antiquities to see that the works were properly carried out,

and that committee delegated whatever power it may have had originally, or got under that resolution, to me.

At this time the valuable collection of books presented by the late Mrs. Halliday was stowed away upon temporary shelves in the drawing room and the old council room, and it became necessary to remove it in order to admit the workmen to the new museum.

To facilitate the arrangement of the Halliday collection, and at the same time to allow the glass doors and frames of the lower compartment of the museum to be brought to the drawing-room floor; and in the expectation that the whole of the work would then be completed by the Board of Works,—all the articles of bronze and iron in the upright wall cases in that part of the museum were removed to the old council room, and proper locks were procured for the doors of the same.

For some weeks the architect and I got on very well, and I occasionally wrote out suggestions for him in the progress of the work. Among the rest I advised that iron doors should be provided for the three doorways proceeding from the drawing-room before any permanent arrangement of the museum was made. It has not yet been done.

In order to heat the museum occasionally, I proposed to run a pair of hot-water pipes, (flow and return,) around the bottom of the cases on the north and east sides so far as the council room door, and to connect them with the heating apparatus in the old museum. This plan would, I understand, cost between 20*l.* and 30*l.* if so supplied by the regular fitter of that department to the Board of Works. Instead thereof, a contract was made with another house for putting up an expensive (and in my opinion most unnecessary) heating apparatus, by means of tubular batteries in each of the six windows in the drawing-room. This work cost, I understand, between 80*l.* and 90*l.*;—but it may have been considered useful in improving the defective general heating apparatus in the Academy, which was so bad as to render our premises uninsurable last year, and was remarked upon in Parliament.

During the absence of the architect, the contractor for the heating apparatus procured admission into the old council room where all the antiquities before alluded to were carefully stored, and his workmen taking many of them from their places threw over them a quantity of dirt and rubbish from the walls that had to be altered when setting up the heating batteries in the window spaces of that room. Upon expostulating with the architect about the matter, he wrote to say that he had never ordered that room to be heated.

I summoned the committee of antiquities without delay, but neither it nor I could interfere more than by offering an expression of opinion.

A new basement glass case was made round the lower portion of the north and east walls, and on it our own glass cases were put up, but have never been completely finished, or even supplied with our own locks or fastenings.

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A doorway was broken out upon the gallery of the old museum. Another doorway opening on the lobby was built up. Some casings were removed from around the windows, and some most unnecessary painting and distempering was done, when, in November last, all the work suddenly ceased, and we were informed by the Board of Works that all the 250*l.* had been expended. The committee of antiquities at first, and afterwards the council, wrote to the Board of Works to ask for a detailed list of the expenditure of our 250*l.*, but it was refused, and since then the intended museum remains in its present condition. We also applied to the Treasury, but have not as yet received an answer.

The committee of antiquities procured an estimate from a skilled person, and his opinion was that about 90*l.* only had been expended on the new museum, independent of the heating apparatus.

My intention was to have opened a circular window in the wall of the top lobby, and to have cleaned and decorated with antiquities or models the handsome staircase, and placed the Ogham stones and boats, &c., in the hall, and give the public free access to the museum that way, instead of through the old museum or the Moore library. The old council room off the drawing room was intended to hold articles of gold, ecclesiastical shrines, and other objects of great value; but its immediate occupation was not considered necessary.

As it is the wish of the trustees of the Petrie collection to have it kept separate, it could easily be located in a few of the cases in the gallery of the old museum, when the stone and earthen and wooden articles now therein have been removed to the new.

Taking into consideration all the articles at present in the Royal Irish Academy, or likely to come in during the next five or six years at all events, I have no hesitation in saying that if my plan is carried out there will be sufficient space when all the standing cases are completed in the drawing room for the location of every article now in the possession of the Academy, except the large stones and boats at present in the crypt. A comparatively small sum of money would effect this, and in three months the museum could be opened to the public.

I speak advisedly when I say that this is the most perfect national collection in Europe, for it is acknowledged that many of the articles in the Scandinavian collections are not of native origin.

The museum is at present supported by a grant of 100*l.* a year from the Treasury, under the Treasure Trove Minute, and 50*l.* voted annually by the Academy, and a special grant of 200*l.* a year lately made by the Treasury for a clerk and other museum purposes. No portion of this latter sum has been used, as the museum has been virtually shut up since July 1867.

Mr. Clibborn, the housekeeper, clerk, and assistant librarian, &c., is also the curator of the museum, but he has no special duties

laid down for him beyond the custody of the articles, and heretofore his various other occupations in the Academy did not permit his exercising with effect the functions or powers of a curator.

The members of the committee of antiquities are the presumed guardians and managers of the museum, but they are a rotatory body, and only meet occasionally during eight months of the year. Some years ago it was unanimously agreed by the committee of antiquities to recommend the council to appoint a permanent director of the museum, but that recommendation was never brought before the Academy.

The museum is the property of the Academy and cannot be interfered with without the consent of that chartered body.

That officer should, in my opinion, be a member of council like the librarian, treasurer, and secretary, and should act in connexion with the committee of antiquities. I look upon that officer as indispensable in the present state of the museum, as it is not possible for a committee to manage it effectively.

In addition to the museum space already described, I may mention that several years ago a photographing room was fitted up at a great expense at the top of the house. It has never been made use of by the Academy, but it would now be of great service as a workshop to the museum, in registering and labelling articles, and making casts, as well as photographing, &c.

The present building of the Royal Irish Academy not having been originally intended for a public institution, is in many respects inconvenient; and being hemmed in on one side by a church, on the other by the Mayoralty, and behind by a public lane, it is therefore not susceptible of enlargement.

Technical collections and general ethnological museums, illustrative of the early works of all foreign nations should, in my opinion, be established, and there are ample materials in Dublin for the formation of such, in connexion with any science and art institute that may be created; but I do not think our national collection of antiquities should be mixed up with such conglomerate establishments.

As regards my individual feeling in the matter, I may state that my first desire is to see this great national collection of antiquities properly housed, safely guarded, scientifically arranged and displayed as a great Celtic museum, under suitable officers, and rendered fully and at all times available to the public, should the Academy deem it fit to entrust it out of its present keeping. At the same time I fear that its removal will act injuriously on the welfare of the Academy.

3397. (*Professor Huxley.*) From carefully listening to that document I don't perceive that there is any absolute contradiction between the ideas put forward in your paper and the first part of this document. I speak of what is numbered 1, as the beginning, in fact the whole of the first and second pages. I apprehend that in substance you agree with what is there stated,

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but that you go farther and make sundry omissions?—Oh, not at all; quite the contrary.

3398. Do you object to the appointment of a competent person to be a director or curator?—There is a curator, and therefore such is not necessary.

3399. There are suggestions for treating it as if the Government was building on a new foundation. The proposition that there should be a director and curator is not interfered with by the fact that there is one?—It might be the same person. As I take it from reading that document, there is a proposal from Dr. Todd to remove from the Academy house, and from the immediate care and management of the Academy, our museum, and to deposit it with the Government in the name of the Academy, just in the same manner as we received a deposit of the Tara Brooch, or of the shrine of St. Columbkille, or of any article from any person who would be kind enough to leave it with us. Dr. Todd also proposes to have a director or curator of that museum. If that is permitted by the Academy, and if it is the wish of the Government, I have nothing further to say except this—that this seems to be a document written for the purpose of showing that the Academy, from want of the various things now recommended, has not heretofore taken good care of this special department, and has neglected to do what is now proposed to be done.

3400. Is it not possible to read it in a different way; I confess it did not occur to me to read it in that way?—That is the way in which it will be read by the bulk of the Academy.

3401. It appeared to me to be merely a project for the organization of a museum in future. I don't know whether it be within your knowledge or not, but Dr. Todd's intention was to keep up the connexion between the museum and the Academy, and he expressed the opinion in answer to questions put to him that it would be very desirable that the Academy should be lodged in the immediate vicinity of its collection?—All I know is that this document purports to be a series of reasons—11 recommendations, seven on one subject and four on another—why the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, created by the Academy, and, according to my notion, pretty well preserved by the Academy, should be removed from its care, possession, and custody, and placed elsewhere under a totally different government; and therefore, as a vice-president of the Academy, and as the person who has taken most pains in getting together and arranging this museum, I come here at your invitation on the part of the Academy to state our reasons against this document.

3402. In what sense do you say you come on the part of the Academy?—Well, I have been summoned, and therefore I speak my views as a member of the Academy.

3403. Do you not think it quite possible to read all this—at least I did so read it—as not conveying in any sense that the members of the Academy have neglected their duty, but merely as throwing out suggestions for the future?—But if the Academy

has done all which I have endeavoured to prove it has, there is no occasion to remove its museum.

3404. Might it not be convenient to give it larger means?—Oh, I quite agree with you in that; but that is not the question. It is proposed in this document of Dr. Todd's to remove the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and to deposit it in a national museum.

3405. I was going to ask you, Where do you find the word "remove" here. I don't find the word "remove," or any proposition whatever to remove the Academy from its collection?—Well, Mr. Huxley, I quite acknowledge that this document is drawn up with very great care in its wording, but if you allow me I will just read out what appears to me a perfect proposal for removal: "The department of Irish antiquities (of this national museum) shall be in connexion with"——what that means I don't know, but I suppose Dr. Todd has explained to you what is the meaning of the words, "and in continuation of," that is, as I take it, that any articles after the present 12,000 or 14,000 articles, that may come into the museum hereafter, say, next year, or for the next five or six years, shall be "in continuation" (it can be no other way) "of the existing museum of the Royal Irish "Academy, which shall continue to be the property of the "Academy."

3406. Stop there for a moment, if you please; tell me in what way the phrase "which shall continue to be the property of the Academy" is consistent with the supposition that the collection is to be altogether separated from the Academy?—For this reason that I am going to read to you, "and shall be considered as *deposited*;" now, everything depends on what you call "deposited." If it is to be "deposited" it is to be taken from the Academy house, building, or place where the Academy is. You cannot deposit a thing without taking it from one place to another. It is said that our collection is to be "deposited in the national museum."

3407. That is hardly an answer. Supposing that the Government carried out here the plan already adopted at Burlington House, London. I am President of the Geological Society of London. The Government has furnished us with excellent accommodation there, not only for the society but for our museum. Now, it would be perfectly possible, if our lodgment happened to be in the immediate vicinity of the British Museum, that instead of being in Burlington House the Government might take charge of the Geological Museum, which would then be deposited in the National Museum without being in any sense whatever taken away from our own control. So that the sense of this word appears to me to be perfectly consistent with some such plan as that, not involving separation. Would it not be possible for the Geological Society of London to deposit its collection in a public building, having its own rooms in that building, and so be properly said to deposit its collection in the national museum without giving up its property in that collection?—Oh,

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certainly. If the whole body of the Geological Society, its meeting-rooms, offices, books, officers, museum, maps, and all belonging to it were removed from one place to another, provided they get increased accommodation, I say that would be a very great boon either for the Geological or the Royal Irish Academy.

3408. Then, taking the last part of this paragraph No. 1, "under such conditions as the Academy and the Government shall agree upon;" why should not that be one of the conditions in question?—Because it is not so mentioned here.

3409. The conditions are not mentioned at all?—It does not take the Academy altogether, and if it did I should have no objection to it in the world; I should rejoice at it.

3410. But Dr. Todd says he thinks it would be a very desirable step?—That is another matter; it is not so stated in his proposal.

3411. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) From your knowledge of the Academy collection, I suppose you would be of opinion that a large space would be desirable for exhibiting it, having regard to its prospective increase?—Very much so.

3412. You are aware that the Academy premises are now bounded on all sides by property that cannot be encroached on?—I have so stated in my evidence here.

3413. And therefore the proposal to move the Academy, its library, museum, and all its belongings to a larger place is a proposal of which, I take for granted, you would cordially approve, if it were in other respects unobjectionable?—I undertake to answer that question in the affirmative, for I quite agree with you; and not only that, but I think that it is a thing that will become, certainly within the next few years, an absolute necessity. And as we are on that point, I may mention that I have been myself upon the look-out for a proper site to which we might with advantage be removed; and I would therefore suggest, as the matter has been mooted by Dr. Haughton, that the very best place in Dublin, according to my present view of the matter, would be Smith's Building at the top of Ely Place, which possesses the great advantages of being susceptible of perfect isolation, of having the museum and library totally distinct from the surrounding buildings, of having a good open space at the south side, and consequent susceptibility to sunlight and illumination of the museum, and of being also free from the noise consequent on public traffic. It is an admirable site, and never likely to be outbuilt.

3414. You have already expressed an opinion as to the advantage it would be to archæological science if Trinity College and private persons were to give to or deposit in the national collection any objects of great value which they possess?—Certainly.

3415. And if the curator of such a national collection continued to be appointed by the Academy, I presume you would think that the Academy's collection would have a sufficient guarantee for safe preservation and safe custody under the control of that curator, and of the council and committee of antiquities, and whatever machinery the Academy has for superintendence?—I think the Academy itself should find its own machinery.

3416. Are you acquainted, if not in detail, generally, with the kind of relations that subsist between the director of the natural history museum of the Royal Dublin Society and the governing body ?—Generally.

3417. Are you aware that he has to superintend him both the council of the Royal Dublin Society and the committee of natural history ?—I was not aware of that.

3418. Are you aware that he is appointed by the council of the society ?—I believe so ; personally I have no knowledge on the subject. I am not a member of the Royal Dublin Society.

3419. Supposing that a curator of the national collection of antiquities were to be appointed by the council of the Royal Irish Academy and were to be under their control and under the control of the committee of antiquities, and were to be paid by the public, would you consider that proposal advantageous both to the Academy and the general advancement of archæological science ?—I have not seen the necessity for a paid curator of the museum, if it belongs to the Academy ; that is a curator paid by the public, extrinsic to the funds and control of the Academy.

3420. Paid by the public through the Academy ; of course that is the way ?—I don't know. As the museum at present stands all you require is an intelligent clerk (presuming that it is arranged, which it has not been) and a couple of porters, who, with the director and the committee of antiquities, and the gentlemen controlling the Academy, are in my opinion perfectly capable of admitting the public (which is the great object) and of preserving the museum.

3421. You would, then, consider it unnecessary to provide a curator for such collections, with such a salary as would entitle you to call on him to devote his entire time to the work ?—That depends on what you wanted him to do.

3422. To devote his entire time ?—To what ?

3423. Well, I am not skilled in antiquities ?—That is exactly the question.

3424. To catalogue the collection ?—It *is* catalogued. The 20 or 30 articles likely to come in yearly now can hereafter be done by the clerk.

3425. But the large collection of the future is not catalogued ? —Well, I don't believe in a large collection in the future, I am sorry to say. You will never receive 50 articles annually. You will not get 12,000 more articles during the lifetime of the present generation.

3426. Then I conclude your opinion is that the appointment of a paid curator, such as is contemplated in this document of Dr. Todd's, is unnecessary ?—There is a paid curator, provided the museum remains under the control of the Academy. If it goes under Government, that ends the matter, and Government will provide for it.

3427. Would you propose that the curator should have a seat in the council ?—Director ; I would not say curator ; it makes

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all the difference in the world, because the director is a person that belongs to the Academy, in the same way as the librarian, in the same way as the treasurer, in the same way as the secretary of the Academy who have control over their respective departments. He should be entitled to a seat in the council, as having earned his place there, as all these other persons have been entrusted with their respective offices for some good reason; and if the museum is to be discussed the director ought to be there to answer all questions. But the curator is a man merely to stay in the place, and, if necessary, to show it to visitors. If it belongs to the Academy it should certainly be represented on the board by an officer who might be paid, say 20*l.* a year for car hire, as is the case with the secretary, the treasurer, the librarian, and the secretary of the council. I am secretary of foreign correspondence, but my office is almost a sinecure, and is not paid even the 20*l.* a year.

3428. Are you aware that all these officers of the Academy, although paid in that way, must at the same time be considered as honorary?—Yes.

3429. And therefore that no objection can possibly arise to their having seats in the council?—No.

3430. If they were paid such large salaries as that, they might in the proper sense of the term be considered servants. Would you consider that they should have seats in the council?—Certainly not.

3431. Then in the case of the curator I spoke of?—Director, if you please.

3432. Well, that makes no distinction?—There is a curator.

3433. Director, or curator, or keeper, or whatever you call him?—That is Dr. Todd's; that is not my expression. Dr. Todd talks of a director or curator, which I don't think is the same. There was a director of the museum of Copenhagen, who was a very distinguished man—Dr. Thomsen—and there is besides——

3434. Well, shall I call him—— ?—Director.

3435. Then the director of such a museum, if paid such a large salary as I have supposed, should not have a seat in the council, you think?—No, if he is paid by Government extrinsically of the Academy.

3436. What would the duties of such director be?—The supervision of the Museum generally; the continuation of, or the making anew, if necessary, of its classification, and all matters connected with ethnological science appertaining to such a collection.

3437. Would you have a curator appointed by the Academy, and a director appointed and paid by Government?—Decidedly not. If the director were paid by Government, he should be well paid for it; but I don't see why a paid officer of the Government should be forced on a council which is rotatory and that might to-morrow, for some reason or other say, "We will not have that man here"—it would be very hard indeed. If the Government will give a good salary to a curator or clerk who will be recom-

mended by the Academy, I think it would be a very desirable thing; or if they would give us the means of doing so.

3438. (*Professor Thomson.*) Then you think the best arrangement would be to have a director under the Academy, who is to be a member of the Academy, and a member of the council of the Academy; and that that director should be paid an *honorarium* by the Academy, and that a clerk or curator should be under him, who should be paid a good salary wherever it is to come from?—Certainly, that is my view, and I have already brought it before the committee of antiquities of the council. But if you remove the museum from the academy, and if the members choose to give it to the Government to be put in a new place, then matters are totally altered, and we shall have to discuss a different subject.

3439. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you consider the statement in Dr. Todd's paper in these words:—"It is not too much to say "that under the present arrangements the museum is scarcely "safe," represents the precise state of the case?—Yes, in consequence of the non-fulfilment of works undertaken by the Board of Works the museum is not safe; and the collection removed to make way for the operations of the Board is in a state of very great dilapidation; and it was to show that that I brought forward these details here, in the full expectancy that such questions would be asked, and properly asked. It is now for the chairman and the members of the Commission, when they have read my statement on that subject, to take out or to leave in as much of it as they think necessary to the evidence which I propose to give, or for the object of this Commission.

3440. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I am unwilling to interrupt you, but I happen to know that the Board of Works take quite a different view of that subject.

(*Witness.*) With all due deference to them, they have not carried out the proposed works. I say, in answer to Professor Huxley's question, that the museum is not secure, because the Board of Works have not carried out the works. We have been left for fourteen months with the museum in the first place not presentable to the public, and in the next in a most unsafe state.

3441. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think the fact that there is no official curator, no individual who is responsible, contributes to the unsafeness of the museum?—There is an official curator who takes great care to see that it is properly locked up; I allude to Mr. Clibborn.

3442. At page 2 of Dr. Todd's paper I find it stated that "there is no official curator, no individual responsibility"?—There is an official curator who is set down as such in all the printed documents of the museum, Mr. Edward Clibborn who is curator, clerk, and assistant librarian.

3443. Do you consider that he is responsible for the condition of the museum?—He is as much individually responsible as the men who have care of the books here. If articles should be stolen by the ordinary mode of theft he would not be responsible; but,

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as regards any person going in and abstracting things in daylight, I think he is responsible for anything left in his possession.

3444. Don't you think that there is some danger, supposing you have no official or no permanently appointed director, that in the future the council of the Academy may not retain a person sufficiently acquainted with archæology to undertake the management of the museum that may be extended?—There is; but I would hope that, as is the case with other great museums now in process of collection and arrangement, there will presently not be the same necessity for great eminence on the part of the director, as there was for the original collection and its management for some years afterwards.

3445. Dr. Todd's paper says, "Nothing would now be easier, "in the absence of all official supervison, than to abstract "valuable objects without fear of detection." Do you agree with that paragraph?—I do not, and for this reason, that no valuable object is capable of being grasped, except by a very skilled cleptomaniac, or by some very adroit thief. They are all under glass cases. And in proof of that I may mention that, with one exception, I never heard of a theft being suspected in the Academy's museum; and with regard to that one exception, I am not at all sure that it may not have been merely a loss; or, if we went into very strict evidence, there might not be any proof that it was ever in the collection. It was an ecclesiastical seal, which the curator said he believed had been there but did not know what it was; and when we came to register our ecclesiastical seals it was not to be found. But, being under lock and key, in a glass case, which could not have been opened—for a false key is not likely to be used by ordinary persons going into the Academy—I am not at all sure that it was a theft; and there has been no other case reported to the committee of antiquities as far as I can remember.

3446. Are you aware that from some of the museums in London valuable objects have been taken with great dexterity, by professional London thieves, although contained in locked cases with well-made locks, in the broad daylight and under the eye of the police?—I have heard that such cases were recorded.

3447. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you think that any alteration in the present buildings would render the Museum secure from fire?—The present museum part is supposed to be inaccessible to fire, but I have always believed that that was a most erroneous opinion. The crypt beneath it is a portion of the building continuous with the library; it is largely filled with papers, unpublished transactions, and proceedings, and books; it is open to a public lane; it has a series of small windows at the side of the Mayoralty house, and is in immediate connexion with the heating apparatus of the entire Academy; and though there are iron doors to keep out thieves I never looked on the museum or library of the Royal Irish Academy as being at all safe from fire. The floors are all of wood, and a flame, once kindled, would run through them in an amazingly short space of time.

3448. (*Col. Laffan.*) Supposing that it should be considered advisable to bring together a certain number of institutions, and to group them in close proximity to one another, in perfect independence and on a common site, and supposing that, in carrying out that project, it was found possible to get new and better accommodation for the Academy, its library and archæological collection, would you not consider it would be a great advantage to leave the present premises altogether, and get new and better accommodation in proximity to the other scientific institutions?—I have already stated in the evidence which I have read, that the locality of the Academy house was not the best in which it could be; and that I and nearly every other member would gladly see us brought as a body to any other eligible site that might be chosen. As to the question you asked me, as to whether our institution should be associated with other museums or institutions, really I am not aware that that would benefit us; but if it was considered advisable that all the various institutions of Dublin should be on one great plateau I see no objection to the Academy being there as well as the rest, provided it was kept distinct and separate as "The Royal Irish Academy"—None in the world.

3449. But assuming that the museums and libraries of the Royal Irish Academy, should be perfectly distinct and separate from all others, and entirely under the management and control of the Royal Irish Academy, would it not be an advantage to strangers wishing to see the museums of Dublin that they should find them all together, or within reasonable distance?—I am not aware that it would conduce very much to the great advantage of visitors to be able to see them all in one particular place. I think visitors would like to go about. I think they would wish one day to go to one description of museum, and to another on another day. There are many people, besides who would like to go to a geological museum who would not care to go to an antiquarian. I am not aware, therefore, that visitors would be benefited by having the whole thing put together; besides, I see great difficulties in the way of accumulating them in one monster palace.

3450. Would it not be an advantage to students to have two or three collections, in each of which there are objects of interest in the branch of study that they were pursuing, in close proximity to one another?—Yes, provided you got into the students' mind a desire to be equally zoological, archæological, geological, literary, and technological. If you got all that into the students' minds, they would devote a portion of each day to a visit to each of these separate museums and libraries, but not otherwise.

3451. Supposing it were found possible to provide good and sufficient accommodation for the Royal Irish Academy, its museum and library, in the immediate vicinity of the buildings of the Royal Dublin Society, would you not think that position equally advantageous with the site you have just pointed out?—Provided

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there were good light for exhibiting the museum, and that perfect insulation, and security could be procured in the neighbourhood of the Dublin Society, I see no objection at all to making such a building as you propose; but it must be of sufficient size to give all the requirements of a museum, library, and full suite of offices and meeting-rooms to the Academy. At the same time I would prefer the site in Ely Place.

3452. Two other sites have been suggested to the Commission as capable of affording this general accommodation; one is the centre of Stephen's Green, and the other the grounds and gardens belonging to the Exhibition building. What would your opinion be of these two, or taking all the four sites under your consideration how would you class them?—For a general building to contain all the scientific societies?

3453. For a group of buildings. It is not necessary that all shall be under one roof; for a group of buildings which site would you consider the best?—As not being too much in the city and affording better light, and certainly many other advantages, I certainly think that the Exhibition Palace fields—the Winter Garden Palace—would decidedly be the best. It is not likely to be built out for a great number of years. As a citizen of Dublin, allow me to say that I think it would destroy the beauty of certainly the largest, and possibly the finest, square in Europe, that we hope some day to see converted to general usefulness for the public, to crowd its centre with a mass of public buildings, no matter how handsome—I allude to Stephen's Green.

3454. Do you object, then, to Stephen's Green as a site?—I do.

3455. You have compared the centre of Stephen's Green with the Exhibition building, but now, comparing the Exhibition building as a site with that presented in the vicinity of the Dublin Society, which would you think the most convenient for the scientific institution?—For convenience I think the Kildare Place site would be the best, as being more central and more accessible to visitors, the members and officers, and all persons connected with the different institutions; but as regards the preservation of beautiful articles and objects, the skins of animals, and all the requirements of a great museum, the more it is removed towards the country the better. As regards all such buildings that might be made available for the purpose you have described, including all the various societies of Dublin, I would put them out as far from the city as possible, commensurately with the attendance and management of their officers; and I would surround them, as in the beautiful museum of Oxford, with such a park as would allow the people now and then to enjoy recreation and open air as well as merely looking at the objects in the museums.

Tuesday, 29th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

PATRICK JOSEPH KEENAN, Esq., M.R.I.A., examined.

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3456. (*The Chairman.*) What position do you hold?—I am chief of inspection to the National Board of Education.

3457. The Commissioners are anxious to know in what way the schools of the National Board are connected with the Science and Art Department?—*Officially* the schools of the National Board are not connected with the Science and Art Department, but the Commissioners of National Education have sanctioned the institution of classes for instruction in science and art in the ordinary national schools, and also in the model schools. To the teachers of "science and art" classes in the former category of schools they extend no assistance whatever; to those of the model schools they merely give the use of the rooms, the scientific apparatus, and coals and gas gratuitously. But officially the Commissioners have never had any such relation with the Science and Art Department as would recognize it as an affiliation with the National Board.

3458. (*Professor Huxley.*) What are the different classes of schools of which the Commissioners of National Education have charge?—The national schools are divided into two great classes; the first the 26 model schools, besides the great central institution in Dublin, and the second the ordinary national schools, numbering upwards of 6,500.

3459. What is the nature of the model schools?—The model schools are under the immediate control and direct management of the Commissioners themselves, and are intended to serve to managers and teachers as examples of the highest order of efficient schools.

3460. Then the expenses of the model schools, I presume, are paid by the Commissioners?—They are entirely defrayed by the Commissioners.

3461. How are the expenses of the ordinary schools paid?—The ordinary schools are only aided by the Commissioners, part of the expenses being provided locally.

3462. Are the two kinds of schools destined for the same class of scholars?—Yes, identically the same.

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3463. Is the course of instruction in each of them different?—Somewhat different; the course of instruction in the model schools is very much higher in its character than that in requisition in the vast majority of the ordinary national schools.

3464. But the same classes are taught?—The same classes of children are taught. The national schools are open to children of all social grades, and, as a matter of fact, all classes of children are found to frequent them.

3465. The term model school would seem to imply that in the view of the Commissioners the schools which are spoken of under that name are those which should be accepted all over the country?—The object of their institution was to establish models for imitation, and also a means for the preparation of teachers for the ordinary schools.

3466. Will you be so good as to describe in a few words the general features of the course of instruction given in the model schools?—The course of instruction embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, drawing, vocal music, geometry, algebra, and the elementary mathematics generally, and for the higher classes of boys the different branches of the physical sciences; in some instances French, and in other instances Latin. Instruction in needlework is provided for the girls.

3467. Is Latin taught?—In some cases only, and in these not as part of the ordinary school business, but as an extra branch.

3468. With reference to the ordinary school business, is there a defined curriculum for all the school?—There is.

3469. Describe briefly the nature of it. At what age in the first place do you take scholars?—At the age at which, as infants, they are able to walk to school; then they proceed from the infants' school to the boys' and girls' schools.

3470. So that there is in your model school a complete scheme of education from, we will say, two years old up to what age?—Up to 16 or 17, and in some instances higher.

3471. You are prepared to take the child that can hardly speak, and to educate it throughout?—We are prepared to take the child who can speak and walk, and to educate it from the rudiments befitting its infancy onwards from year to year through the different stages of our school course, until as a grown-up boy or girl it may properly discontinue attendance at school.

3472. Will you put before us in a few words what is the scheme of instruction laid down for the child who according to the wish of its parents, should go through the entire curriculum, beginning at the beginning?—It would begin with reading; then proceed to writing; then advance to counting a little; then in the middle division of the school it would take up, though slightly, geography and grammar, and drawing and vocal music, and needlework in the case of girls; afterwards, in the upper division, geography and grammar would be further developed; then the higher arithmetic, geometry, algebra, mensuration, and subjects of a kindred nature would be introduced; and finally in the

extra class instruction would be given in the physical sciences, the higher mathematics, or navigation.

3473. Does any foreign language enter into what I may call the ordinary curriculum?—No, the foreign languages and Latin, and in most cases the physical sciences, are treated as extra branches.

3474. But your ordinary school course does not contemplate either foreign languages or physical science?—Not as being taught within the school hours.

3475. I speak of what comes within the school hours?—Not during the hours when all the children of the school are in attendance. It is, however, looked on as a matter of course that the pupils of the senior division shall in due time proceed to the physical science class—the instruction of that class being, for convenience sake, relegated to an extra hour.

3476. Still it is understood that students shall have some sort of instruction in physical science before they go out?—From the institution of the model schools in 1849 to the present day, that has been one of their characteristic principles.

3477. Do you introduce object lessons in your primary instruction?—From the first day the child enters the infants' school.

3478. Have you any final examination?—We have not, and regret it very much. Very many years ago I took occasion to refer to that subject in a report which I had the honour to address to the board, but nothing has ever resulted from it.

3479. Then there are only class examinations?—Class examinations yearly.

3480. In all the classes?—In all the classes.

3481. But no final examination?—No final examination; when the child is leaving the school, no certificate that it had passed through the school is granted, and no particular care is taken to note its destination after it has left the school.

3482. Then all you do is to compel the attendance of the child at school, you don't compel it to learn?—Compulsion to attend school is not resorted to, but when a pupil is in attendance compulsion to learn the ordinary business of the school is the rule.

3483. Who do attend?—All children who attend must go through the ordinary programme of the school so far as the secular school instruction is concerned.

3484. What branches of physical science are included in your programme?—In different schools there are different subjects. The master in one school, for instance, may have a peculiar taste for chemistry, in another school for acoustics, light and heat, and in another for mechanics, and so on; and the Commissioners leave the choice of subjects pretty generally to the master himself, and to the inspector who is charged with the supervision of the school.

3485. Then in any particular model school is it possible that the children shall receive instruction only in that particular branch of physical science which, if I may so say, the schoolmaster fancies?—It is very possible, but inasmuch as the inspectors are pretty

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much of one mind on the scholastic exigencies of the system, and as they have occasional intercommunication with one another, with the head inspectors, and with the central authorities, there is a considerable degree of uniformity in the subjects of instruction in physical science.

3486. Can you tell me what is the mind of the inspectors on the subject?—On the whole exceedingly favourable.

3487. To what?—To instruction in physical science.

3488. To what extent?—To the extent that it might be serviceable to the pupils when they become practical working men.

3489. What branches of physical science do the inspectors agree should be taught in those schools?—Well, chemistry appears to be on all hands accepted as a subject that it is desirable to teach. Mechanics, also, is universally looked upon as a desirable, even an essential subject. Then acoustics, light, heat, electricity, pneumatics, hydrostatics, and so on, are likewise pretty generally favoured; but the two, I take it, on which they are most particularly agreed are mechanics and chemistry.

3490. So that you might comprehend what they teach under the head of elementary physics and chemistry?—I should mention that the great organizer of the physical science department was the late Dr. Clarke. He was a distinguished man in science and animated by a most fervid enthusiasm. Very much to his exertions the successful spread of instruction in physical science in this country may be attributed. Dr. Clarke died about two years ago; and since then the department of physical science as an organisation has been practically in abeyance. The gentleman who is professor in the Training School of Marlborough Street, Mr. Butler, has not, I believe, lectured on the physical sciences, although, *ad interim*, it would devolve on him in the ordinary procedure to do so. The Commissioners have deferred filling up Dr. Clarke's place, or making new arrangements with reference to it, pending the issue of a communication which two years ago they received from the late Government, and in reference to which communication no final decision by the present Government has yet been come to.

3491. When the physical sciences were taught in the model schools was no branch of what is commonly called natural science included, as for instance botany?—In some cases.

3492. Was that one of the subjects about which the inspectors were agreed or not agreed?—One that depended very much on the taste or the scientific pursuits of the inspector or of the master.

3493. Were there any attempts made to teach in any of those schools the elements of human physiology?—Yes, Dr. Clarke, in every school in which he organized a physical science class, paid conspicuous attention to physiology, and provided the charts and objects necessary for instruction in that branch.

3494. I understood you to say that in the model schools the instruction in physical science was only given to the higher

classes?—Only to those capable of understanding it; to the higher classes—the fourth and fifth.

3495. Of what age?—From 12 to 17.

3496. And what you are now saying applies, I apprehend, altogether to the model schools?—What I have now been referring to relates entirely to the model schools.

3497. As a matter of fact has there been any teaching of physical science or natural science in the ordinary schools?—In some cases; but the commissioners have made no provision for specially rewarding the teachers of the ordinary schools, as in the case of the model schools, for giving instruction in physical science.

3498. In the case of the model schools was there a machinery by which the teachers of physical science could be specially rewarded?—Oh, yes; long before the Department of Science and Art extended its operations to Ireland the board had provided for the instruction of their pupils in the model schools in physical science, and for the payment of the teachers for giving that special instruction.

3499. What provision was made?—The rule of the Board on the subject runs as follows:—"'Allowances to teachers of "'model schools who, possessing certificates of competency, "'shall give instruction in singing, drawing, or physical science.' "1. The head master or mistress to be allowed 10*l.* annually, "but to be paid for teaching only *one* of these subjects." Of course when the master takes the department of physical science the mistress may take up drawing or music. "2. The assistant "master or mistress to be allowed for singing 8*l.*, drawing 8*l.*; "when both are taught, 12*l.*; and an assistant master for "teaching physical science, 8*l.* 3. When the assistant teacher "is engaged in teaching both physical science and either drawing "or singing (for not more than *two* of these extra branches are "to be taken by the same assistant) a sum of 12*l.* annually to "be granted to him." 10*l.* a year is the maximum sum for teaching physical science.

3500. Then the teacher was paid for the simple act of teaching, irrespective of the number of scholars?—I should have read on; the regulations then proceed to show that the inspectors at the end of each year hold an examination of the physical science class, and in a special report as to its condition recommend the amount of the gratuity, the maximum being, as I have stated, 10*l.* The amount of the gratuity depends on the number taught, the time occupied in the teaching, and the results.

3501. So that this payment of 10*l.* or 8*l.*, as the case might be, was not the result of the teachers undertaking to teach more?—It was the result, entirely, of the issue of the examination at the end of the year.

3502. It was a payment upon results in fact?—It was entirely a payment on results, and was so spoken of by the inspectors in their reports long before that phrase came into popular use in England.

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3503. Was the instruction in other subjects tested in the same way?—Well, to some extent: the classification of a teacher depends upon two elements; first, his scholarship, and secondly his efficiency as a teacher. His efficiency as a teacher is, of course, gauged by the results of his teaching, and in that way results come indirectly into play in the ordinary branches of instruction.

3504. Are there any other extras known in the ordinary subjects of school examination?—Yes, vocal music, drawing, and navigation.

3505. Then, although there was no going-out examination, there was an annual examination held by the inspectors in all subjects?—In all ordinary subjects, in all the schools of the country, every child is examined at least once a year; but in most cases such an examination takes place twice or thrice a year. When there are special subjects, such as physical science, drawing, and music, the examination for obvious reasons is held but once a year.

3506. So that the general result of your evidence as to the 26 model schools is that there was a payment on the results for scientific teaching under the old system?—Yes, and that there continues to be so. We have never changed our system. We have worked in perfect independence of the action of the Department of Science and Art. We have continued our system of paid gratuities, entirely independently of any other gratuities the teachers might receive, or of any other instruction they might give, in connexion with the Department of Science and Art.

3507. But I understood you to say that, since the death of Dr. Clarke, science teaching has fallen into disuse?—It has become languid. I wish to convey that the work continues to go on, not, however, with the same fire and energy or the same éclat as it did when we had the advantage of Dr. Clarke's supervision.

3508. Did the same system extend to ordinary schools, that is, supposing that the schoolmaster of an ordinary school undertook to teach any branch of science, would the inspector go down to him and examine the class, and would he be paid by the result of that?—No, I am sorry to say we have made no provision, as far as physical science is concerned, for the payment of the teachers of the ordinary schools. Such teachers, however, must derive some advantage even from the Board for giving such instruction; for the inspector naturally examines the science class as well as all the other classes of the school, and in forming his estimate of the teacher as a school instructor, he takes into account, and gives due weight to, his labours in the science class. Then, as the schoolmaster's classification, which determines his salary, depends, as I have mentioned to you, in one respect upon his efficiency as a teacher, his teaching of physical science comes, in that indirect manner, to his advantage.

3509. I suppose the majority of your inspectors are gentlemen who are members of a university?—I suppose the majority.

3510. Under these circumstances we may take it that not very many of them much sympathize with physical science?—I think a great number of them are favourable to the cultivation of physical science.

3511. Then as I understand, it would result, from your evidence, that the introduction of what I may call the science and art system into this country did not, and could not have interfered with you practically, as far as the ordinary schools are concerned?—As far as the ordinary schools are concerned, certainly not; and even in the case of the model schools the institution of the Department of Science and Art has caused no alteration in our system.

3512. How do you think it has worked practically; for example, as matters stand, I presume the schoolmaster who teaches a science class, and has that science class satisfactorily examined at the end of the year, may get 10*l.* from the board. Do you think there is any objection to the same man establishing a science class under the department, and getting any money he can for the pupils who pass the examination under that system?—That question is one of a very serious bearing. Cases have occurred where teachers, seeing an almost indefinitely great reward before them from the Science and Art Department, have worked with immense energy in the classes connected with that department, to the detriment of their schools;—where the inspector has refused the 10*l.* gratuity, although a satisfactory proficiency was exhibited in the physical science class, because the reading and writing and arithmetic of the junior classes had, in his opinion, been neglected. In cases of that kind the working of the Science and Art Department had an unfavourable influence upon the schools. I should mention, however, that such cases have been very rare.

3513. Then would it not be entirely in your own hands to correct that?—Oh, as to the correction, in the cases that I have referred to, we declined to give the 10*l.* gratuity. In one case, although the teacher had got a comparatively enormous sum, something like 100*l.*, from the Department of Science and Art, we declined to give him the ordinary 10*l.*, because his classes in reading, writing, and so on, were not in that satisfactory condition which the Commissioners expected.

3514. But supposing it could be shown that the schoolmaster had, under these circumstances, neglected a plain duty and not taught the ordinary branches of education, have you no other means of amercing him than that fine of 10*l.*?—The maximum salary of the teacher of a model school is attainable by slow degrees. If he has not attained to that maximum salary the increment for the year might also be stopped. I won't positively say whether this occurred in any of the cases to which I have referred; it is possible that it might have occurred.

3515. Supposing, when the inspector goes down to his annual inspection, I speak without reference to science schools, that the schoolmaster has not attended to his duty, and that the

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scholars are not as advanced as they should be, in, we will say, reading, writing, and arithmetic, what would be the inspector's course?—Report the facts to the board.

3516. What would the board do?—Reprimand the teacher, or fine him, or depress him in his classification, which is a reduction of his salary.

3517. You can reduce a man to the ranks?—Reduce him to the lowest degree, and finally, if necessary, get rid of him altogether by dismissing him.

3518. At present I am speaking of the model schools?—We have had to resort to extreme measures only in a few cases—in one for gross inefficiency, and in a few others for downright misconduct.

3519. How far have the board any check over abuses of the science and art system?—Perfect control, if called upon to exercise it. My own opinion is, that although a few cases have occurred in which the instruction in science had unfortunately an unfavourable effect on the general instruction in the schools, such an effect ought not to follow, and in 99 per cent. of cases will not follow. I am speaking of the model schools; but referring even to the ordinary schools, I have never found that the introduction of an extra branch militated, as a general rule, against the efficiency of the school.

3520. And further, such need not be the case if the central board exercise due circumspection?—Of course.

3521. And use their authority?—Certainly.

3522. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Would you extend that opinion of yours to the introduction of Latin and French as extra branches?—As voluntary extra branches?

3523. As extras, are you of opinion that they would interfere with the master in other respects?—I am not.

3524. (*Professor Huxley.*) Then, looking to the advancement of the knowledge of science and art in the country it would not appear to be possible that the two systems should clash injuriously, the system of the National Board and that of the Science and Art Department?—So far, certainly, they have not, as a general rule, clashed. As regards the injurious practices I have mentioned, we have had only a few examples.

3525. But you have full power to deal with them?—We have full power of controlling all abuses.

3526. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have you a special scale by which results are fixed?—No; the results of the inspector's examination, and his own opinion of those results are submitted to the Board, who thereupon determine the amount of the gratuity.

3527. There is no scale by which a certain number of shillings is fixed for each pupil passing?—No such scale is in force.

3528. Do you have special certificates in the different branches of science, or does a man take a general certificate for elementary science?—In physical science a general certificate is necessary.

3529. In each distinct subject?—No; in the general cycle.

3530. Then does that include botany, for instance?—It does not.

3531. You have a natural science certificate as well?—Well, we have not any special certificate beyond that relating to elementary physics.

3532. When once a teacher has taken a physical science certificate, is he allowed to teach any science and get this 10*l.* payment on it?—Any science in which the inspector thinks him competent to give efficient instruction.

3533. The subjects, I think, you mentioned were chemistry, mechanics, optics, light, heat, elementary mathematics, and navigation, as general subjects?—And drawing and vocal music—all as extras.

3534. Then the Science and Art Department is duplicating payments in several of the subjects in which payments are given by your department?—Certainly. For instance, in the central model school in Dublin the drawing master, who receives 130*l.* or 140*l.* a year for giving instruction in drawing to pupils and teachers in training, receives from the Science and Art Department for that very same instruction, given within the ordinary school hours, some 50*l.* or 60*l.* a year. That is an illustration of the duplication of payments. However, that is the only case with which I am acquainted where the master is paid by the Science and Art Department for the *very identical work* which constitutes his recognized duty under the Board, and which is discharged during the ordinary school hours.

3535. (*Colonel Laffan*). And as to other cases of extra work?—As far as I have been able to inquire—and I have had only since the afternoon of yesterday to make my inquiries, having only received your summons then—I have not met with an instance where the scientific instruction in connexion with the Department of Science and Art was not given at extra hours, except in this one case.

3536. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Still, in each case of work done out of hours there is the double payment from the Science and Art Department and from the board?—Yes; but in some cases the Department of Science and Art pays for a subject which we should not require to be taught.

3537. (*Captain Donnelly.*) As far as the Science and Art Department is concerned, payments are only made for instruction given out of the ordinary school hours of an elementary school?—But the fact which I have stated is so.

3538. Would it not be possible, if reference were made by the Science and Art Department to the Board of Natural Education, for the board to state precisely to what point their instruction in the different branches of physical science is carried in their ordinary schools, and in the different branches in the model schools?—With the greatest ease, and, I may add, the greatest pleasure.

3539. And therefore it would be possible to have some system of making reductions on account of payments already made by the National Board?—The simple rule to be observed about that, in my opinion, is, that for work done during ordinary school hours

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no other public department should pay a second salary to the teacher.

3540. But in the case of a teacher who already gets from the National Board certain payments on account of A., B., and C., who are pupils in his day school for chemistry?—Taught at extra hours?

3541. No, during the regular school hours?—Well, we don't permit chemistry or such subjects to be taught during the ordinary school hours.

3542. I mean, taught during the times that he receives payments from the Science and Art Department, and also from the National Board; would it not be possible then for the Science and Art Department, in making payments to that teacher on account of these same pupils, to make a deduction?—Of course it would; or, on the other hand, it would be competent for the board, looking to economy on its own side, to say that any teacher of ours who receives a special salary from the Science and Art Department for giving instruction in physical science, shall not receive from us the ordinary 10*l.*

3543. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do you consider that the teacher who, out of school hours, teaches extra subjects and is only able for such extra work to get 10*l.*, which is the highest reward you can give him, but who has also the luck to get from the department the extra sum, is overpaid?—I think, relatively, he is overpaid; and I shall, if you allow me, explain why I think so. I shall take the case, for instance, of the teacher of the Bailieborough Model School. Bailieborough is a town in the county Cavan, containing about 1,100 inhabitants. The teacher of that school, who works from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon for the National Board in giving instruction to scores of pupils in all the different branches of the national school curriculum, and in superintending the pupil-teachers night and morning, and looking after their discipline at all hours, receives from the National Board not more than 120*l.* or 130*l.* a year. That is looked on as a very fair salary in this country. This same teacher for giving 25 lectures under the Department of Science and Art, and for having produced,—and it is a marvellous result,—I think 22 first-class premium pupils in his class in this current year, will receive some 130*l.* or 140*l.* from the Department of Science and Art; I don't at all grudge such good fortune to this poor teacher, for he is a most efficient, excellent, and worthy man; but I think it is *relatively* an over-payment.

3544. Have you many teachers under your control in the national board capable of performing such a feat as that performed by the teacher at Bailieborough?—I find that 15 of our model schools, as well as I can ascertain, are connected with the Department of Science and Art; and that the majority of the teachers of these 15 schools get from the Department very considerable sums, varying from 100*l.* to 70*l.*, 60*l.*, and so on—sums which represent a very general measure of success on the part of our teachers.

3545. Then your opinion is, that the time occupied in this extra labour is paid for at a much higher rate, relatively, by the Department of Science and Art, than the ordinary school hours are by your department?—I intend to convey no more than that.

3546. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I should like to know, Mr. Keenan, your opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of that relative over-payment?—Any worthy man who devotes himself as the teacher of Bailieborough, whose case turned up in my mind, does to a diffusion of a knowledge of science in a county where science is not the favourite pursuit of the people, and who produces such very marvellous results, deserves, in my opinion, some extraordinary remuneration; but, as a general rule, I think that the remuneration offered by the Science and Art Department, taking our standard of payments into account, is higher than it might be in this country.

3547. (*Professor Huxley.*) Did the teacher at Bailieborough whose pupils attained such remarkable success in the science examinations, and who therefore received so much money, give his instruction to these pupils during the school hours or at separate evening lessons?—The teacher of Bailieborough school gave his instruction at extra hours. The only case in Ireland, as I have mentioned, where I know that the instruction was given during school hours, and which instruction formed the teacher's ordinary duty, is that of the teacher of drawing in the central model school.

3548. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do I understand that your objection to the payment for extra subjects would arise from this, that relatively it might bear too high a proportion to their ordinary salaries, and so lead the teacher to feel, either that he was insufficiently paid by the board for his ordinary work, or that being paid more for the extra work, he would practically neglect the other?—That is exactly the view I entertain.

3549. But you don't consider that the payments of the Science and Art Department are absolutely too high for the work done, but that under the circumstances, relatively, they disturb your arrangements?—I think that if Mr. Doherty, the teacher at Bailieborough, happened to be there exclusively engaged by the Science and Art Department, and taught his science classes as he has hitherto done with such singular success, he would not be overpaid. But relatively he appears to be very much overpaid for that particular instruction, a course of 25 lectures, when you consider what payment he receives for the 365 days' engagement he fills as an ordinary model school teacher.

3550. (*Professor Huxley.*) But I apprehend the teacher was not paid for giving 25 lessons. He received that money because he produced a number of students who took very good places?—Oh, as I understand the principle of the Science and Art Department, the teacher is not paid for giving any particular number of lectures; he is simply and properly paid for the results of his instruction, and of course that was the case at Bailieborough.

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3551. You observe that that makes a very great difference in estimating the value of the instruction. A man might give 25 lessons which would be very poor things indeed; but if he can turn out a certain number of pupils, no matter by what means, who take good places in the examinations, surely the labourer is worthy of his hire?—He is; but the same labourer will as surely measure that hire with his stinted recompense for the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Pay him commensurably for *all* results, and I shall not be dissatisfied.

3552. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Your observation goes to this, that you think the Science and Art Department give too high rewards comparatively?—Compared with the salaries which the national school teachers receive.

3553. (*Professor Huxley.*) Don't you think there is a considerable difference in the value of the work. One man takes up what he is brought into—a routine system—and works it up to an ordinary degree of efficiency and obtains payment for it; and the other teacher goes to the trouble of working up a new subject completely and providing what means of illustration are requisite; does not the latter teacher deserve very much higher payment than the former?—Yes, if the hypothesis you have now laid down were correct with regard to our model school teachers; but they are nearly all men who before the Department of Science and Art had any relations at all with Ireland, were capable of giving instruction in these scientific subjects, for many of them were trained, examined, and certificated in these very subjects, and gave very efficient instruction in them nearly 20 years ago. So that there is, I want to observe, on the part of our model school teachers at all events, no special preparation necessary to qualify them for giving instruction under the Department of Science and Art.

3554. From what I know of these examinations I should be almost inclined to think that without the teacher had specially trained himself, and given considerable care to that, he could hardly have produced the results you speak of?—I have no doubt that when a teacher takes up a particular set of subjects for a particular year, he works with great care and diligence to recall and increase his knowledge, and to prepare himself for his lectures, on these particular subjects. That naturally happens in every case.

3555. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you think that if the Science and Art Department find it expedient and necessary that a certain scale of remuneration should be given to persons who teach in their schools according to the proficiency of their pupils, the national schoolmaster should be placed in an inferior position because he had some advantages as a national schoolmaster, in acquiring qualifications that enabled him to carry on that teaching?—I don't think he should suffer any detriment from the fact that he had been specially prepared.

3556. (*Professor Huxley.*) Suppose any national schoolmaster such as you mention were to give instruction, say in music, in his

leisure hours to persons requiring it, might he not easily make very much larger sums in that way than you could afford to pay him for his senior course?—He might.

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3557. And is not this system really analogous to that?—Well, I don't think it is, because in order that the analogy should be complete it strikes me that the teaching of music should be also a part of the ordinary business of the master. Instruction in physical science is a part of his ordinary business; but he is paid for the extraordinary teaching of it, that is, the teaching of it for the Department of Science and Art, at a much higher rate than he is paid by the board. The case of music does not therefore appear to me to hold as an analogy.

3558. Let us suppose arithmetic instead of music. Suppose a man is an extremely good teacher of arithmetic, and that he teaches what you want in your schools, and that then he finds abundant employment in the evening from private persons, or perhaps from teaching some other schools, and that his efforts in these ways give him a much larger sum, because they pay him on the result of his work, than your fixed payment; would you object to your national schoolmaster doing that?—Another principle appears to me to come into play here. Such men are very limited in the country, and their rare supply would produce their exceptional remuneration. Of course I would not object to their being highly remunerated, but I would regard their exceptional remuneration as resulting from the principle that such men are very rare.

3559. Don't you think good science teachers are rather rare creatures?—I think as far as the model schools are concerned we have been always able to produce a very considerable supply of efficient science teachers.

3560. And men able to turn out pupils who can take first-class premiums in the science examinations of the department?—Before the Department of Science and Art was in existence as far as Ireland or even England was concerned, I think that our model schools were producing pupils quite as highly and as precisely taught in many of those science branches as they are now.

3561. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What are the subjects for which this teacher got higher remuneration?—The subjects are acoustics, light, and heat. It appeared to me to be remarkable that he should have been able in that small town to produce 22 first-class premium pupils, there having been produced, as I have learned, in no other school in the British empire more than three first-class premium pupils in the same subjects.

3562. Would he not have taught those subjects for you even if the Science and Art Department had offered no premiums for them?—They happened to be subjects which he would in due course have taught, and very likely had taught, for us before the Department of Science and Art offered their premiums.

3563. Suppose that there were two schools in the vicinity of one another, and that both taught precisely these subjects, but that in the case of one of them the pupils took the number of

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prizes taken in this instance, and that in the other case, one or two or no prizes at all, but that still the master of the latter school seemed to you to deserve encouragement; you probably would give 10*l.* in each case, but the master of one would get nothing from the Department of Science and Art, whereas the other would obtain a much higher remuneration?—Quite so.

3564. Don't you think it expedient to have that great encouragement held out to masters of genius who are desirous of placing that genius at the service of the country?—I do; and I think it was originally a mistake on the part of the board, when they provided for instruction in physical science in the model schools, not to have made a corresponding provision for the introduction of such subjects into the ordinary national schools throughout the country. As I have already mentioned, the teacher of an ordinary school does indirectly derive an advantage if he gives instruction in physical science, for his giving such instruction operates in forming the opinion of the inspector as to his efficiency, and in that way influences the determination of his classification and salary.

3565. But if the Department of Science and Art did not now hold out such encouragement to your pupils, would you think it expedient to press it on your board to do so?—I think that the Board's agency in this country for giving instruction in physical science of an elementary character to the children of the model schools is pretty complete, and that it must soon extend its action to the common schools.

3566. Still you think the encouragement superadded by the Department of Science and Art has done good?—I think it has; I think that in the ordinary national schools where the board would have given no special assistance the Department of Science and Art has done very important service in holding forth its rewards.

3567. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is there not an enormous difference between your system of payment and the system of payment by results adopted by the Department of Science and Art: according to your system there is a limit to the amount that a man can earn; but according to the system of the department there is no limit. Is not the latter an enormously greater stimulus to exertion?—Unmistakeably; but I should mention that we are drifting, in regard to the payment of schoolmasters throughout the country generally, into that system of payment by results.

3568. Such payment would be limited?—Only by the number and proficiency of those under instruction.

3569. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The Science and Art Department is only duplicating action in your model schools, and not in the ordinary national schools?—Quite so, but I think that the same agency which our board possesses in efficiently working the instruction in science in the model schools might be applied to the ordinary schools without any difficulty.

3570. You think it would be better to leave the system entirely in the hands of the national board—that the Science and Art

Department should not assist in science teaching either in the national or the model schools?—I think that in consequence of the fact that the national board has throughout the country 60 inspectors, each inspector being within an easy drive of every school in his district, it would be a much more efficient system of carrying on a course of instruction in physical science than any, the very best, worked on paper, that could come across the channel from the Department of Science and Art.

3571. They have taken a special interest in Baillieborough, and established local operations of their own, have they not?—The Board had many years ago established a science class in that school. In justice to the operations of the Department of Science and Art, I should, however, mention that all the first-class premium pupils were not children who attended the school, for some of them were themselves already teachers.

3572. Then he has created a night class outside?—An extra class which he has taught specially, some of the attendants not being pupils in the national school at all.

3573. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Then you would withdraw the aid from the Science and Art Department from the national schools, leaving it to your board to give whatever encouragement to the study of science you might think desirable?—Yes. I think that, as an inspector visits each ordinary national school three times a year, and each model school perhaps once a week, such a facility and security of supervision would be secured that the exclusive operation of the system through our board would be likely to be the most conducive to the general advantage of the country.

3574. Then in that case would you debar your schoolmaster at Baillieborough, for instance, from setting up a night class on his own account?—Certainly not. I would give him the greatest possible encouragement to do so.

3575. And in that capacity of teacher of a night class, would you debar him, because he teaches a model national school in the daytime, from the advantages of the Science and Art Department?—So long as the Science and Art Department continues its operations in the country, I certainly would not.

3576. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) But you would recommend that it should not duplicate action in Ireland?—I think that as instruction in science and art in our model schools succeeded very satisfactorily before the Department of Science and Art came into play in this country, we might proceed as we hitherto have done, and that we might even improve our organization in that respect by extending instruction in physical science to the ordinary national schools.

3577. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Then supposing your idea were adopted of debarring the national schoolmasters from the advantages of the Science and Art Department, or rather supposing that the advantages of the Science and Art Department were withdrawn from national schoolmasters in Ireland, would you prevent any other persons from setting up a night school in Baillieborough, for example?—In connexion with the department?

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3578. As I understood, you suggested that it would be expedient to withdraw from this country, on account of the existence of the national system, the advantages which the Science and Art Department holds out?—Provided our board undertook to dispense them; for I myself am so strongly impressed with the importance of giving instruction in physical science, that I would not relinquish those advantages until I had them secured for the ordinary as well as the model schools, through another agency, and that the agency of the board, which I think would be an exceedingly efficient one.

3579. Supposing you had no schoolmaster at Baillieborough who could undertake to teach science, would you prevent any other person from setting up, and deriving advantage from, a school of science in the evening, under the Department of Science and Art?—Certainly not.

3580. You would not withdraw absolutely from Ireland the advantages of the Department of Science and Art?—I should be very sorry to express any opinion which would debar the country from the advantages of a great scientific institution, whether that scientific institution be the Department of Science and Art in London, or any other corresponding institution in this country itself.

3581. But would not this result follow from the adoption of your suggestion, which I adverted to before, that the national schoolmaster would be in a disadvantageous position as compared with other parties who might set up schools under the Department of Science and Art?—I shall try to explain how I think such a result would not follow. If the national board received from Parliament a considerable addition to its funds for diffusing instruction throughout the country in physical science, then all payments made to national school teachers for instruction given by them in physical science to national school pupils would, in my opinion, be properly made by the national board. Then those teachers, if they chose to undertake extra instruction in physical science at extra hours to persons not pupils of the national schools, might, I think, fairly enough become the servants of some other board, or some other department, and might therefore become the servants of the Department of Science and Art, and I see no reason why our board should in such a contingency interfere.

3582. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Provided the students were different?—Provided it was a different institution.

3583. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You propose that the national board should restrict itself entirely to national schools, and not have anything to say to science instruction given in mechanics institutes and other places of that kind?—Quite so. The national board has its operations fixed entirely on the national schools.

3584. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) In fact, you believe that the tendency of the present system is to place the national school teachers, as it were, under two masters?—I think it would be of advantage that they should have only one.

3585. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think the present system of the Department of Science and Art has any injurious effect on the masters of the national schools?—Generally speaking I think not.

3586. Do you think it is likely to have?—Our experience of the Department is limited. As far as I have been able to learn, only 36 of our 6,500 national schools are affiliated with the Department of Science and Art. That is a very inconsiderable number to come to any general conclusion about, but as far as I have been able to observe no detriment has befallen the national schools generally by their connexion with the department, except in the few cases to which I have referred, and these, as you are aware, were purely exceptional.

3587. (*Professor Thomson.*) The principle of payments on direct results is somewhat different from yours. It produces rather a different relation between the master and the pupils. The master derives a direct pecuniary advantage from the position each pupil takes; do you think that relation is desirable?—I do. I am for payment by results in every branch of school instruction; and I think that the relation which exists between the master and the pupil under the system of paying by results is a very salutary one.

3588. Do you think it a good thing to have the two mixed?—No——

3589. That is, to have one department paying by results, and another department paying under another principle in the same school?—I don't think that there is actually very much disadvantage in the arrangement at present, it is so limited in its operation; but for a general system I don't think it at all desirable.

3590. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Don't you think that the application of a system of payment solely by results in a school might lead the schoolmaster to neglect the stupid boys and bestow the whole of his time on the clever ones?—I would make a provision that any master who would be known to neglect a stupid boy should be punished by a heavy per-centage being taken off the general sum accruing to him from results.

3591. It would be difficult to organize a system of checking it, would it not?—I don't think it would be at all difficult. On a recent occasion I submitted a plan, possessing effectual checks, of payment by results to a Royal Commission, which is at present holding an inquiry into the working of the primary schools in this country.

3592. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You say that mechanics and chemistry are the two subjects that are most commonly taught as extras; is your teaching of mechanics based on mathematics, or is it purely experimental?—Both mixed.

3593. Such pupils as are acquainted with mathematics acquire their knowledge of it theoretically?—Yes.

3594. And the others acquire it experimentally?—Quite so.

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3595. Are there books published by the board in these extra branches, as in the primary branches?—There is one text book published by the board which treats of most of these subjects.

3596. Are the teachers required to use text books or are they free to choose a book?—They are perfectly free to choose what book they please. The book I have just mentioned is the only one provided by the board in relation to the subjects in question; and I am sorry to say that, owing to the fact that it has not been revised for a great number of years, it is now rather antiquated in its details.

3597. But the use of it is not compulsory on the teachers?—Certainly not.

3598. (*Professor Huxley.*) The general tenor of your evidence seems to be, that you would think it desirable to place the control of scientific education like that of other education in one set of hands in Ireland, and that in your opinion the national board is the fittest body to possess that control?—Yes, in the elementary schools.

3599. The national board has the entire control, has it not, of a system of education in the country without reference to Parliament?—It has entire control, subject to the revision of Parliament.

3600. But the national board is not represented by any minister in Parliament?—No.

3601. So that, as we know there is a great difference between a parliamentary control exerted through a responsible minister, and when a body merely has to be brought before the bar of Parliament?—I think the national board is as subject to the control of public opinion—of which Parliament is the reflex—as any representative minister can possibly be.

3602. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is not the national board represented by the Irish secretary in Parliament?—The Irish secretary, as the organ of the Irish Government, places before Parliament the business of every public department in Ireland.

3603. (*Professor Huxley.*) But the secretary for Ireland has no authority over the National Board of Education?—None whatever.

3604. Is there not a parity of cases; the lord-president is directly amenable to Parliament, but it is within his discretion to issue any orders he may think fit to his department?—Of course he is responsible; but the 20 members of the national board are quite as responsible to the public and to Parliament for every order issued or act performed by them as could be the lord-president of the Committee of Council on Education.

3605. But the 20 members of the national board don't depend for their seats on public opinion?—They depend for their status on their character, which, I can venture to say, is quite as dear to them as the position of a minister can be to him.

3606. I would not venture to doubt that for a moment, but still, as a matter of practical worldly experience, is it not the case that parliamentary responsibility means one thing, and that the

responsibility of a board to public opinion means quite another thing when it is a responsibility of a minister to the House of Commons?—It does; but I took occasion to mention that the responsibility of a public board constituted as ours is, and especially so in Ireland, is quite as serious a thing as is any ministerial responsibility to Parliament.

3607. What is the composition of the national board?—It is composed of 20 of the leading personages of the country.

3608. Are there any persons who are *ex officio* members of it?—None.

3609. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is not the Chief Secretary for Ireland one of the *ex officio* members of the National Board?—He is not.

3610. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are they self elected?—No; appointed by Government. They are subject also to removal by the Government.

3611. Is it a matter of fact that there are any men of science at present upon the governing body?—One of the most distinguished fellows of Trinity College, Judge Longfield, as Dr. Haughton, who sits beside you, can testify, is a member of it.

3612. Is there any representative of physical or natural science on that board?—I take it that Judge Longfield represents physical and natural science as efficiently as could any gentleman in the land. By "representing" those sciences I mean no more than that, as a man of great learning, he takes considerable pains to see that our schools are not lagging behind the times, and that physical science, as well as every branch of natural science, maintains its proper place in our curriculum.

3613. Is there any other member of the board who represents physical or natural science in that sense?—I don't think it would be quite competent or decorous for me here to go from member to member, and to characterize what might be the proclivities, or accomplishments, or distinctions of each in physical or natural science. I just happened to hit on Judge Longfield, because he is a man of public reputation, and I thought that his character as a *savant* should therefore be known to you.

3614. I should not venture to ask you to do that; but of course, if certain persons were on the board, if my friend Dr. Haughton here were a member of it, you would have no sort of hesitation in naming him as a representative?—None whatever, because he too is a man of *public reputation.*

3615. Let me ask you now are there any persons occupying a similar status in the scientific world, on the board?—Well, certainly not. It would be very hard to find on or off the board anyone of corresponding status in the scientific world.

3616. Has the national board within itself a kind of parliamentary responsibility, I mean, has it absolute control over its system of education?—Yes.

3617. Then it is competent for the national board at any time to increase or diminish the amount of the scientific teaching to any extent that it may think fit?—Quite so.

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3617*a*. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) With regard to the model schools, does the national board provide apparatus for physical science teaching?—It does. An adequate stock of apparatus is provided for each school, entirely at the expense of the board. Drawing is taught both in the model schools and in the ordinary national schools.

3618. Then does the teacher in the ordinary national school receive payment for teaching drawing?—He does.

3619. And he may also receive payment under the art branch of the Science and Art Department?—He may.

3620. Under the system of aiding schools for the poor, what payment does he get for teaching drawing in the ordinary national schools?—For teaching drawing in the ordinary national schools the teacher receives from the Board an annual grant varying from 3*l*. to 10*l*., according to the number under instruction and the success of his efforts.

3621. Are the same payments made in the model schools?—No, in the model schools the payments are a fixed sum of 10*l*. in the case of a head teacher and of 8*l*. in the case of an assistant teacher.

3622. Do you know whether many of the national school teachers earn payments under the Science and Art Department for teaching children drawing?—I cannot venture to say; but this morning, looking over the returns, I found that 36 national schools, of course including model schools, were in connexion with the Department of Science and Art.

3623. That is only the science list?—I cannot now say.

3624. Independent of whether they receive art payments or not?—I was not aware that there was any distinction. The Commissioners of National Education spent upon drawing in the year 1857, 1,187*l*.: of that sum 489*l*. was expended on the ordinary national schools, 320*l*. on the central model schools, and 378*l*. on the country model schools.

3625. Do you know whether or not the two systems of instruction in elementary drawing are very much alike?—Very much alike; the master who in 1848 introduced drawing into the national schools of this country was brought over by the board from Battersea Training College; and he informs me that the system of the Department of Science and Art is very much that which he has pursued here for the last 20 years, and that which is pursued in the 106 ordinary national schools in which drawing is taught throughout the country.

3626. There is another system, or stage, I may say, of the department, namely, that in which aid is given to night classes for teaching drawing to artisans. Have you anything corresponding to that?—Not particularly in drawing, but we have night schools for instruction in the ordinary branches, and in some cases drawing forms part of the ordinary business of the night department, but no special grant is made for it.

3627. You don't make special grants?—No, we make a grant—a very small one, I am sorry to say—simply for instruction to a night school generally.

3628. Are they adults?—Not necessarily adults.

3629. Of what age are they?—The general understanding is that they are persons who cannot conveniently attend day schools; but with that understanding they may be pupils of any age.

3630. Is that drawing of a more advanced character than the drawing in the ordinary day schools?—No, I should say quite the contrary; it is rather of a more elementary character.

3631. Then there is nothing really to correspond to what is called, in the Science and Art Department, aid to night classes?—Nothing having reference to science or art in the arrangements of the national schools.

3632. Then the department are really only duplicating assistance in the case of schools for the poor?—In the case of drawing, the department is prepared to duplicate assistance in all national schools; and in the case of physical science it is prepared to duplicate it in the model schools only.

3633. Are you aware whether any night classes in drawing under the Science and Art Department have been established in the national schools or model schools?—Yes; there is one in the model school at Marlborough Street.

3634. And the payment for it is received from the Department of Science and Art?—From that department only, the Commissioners of National Education not having contributed anything beyond the use of rooms and gas towards its support.

3635. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are doubtless aware that very considerable rewards are open under the present system of the Department of Science and Art to scholars who have distinguished themselves, for example, scholarships at the Royal School of Mines, and similar rewards?—I am aware that in the College of Science in Dublin such prizes are available.

3636. And that these rewards are the result of an imperial competition in which success itself, to a certain extent, is a considerable distinction?—I am aware.

3637. Supposing that the whole system of science education were transferred to the hands of the national board, do you see how the same advantages could be obtained?—I do. I think that the Department of Science and Art should as at present continue to hold out those great prizes; and that the national school pupils, even those of the most remote districts of the country, pupils of promise or genius on whom, owing to their isolation, the influence of the Department of Science and Art might possibly, under other circumstances, never settle, should compete for those scholarships or prizes.

3638. Would you have the examinations for them held in London or in Ireland?—In Ireland. I think that if the Department of Science and Art offered those great prizes to the competition of the British empire, our inspectors on a given day

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might hold the examinations, written and oral, in the 60 school districts of Ireland.

3639. Taking the papers from the Department?—Taking the papers from the Department; and they might send the written answers and report the results of the oral examinations to the department in London or Dublin, or wherever it might sit or be established. I am of opinion that a system of prizes and scholarships, under such arrangements, would be a greater national advantage than it could possibly be under the present plan.

3640. Then you don't object to the system of the Science and Art Department extending to Ireland, but only that it should pass, as it were, through the mechanism of your board and inspectors?—I am afraid I have not clearly expressed myself. What I mean to convey is, that I would have the ordinary elementary instruction in those different subjects which are now embraced in the curriculum of the Department of Science and Art, so far as the primary schools are concerned, entirely under the care of the national board. The board would simply give a fair remuneration to the teachers for the instruction of the pupils in those subjects. I then would desire to see in existence a great institution, such as the Department of Science and Art, offering prizes and scholarships in colleges or institutions, like the College of Science in Dublin and the School of Mines in London, to any persons, whether pupils of national schools or not, who might present themselves for examination in particular branches. A certain day would be appointed for the examination. The papers would be sent by that higher department to our board. Our board at the proper time would transmit them to their inspectors, and in the presence of the competing candidates the inspectors would open them, and thereupon hold the written examination. The oral examination might then be held by the inspectors, who are nearly all competent to undertake the task. In that way a system of scholarships would, I think, very happily work, leaving the action of the national board, and again, that of the Department of Science and Art, completely well defined and perfectly independent.

3641. Then you would administer that system of examination of the Department of Science and Art through the national board?—We would act as your agents in the examinations. I throw out that suggestion mainly as a remedy of what I conceive to be the most vital defect in the Department of Science and Art, its system of examination.

3642. It appears to be a very valuable suggestion indeed; but you would exclude the Department of Science and Art from exercising its method of payment by results, such as it employs in England; that is to say, you would not reward the teacher for the success of his pupils. At present the department rewards the teacher for the success of his pupils?—Well, I would have the National Board to pursue a similar course; but I would have them to do it in exact harmony with the general operations of the national school system.

3643. Your suggestion would only refer to the National Board schools. The other examinations would still be held by the Science and Art Department?—My suggestion relates solely to the examination of candidates, pupils or non-pupils of National Schools, in the great imperial competition for scholarships to which you adverted. Indeed, I venture to say that the National Board would cheerfully allow their inspectors to examine all candidates who would appear, whether national scholars or not, on that given day.

3644. To superintend the examinations?—To superintend the examinations.

3645. I understood you to say just now that you considered the system of examinations of the department not to work well?—I have seen some unhappy statements in reference to it.

3646. That is particularly important, will you be kind enough to proceed?—The number of examinations in this country must have been very limited; for there are altogether only 53 schools in Ireland connected with the Department of Science and Art; yet I have observed that a great many irregularities have been detected of a most serious and shocking character.

3647. You think the supervision by committees is insufficient?—Observe, then, on the other hand, what has occurred with regard to the national schools. We have 6,500 of them. Examinations of vast numbers of teachers and of three or four thousand monitors occur annually; and a single irregularity of the character to which I now refer has never happened. Therefore it would, in my opinion, be a very sensible advantage if you could secure some more efficient system of examination than you have hitherto done in connexion with the Department of Science and Art.

3648. I presume you consider that the system of supervision by committees is imperfect and ineffectual?—So far as the committees have been hitherto organized, I am afraid so.

3649. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You said you thought a system of oral examination should be combined with the written examination?—I did, as a check on the written examinations.

3650. How would that be consistent, if established in Ireland, with the general system under the Science and Art Department?—There is no reason why the system, if adopted for Ireland, should not become general. A certain number of questions—of course the preponderating part of the examination—might be given in writing, and then a few questions, as a check upon the validity of the written examinations, might be reserved for the oral.

3651. Supposing oral examinations were established in Ireland, would not that interfere with the general system of competition which exists at the present time under the Science and Art Department?—It would, of course, be a new feature in the mode of examination of the Department, but it would not interfere with the general system of competition.

3652. Explain how you could have any universal competition?—The written papers would be issued, answered, revised, and

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valued as at present. In the oral examination, the inspector would give to each candidate a certain number of questions, and a value, as in the case of the written examination, would be assigned to each answer. Then the sum of the marks for the oral and the written examinations, would be the measure of the candidate's answering, to be taken into consideration at the general competition. We have, in point of fact, such a system as that in successful operation under the National Board at present.

3653. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Two inspectors might give very different marks?—Uniformity of standard should, as far as possible, be secured.

3654. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) And when the results of the competition would be compared, the decision would be made partly on the written examination and partly on the oral?—Quite so. The measure of a man's answering in the written examination might be, suppose, 500, and of the oral examination, 40; the sum of his answering would thus be 540. The sum of another candidate's answering in the written and oral might be 520; of another, 510; of another, 504; another man might reach 560, and that man would win.

3655. What certainty would there be that the determinations with regard to oral examinations would be measured by the same standard?—That is what I, a moment ago, adverted to. Uniformity of standard is the result of a mutual arrangement and understanding amongst the inspectors. In this country the teachers are examined orally, as well as in writing, and it is ascertained that a pretty considerable uniformity of standard prevails. At times competition takes place for appointments and premiums on that very principle.

3656. But in order that the competition should be nationally complete throughout the United Kingdom it would be necessary that the oral system of examination should be established in England and Scotland as well as in Ireland?—Quite so; I would introduce the oral element as a check or a test of the *bonâ fide* character of the written examinations. It is possible, under the very best system of supervision, for the written examinations to be untrustworthy. The oral examination at once exposes dishonesty.

3657. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you quite satisfied that the way in which these examinations are conducted under the Department of Science and Art in Ireland are unsatisfactory at present?—So far they have not, I believe, been quite satisfactory.

3658. And that there is a very great disadvantage in having these examinations conducted in such a way with regard to training teachers for the districts?—My suggestion for bringing the instruction in elementary science entirely within the scope of the national board, and therefore of having our inspectors to hold the examinations, would make those examinations at all events genuine.

3659. Are you aware that a large number of national school teachers who were coming up for certificates to teach, were

amongst the pupils in those cases which occurred in Belfast?—I know that. With the greatest possible regret and horror I saw the statement of those cases.

3660. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Would it not be rather difficult to arrange the oral examinations all through the country when you have 23 different subjects of science to examine in?—So long as you have men of honour to deal with in high and responsible positions, like public school inspectors, with whom there could be no tampering, you would be quite safe in confiding the most delicate details of the examination to them. You might, for instance, to avoid all danger on the score of uniformity of standard, send the inspector a printed list of questions, which he could employ for the oral examinations, giving a specified number, say 10, to each candidate publicly in the examination room, so that everybody might hear them, and that there could be no privacy whatever in that part of the examination.

3661. I meant throughout the empire, not in Ireland alone; would it not be very difficult to arrange anything in the shape of an oral examination throughout Great Britain in 23 subjects, for even though you sent the questions, it is very improbable that anybody would be able to examine in all the subjects, or to give any opinion as to the correctness of the answers?—I don't conceive that you would have any difficulty in finding inspectors, or professors of colleges, or teachers of the great grammar schools, and so on, who would be competent to discharge and ready to undertake that duty for you for one day in the year.

3662. (*Professor Huxley.*) Who is to conduct the oral examinations in physiology and chemistry?—I think that there is no branch in which, by a little management, you could not contrive to find examiners to hold an oral examination.

3663. But is not the comparison of different men much more difficult in an oral than in a written examination?—Of course; and therefore the oral examination must be conducted with great delicacy and skill.

3664. (*Colonel Laffan.*) How could you apply it; the 10 questions would be read out to 30 pupils; how would the answers be given?—Orally, of course. The questions are given out and answered publicly. Every question must be different. If 10 questions be insufficient for each candidate, then increase the number. But possibly even four or five each would be found to be quite enough to serve as a check upon the written examinations.

3665. Might it not happen that one pupil might get questions more difficult than another?—That would depend on the skill of the examiner or author of the prepared questions.

3666. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think it possible to have distributed over Ireland on a given day, the examinations being held simultaneously, a body of examiners for giving oral examinations?—I do.

3667. In all these different branches of science?—The oral examination should constitute a very small element, and I would

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resort to it chiefly to prevent the possibility of any such miscarriage of an examination again occurring as that which happened at Belfast or Clifden. I would have it principally as a check on the written examination.

3668. But don't you think that an oral examination can scarcely be held in any subject properly by a man who does not understand the subject thoroughly and well?—It is utterly impossible that any man who does not understand the subject could examine in it.

3669. (*Professor Huxley.*) Is it not rather difficult to find examiners that you can trust for even written examinations?—I think there could be no possible doubt about the employment of the National school inspectors, or the inspectors in England and Scotland. I think there could be no possible misgivings about the employment of professors of Trinity College, or of any of the colleges of England or Scotland, or of the great grammar schools; so that I don't think on the whole you would find it difficult to organise an efficient staff who for one day's service in the year could be safely commissioned and trusted to do the duty for you. So far as Ireland is concerned I have no hesitation at all in saying that our inspectors would be able to do it. The oral examinations would of course not be so necessary when you would have examiners on whom you could *entirely* rely, because then you might depend somewhat confidently on the result of the written examinations.

3670. (*Colonel Laffan.*) But if your examiner were inclined to deceive you in the written examinations?—He could not venture to do it in the oral examinations, because he is subject to the criticism of all around him, and that might serve as a deterrent from any tampering with the written examinations.

3671. (*Professor Thomson.*) You think the inspectors under the National Board would be very competent examiners?—I think a large majority of them would be.

3672. And competent to superintend examinations?—They are all perfectly competent and perfectly suitable to superintend examinations.

3673. Because, as you are aware, that is a matter of considerable difficulty; do you think the committees whose presence is required are capable of doing that?—I know nothing whatever about them, except what I have seen stated of a few bad committees.

3674. But you believe that it is a difficult matter?—I see clearly that when you had only 53 cases in Ireland, and that you failed in three or four, which is a large proportion, your committee system must be obnoxious to censure.

3675. (*The Chairman.*) Do you consider that the inspectors, as being accustomed to hold examinations, would be perfectly capable?—I do, of course—perfectly capable of conducting examinations. I do not profess to say that they would hold examinations in each of the 23 subjects.

3676. I mean of preventing fraud?—Unequivocally so to prevent fraud.

3677. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you think the national board would allow their inspectors to assist in conducting the examinations of the Science and Art Department in Ireland?—I think that if the suggestion which I ventured to make in the early part of my examination were carried out, that is, that the elementary instruction in physical science should be conducted under the superintendence of the board, the board, for any higher order of examinations, as for the great prizes or scholarships, would be very happy to co-operate in giving the department the advantage of the services of the inspectors. That is my private opinion.

3678. I mean without any alteration in the system which is being carried on at present?—Well, the board has never hesitated to sympathize with the efforts of other educational institutions; and I do not think they would grudge giving the services of their inspectors for any such important object.

3679. You are aware that the inspectors act as local secretaries?—I am aware that they so act in some cases; but that is quite independent of any knowledge or action on the part of the board.

3680. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Your inspectors are men of high education and position, and of such a rank and class of life that they naturally would be the secretaries of such institutions?—Quite so.

3681. In many places, such as Baillieborough, it is quite independent of his position as connected with the national board?—Entirely.

3682. And he would be naturally the secretary to the local board?—Certainly.

3683. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you not think that those irregularities, which certainly were of a very painful kind, that occurred in Belfast arose directly from the system of payments by results?—Oh, I don't think so at all. I think that if the teachers in those cases had for their services received a direct salary, and if the ordinary provision on any appointment, that the salary was to be contingent on tolerable success, had been made, the same irregularities would have occurred.

3684. Well, but that is very nearly the same thing?—Well, no one is appointed, I take it, without some provision being imposed upon him to guarantee that he will discharge his duties efficiently.

3685. Don't you think that payment by results has rather a tendency, in case of the moral standard not being very high, to produce such irregularities?—No, I think not. I think quite the contrary. I think payment by results has a tendency to improve the moral feeling of the people, to make the pupils truthful and the teachers honest. That is my opinion.

3686. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Will you explain your grounds for that opinion?—My grounds for that opinion are, that where a child knows that his diligent study will secure advantage for his teacher as well as for himself, there is at once established a sympathy

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between him and his teacher which must result in an improvement of moral feeling in himself, and exercise, reflectively, a happy influence upon the teacher.

3687. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) But even supposing it had a slight tendency that way, don't you consider that the advantages gained by payments on results enormously outweigh any tendencies of that kind?—I do; I also think that if the teachers and pupils knew that the system of examination was such that it would be utterly impossible to deceive—and the system ought to be so—the temptation which was yielded to at Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Clifden, would never have arisen.

3688. (*Professor Thomson.*) But you would not consider that it ought to be regarded as a small affair if a direct tendency were given to fraud of that kind?—Oh, certainly not. I think that the duty of the Science and Art Department, and of every educational board, is to establish such a system of examination as will avoid at all events the liability to temptation which exists under the present arrangements.

3689. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Is your opinion of the advantage of payment by results so fixed that you would propose to do away with the regular salaries of your teachers, and remunerate them entirely according to the results?—No; the proposal that I made in reference to the national teachers is of a mixed character, but it is essentially based upon the idea of payment by results. One portion, about half the teacher's income, I would have to depend upon the results of the inspector's annual examinations. A second portion, about a fourth of the whole, I would have to depend on the results of the manager's quarterly examinations, and the remaining portion, also a fourth of the whole, I would have to depend upon classification. Classification, however, would be determined upon a variety of considerations, all bearing upon results; so that, on the whole, I should have results as the basis of the system of remuneration.

3690. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) That would amount to a substitution of the old English system of payment on certificates?—In part only; yet even that certificate or classification allowance would be determined by very practical considerations.

3691. (*Professor Huxley.*) Has not experience shown that the most common way of paying teachers of all kinds from professors of universities, downwards, is to give a fixed salary, and then to allow the professor a certain proportion of the whole of the fees of the students, which does practically come to payment by results?—From the time of Adam Smith it has been a recognized advantage of the university system that such has been the case.

3692. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you not think that payment by results would have this effect, as well as, no doubt, many advantages, vizt., that it would induce a great deal of attention from the teacher to paying subjects; that is, to special subjects of examination, not only paying subjects, but that particular phase of the paying subjects which specially bears on the examination; that

is that it would make the teacher who was paid in that way naturally an expert crammer, if he were an able man?—The system of payment by results, of which alone I would approve, is a system which would make every subject a paying subject, and which would make even the moral training of the children a paying subject, a system which would therefore utterly deprecate and stigmatize crammers and cramming.

3693. But don't you think, in the crude form in which we usually have the system of payment by results, the effect is such as I have suggested?—I think from what I have gathered from the reports of the English inspectors that that is not generally the case. I am convinced that the English schools are more efficiently conducted under the system of payment by results than they were before the system was established.

3694. Then don't you think that a clever teacher can very soon know, with a considerable amount of certainty, what the questions will be that will be put at the examination, or that he will know within very narrow limits?—My experience as an inspector in different capacities, and my knowledge of all the inspectors of the country, lead me to the very contrary conclusion. A stereotyped set of questions carried about from school to school by an inspector would be so preposterous a performance as to lead to the conclusion that the inspector was incompetent for his duty.

3694*a*. I don't exactly mean a stereotyped set of questions, but that the particular tendency of the examiner would very soon be known, and that therefore a comparatively small portion of the subject would be necessary to be taught in order to meet the examination?—Well, under the system of payment by results, which I hope to see established in Ireland, such a contingency as that could not possibly happen, for the inspectors would have to examine every child in every subject thoroughly and well.

3695. Do you think, then, that payment by results can be carried out in such a way as to get rid of all those disadvantages?—Really I do. I have a firm conviction that a system of payment by results can be so established as to operate without any of the inconveniences or bad results which you refer to.

3696. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Contemplate such a case as this, namely, that of a man who had no fixed salary whatever, but who might expect to receive a very high remuneration if his pupils attained a very high position, such a man might be tempted, perhaps knowing that he had very little to lose, to introduce fraud into his examination, whereas a man paid by a fixed salary, which he would infallibly lose in the case of the detection of a fraud, would be more careful of doing so?—It was to meet such a case that I proposed, in the plan which I submitted to the Royal Commission on Primary Education, and as a check upon such occurrences, that one portion, say about one-fourth of the income, should be fixed.

3697. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Can you state to the Commission the average amounts spent upon music, drawing, physical

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science, and other matters that you have classified as the branches of education that are taught in the model schools and the ordinary schools?—I may mention, before I state them, that instruction in vocal music has been given in the national schools since the year 1838; instruction in drawing since the year 1848, instruction in navigation since the year 1859, and in respect to physical science, I can hardly fix the date, for it has been given from the earliest period of the board's operations. The amount expended on instruction in music in the ordinary national schools in the year 1867 was 1,404*l.*; in the central model school of Dublin, for the tuition of pupils and teachers in training, 345*l.*; and in the country model schools 548*l.*, making a total of 2,297*l.* spent on musical instruction during the year 1867. The amount spent on instruction in drawing in the ordinary national schools was 489*l.*; in the central model school, for the tuition of pupils and teachers in training, the amount was 320*l.*; and in the country model schools, 378*l.*, making a total of 1,187*l.* for drawing. In navigation, the sum spent in the ordinary national schools throughout the country, I am sorry to say, was very small, being only 30*l.* In the central model school the amount expended on the instruction in navigation of teachers in training was 180*l.* In the country model schools the amount was 288*l.*, making 498*l.* expended by the board on instruction in navigation. The total sum spent on instruction in physical science in the year 1867 was only 165*l.*, but the provision for the appointment of a successor to Dr. Clarke, whose salary was 320*l.* a year with about 180*l.* for travelling allowances, is still available, and when a successor shall have been appointed, the amount to be spent on instruction in physical science under the present system will be about 650*l.* a year.

3698. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Where are the schools in which the expenditure was incurred in giving instruction in navigation?—There are only five ordinary national schools in which navigation is at present taught, namely: Sneem, in Kerry; Spunkane, also in Kerry; Kilkee, in the county of Clare; Castletownsend, in the county of Cork; and Strangford, in the county of Down. Instruction is also given in the same science in the model schools at Limerick, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Dublin.

3699. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What provision is made for the payment of the teachers who instruct in navigation?—We have a provision corresponding to that made for instruction in music and drawing.

3700. Do you pay on the number of pupils?—The provision is a gratuity not exceeding 5*l.* for an attendance of six pupils, and from 7*l.* to 10*l.* for an attendance of 12 or more pupils. The gratuity is awarded entirely upon the results of the examination held annually by the inspector.

3701. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I presume it rests with the managers of the national schools to introduce this subject or not?—Quite so; it is perfectly optional with the managers to introduce it or not as they please.

3702. And there is no restriction, is there, as to the persons who become pupils being intended for the profession of the sea?—We impose no restriction, for sometimes the pupils do not make up their minds, when beginning their mathematical studies, as to whether they will go to sea or not.

3703. Do the schools take persons who are going up for the Board of Trade examinations, as masters and mates?—Yes; at Belfast, and here in Dublin, the teachers have prepared a number of persons who under the Board of Trade examinations have become masters and mates.

3704. Do the teachers count those as pupils?—They come to the masters of those different schools as pupils.

3705. The pupils therefore are not restricted to boys?—Oh, certainly not; adults are received as well. As an instance of the success of some of our masters I may mention that at the national school at Glenariffe, in the county of Antrim, the teacher had produced between 60 and 70 of the most distinguished and successful captains in the British mercantile navy. One of those was the celebrated Captain MacDonnell, of the "Marco Polo," who accomplished a considerable improvement in the navigation to Australia.

3706. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) What is the average number of pupils receiving instruction in navigation in the city of Dublin, under the national board?—I am sorry to say a very limited number. The school has been in operation since 1861, and since then the total number of teachers who came from the country and studied navigation in it was only 80, of whom 64 received certificates of competency to give instruction in navigation. Besides that number, there are in the training department a number of teachers in a class called "the special class," who all learn navigation as a matter of course along with their other branches of study. 154 such teachers have passed through the establishment in Marlborough Street since the year 1861. Besides those young men, who are all teachers, or eligible to become teachers of navigation throughout the country, 201 persons have passed through the school, some of whom were seamen, and others of whom were preparing to be seamen.

3707. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) How many of these persons who have received instruction since 1861 in Dublin have passed the examination for certificates of masters and mates?—Of course you do not include in the question any reference to teachers?

3708. Yes, teachers who may have gone to sea?—No such case has come to my knowledge; but I have a return of the examinations of the sailor pupils.

3709. How many of these have passed the local examination for certificates for master and mates held in Dublin?—12 masters, 16 chief mates, 12 only mates, and 13 second mates passed during the interval from January 1862 to September 1868. Total who have passed, 53. Six presented themselves and failed. But this answer must be qualified as regards those who have passed for master, chief mate, and only mate; because the man who, for

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instance, passed as chief mate one year may next year have passed as master; so that some of them may be counted twice; and I am not able to distinguish the individuals.

3710. Have you any means of teaching seamanship in connexion with navigation in your schools?—No.

3711. You confine yourself to navigation, leaving them to learn seamenship wherever they like?—Just so.

3712. Do you think the means provided by the national board for teaching navigation sufficient for the wants of this port?—I think not. I think it a great misfortune that we have not a class-room somewhere in the neighbourhood of the quays, where sailors could walk in at leisure after their work and undertake their studies. Sailors don't like to dress themselves up after their day's work to go to a grand institution like that in Marlborough Street, subject to the gaze of all sorts of persons. Hence our failure. I think if a school were established in the neighbourhood of the shipping there would be a greater prospect of success.

3713. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Was there not a teacher on the quay, who taught navigation classes in connexion with the Science and Art Department?—Not connected with the board.

3714. Is your present teacher of navigation a man who taught in the navigation schools under the Science and Art Department?—He was in connexion with the Science and Art Department at one time. He is a very distinguished man. He has passed with great distinction all the necessary examinations.

3715. Did he go through the naval school at Greenwich?—He did.

3716. Do not the masters and mates attend the navigation school here for only a very limited period?—They come just to "cram" for the examination of the Board of Trade. The system is a bad one. The teacher who prepares them is himself disgusted with the procedure he has to adopt.

3717. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Then, in the whole, some additional means are required for better education in navigation?—I think so; but in my opinion the larger towns are not the places at all which should be the seats of instruction in navigation. I think that the small fishing villages round the coast are the places that produce the sailors, and that efforts should be made to establish navigation schools in those localities. The case I referred to of Glenariffe, in the county of Antrim, appears to me to corroborate that view.

3718. (*Professor Huxley.*) It is not the case, as a general rule, that the fishing population supply the mercantile marine to any considerable extent?—I can only venture to say that from my knowledge of the coast of Ireland, and from my acquaintance with people who are interested in the matter, the parts of the country that produce the sailors appear to me to be those small villages that are scattered along the coast.

3719. (*Colonel Laffan.*) In your navigation classes do you teach the pupils mathematics previous to instructing them in

navigation, or are they taught the mathematics themselves; do you begin by teaching the pupil the A B C of mathematics, or do you assume that he knows them?—Where we have regular pupils in our navigation schools the first step is to teach them mathematics, and the second is the application of mathematics to the science of navigation.

3720. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) That is for the boys?—For the boys; but those who are cramming to be masters and mates really never stay more than six weeks or so in the school. The system of navigation which the Commissioners recognize and encourage is that based on the development which your question appears to me to indicate, namely, that the pupil should begin by the study of mathematics, and then proceed on until he enters upon the science of navigation. I have before me the form of the report which our inspectors have to make on schools in which navigation is taught, and you will perceive that it entirely ignores any recognition or countenance of the pupils that are merely "crammed" to pass as masters or mates.

3721. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What I want to ascertain by my question is, whether mathematics was not a subject to be learned in the ordinary science schools, and whether the subject of the application of the science of mathematics to the purpose of navigation is not the special subject of the navigation class?—The navigation class of a national school is, in point of fact, a mathematical class in which the pupils proceed from the ordinary mathematical studies to the study of the science of navigation. Mathematics and navigation are accordingly learned in the same school and the same class.

3722. When you speak of establishing navigation schools in connexion with the fishing villages, do you mean schools for teaching science in general, and then adding to it the knowledge of navigation?—I mean the establishment of ordinary national schools in which elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic would be imparted, and besides, extra instruction in science in general, to which would be superadded instruction in the science of navigation.

3723. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You meant navigation schools in national schools?—Navigation *classes* in national schools.

3724. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Do I understand that your opinion is unfavourable to affording increased facilities for teaching navigation in Dublin?—No; my opinion is not unfavourable to affording increased facilities for teaching navigation anywhere; but I repeat that in my opinion the best places for instruction are the small villages scattered round the coast. I think, however, that Dublin should not be destitute of a great navigation school in which the first master of navigation in the country should occupy the position of director, and in which the training of teachers in navigation for the ordinary schools throughout the country should be carried on.

3725. State to the Commission your reasons for preferring the small ports to the large ones?—Simply that my experience of

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the country convinces me that the petty sea coast villages, and not the large maritime towns, are the nursery beds of sailors; but this idea does not evidently tally with the experience of Professor Huxley, who has just mentioned that these fishing villages are not the places in which sailors are produced to any considerable extent.

3726. (*Professor Huxley.*) Have you any knowledge, Mr. Keenan, of the amount of acquaintance with general mathematics which is possessed by an ordinary naval officer?—No; I have not.

3727. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) There is a certificate given by the Board of Trade called the "extra certificate," which shows that the holder of it possesses some slight acquaintance with the subject; do you know whether any pupils in these schools have taken it?—I am not aware.

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HERCULES H. G. MACDONNELL, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-law, examined.

3728. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You have been connected for a long time, I believe, with the Irish Academy of Music?—Yes; very nearly from the foundation of it; or at all events for 12 years; and I have a good deal of experience in other ways as to the position of music in Dublin—perhaps more than almost any professional person; because, having been to a certain extent regarded as a disinterested person in that way by professionals, I have been consulted as to engagements and arrangements of societies' and public concerts; and I have had great opportunity of seeing what can be done in Dublin, and at what cost—in short what the resources of the place are in music.

3729. It was stated by Mr. Brady, one of the honorary secretaries of the institution jointly with you, that the average fees amount to about 400*l.*, and the average subscriptions to about 125*l.*, and there was some doubt as to whether the proposal to give additional aid from the public funds to the Irish Academy of Music would or would not be followed by a falling off in the private subscriptions. What is your opinion as to that?—I think it wholly depends on the way in which it would be done, and according to the view I take of it I think it would have exactly the opposite effect. The great difficulty we have is, to impress those who are willing to subscribe to aid music with the fact that the institution is of sufficient importance and general usefulness to warrant them in doing so; and my view was that we should not give gratuitous musical education; that we should always charge a small fee within the means of persons in humble circumstances, excepting where on examination we ascertained that there were cases of special individual merit, and that in such cases we should be able to afford to dispense with all fees. We have been obliged to refuse to do so in all cases, and what has been the result? that private members and private friends have subscribed, in fact the members of the committee themselves, out of their

own pockets, to aid persons of very great talent, and several of the highest class have been brought forward in that way. My view, therefore, is that if we had a sufficient grant to put us upon a firm foundation, so as to have a large and national establishment, we should get subscriptions readily for gratuitous education, even if the subscriptions were confined to a special purpose of that kind, such as exhibitions or scholarships.

3730. Then it is your opinion that if properly given, and with proper restrictions, public aid would stimulate the subscriptions instead of repressing them?—I have not the slightest doubt of it; I don't expect that the grant from Government would be of such a very large amount that we could not, by adding further subscriptions, very much improve and enlarge on what we do. Of course, if the Government were to give such an amount that we need require no further aid, the case would be different, but that is a case which I need hardly, I suppose, discuss. But if they give a considerable sum in aid, which is the view I always put to the Treasury on the subject, I have no doubt that the more improving the institution becomes, and the more good it is felt by the public to do, the more largely we should get in the way of assistance. I find, from my experience in life, that whatever flourishes always receives assistance readily from others, while that which has to beg from its friends finds it often very hard to get anything.

3731. What would be your opinion of such a proposal to assist the Irish Academy of Music as the following, viz., that it should receive assistance from the Government in some proportion to the subscriptions that were paid by the public. Do you think such a mode of assistance would have a tendency to stimulate the interest of the public of Dublin in the institution?—It would, but I don't think peculiarly so. I think it would be a good system to some extent. I think we ought also to be made independent to some extent. For instance, with reference to taking a house, we have been obliged to struggle on in a very wretched place, because neither Mr. Brady nor I chose to put our names to the lease of a house, without which we could not take a suitable place or put up proper fittings. I think we should be able to calculate on assistance of that kind with tolerable certainty, and I think, of course, it would be quite right that the more we received by subscriptions the more we might claim from the Government, and the more, in fact, we could accomplish.

3732. Do you believe that it would be advantageous for the working of the Academy of Music, aided by public funds in Dublin, that it should retain still the services of such a body as your present committee is composed of, persons who take an interest in the subject?—I think it almost essential that the details should be wholly managed by a committee here. Let us send our accounts to any public body in London to check. Let it be for them to say, "You have not expended according to your general rules in such a respect," and let general principles in the first instance be laid down upon which the institution is to be

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directed and managed; but after that it seems to me that it is impossible to work the thing here in Ireland, unless the details are carried out by a local committee, and I have no doubt that such a committee can be readily formed. Take all the ordinary details that would arise in such a musical institution. It would never do to carry to the other side of the water the question whether John Smith should pay 5*l.* or 10*l.*, or whether Miss Jones is to be in the first or second vocal class. All such details should be dealt with here, I think. I have no objection to general principles being laid down, so as to be in harmony with whatever system may be adopted on the other side.

3733. Would it not be desirable to have the interest of such a local committee, tested by their being the representative of a body of subscribers, who showed by the payment of a subscription that they took a strong interest in the institution?—If you mean by that to allow the subscribers to elect the committee, I certainly think it would be most desirable that they should at all events elect a certain number.

3734. Do you see any objection—subject to such local assistance as you have pointed out, and the *bona fides* of the interest in the institution being tested by the subscriptions, to placing the Irish Academy of Music in connexion with a central school for the whole country?—Quite the reverse. I think a provincial place can never work properly without some such connexion with a central institution.

3735. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Did you see the report of the committee appointed by the Society of Arts?—I have it, but I have not read it for a year.

3736. Do you remember the form in which they considered that that aid would best be granted to the Academy of Music? It was that of a system of scholarships, founded by Government, for promising pupils. What do you think of such a system as that?—I think that would do for a central institution, but I was just going to say with regard to a provincial institution, that, according to my idea, it must rather take the place of a primary school of education for teachers.

3737. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Would you consider the Dublin Institution a provincial one?—Comparatively, and I should much rather that it was so, although it ought to be of sufficient magnitude to meet the wants of the whole of Ireland, and in that sense be national. But I should be very glad that after we had discovered throughout the country persons of high capacity these should be rewarded by being admitted to examinations for scholarships in London. Supposing we got voices equal to that of Catherine Hayes (and we have some very good ones, though not of that class), or if we obtained persons of similar talent, we can only bring them up to a certain point in musical education. The resources of Dublin do not enable us to go further. Cultivation is both by teachers and by hearing, which is really the best cultivation for a singer, and it would therefore be necessary for them to go to a metropolis like London or Paris. I hold that, in that

way, such a connexion with the central institution would be of the utmost consequence to these pupils, while I also distinctly hold, that the finding out of these pupils, and the management of them, while here, should be left to the people here. I also think that it would be an advantage that whatever general principles should be laid down for any London institution should be the general principles laid down for us also.

3738. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Why do you consider that the system of scholarships, which might suit the central institution, would not suit the Dublin one?—I doubt if we could afford it. There are a great number in Dublin county and the neighbourhood who are resident within the reach of tuition, and who could pay a small fee for it, and I am quite for taking small fees from those who can afford them; besides, they value the instruction more for which they pay. I don't think the Treasury would be disposed to give us a sum to be independent, or if they were, I think we could make that sum go still further by charging fees, where we could get them. I should also say that a committee ought to have the power of teaching gratuitously in those cases in which they thought there had been special progress or that there was special talent.

3739. But the scholarships might be on such terms that a certain amount should be paid to maintain the pupils, and that the teachers should also receive a certain fee out of the scholarship for the instruction given by them. Would not that meet your wishes?—Of course it is merely on the question of expense I am speaking. It is quite obvious that it would be a great thing for us to bring people from Limerick or Cork in that way, and that a certain amount for that purpose would be a great assistance. But it appears to me that wholly gratuitous scholarships would necessarily be a more costly way of education than if we were to get, say 20 pupils, each paying a fee of 8*l.* a year, or something of that kind, and have, perhaps, four or five only who would be gratuitous ones.

3740. As I understand, the proposal for scholarships made by the Society of Arts was this, that the Government should found a certain number of scholarships, in connexion with a central school, and that a scholarship should consist of two parts, one for the maintenance of the student and the other to pay the fees of the institution. That part of the scholarship, therefore, would go to assist the funds of the institution, which would not be open to the objection you have just suggested?—I am not objecting to it in a central institution, but I think it is open to the objection of involving an additional grant from the Treasury.

3741. Why would it involve an additional grant more in a provincial institution than in a central one?—Well, I don't say it would involve more in one than the other. But I think a provincial institution is less likely to get a large grant than a central one. I wish to be understood as not giving any definite opinion on this branch of the subject, for I have not sufficiently considered it. I don't think it was exactly what we should suggest for Dublin.

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3742. (*Colonel Laffan.*) If you had a musical school, having no scholarships of that kind, the advantage of it would be very much confined to Dublin?—Yes, it would. But I anticipate that one of the great uses we should make of our subscriptions would be to devote part of that fund to those who come up from the country. We have found that, practically, that has been done in many cases through private liberality.

3743. Would that be doing in another way what scholarships would propose to do?—It would.

3744. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) One of the advantages of giving the aid from scholarships would be this, that the Government might then leave the institution entirely free to make any application they liked of their own money, whereas, if they gave a sum of money in any other way, they must impose conditions and restrictions on the academy?—I think in both cases they must impose general principles and regulations. There might be some advantage in that way, but not very much. I am not very anxious to be quite unfettered as to the general application of the money, but I feel perfectly certain that we must be unfettered in our application of the details of it.

3745. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) We have been told that under the National Board of Education the culture of music has been encouraged to some extent in their national schools. Do you think that has had any practical effect throughout the country?—I do not think it has as yet, but these are things that take a long time to develope. In any case it is only elementary. I think there are very few countries that ever I have been in where there is so little general high cultivation of music, and so little power of getting it, as in Ireland.

3746. I presume you consider the Irish people have an aptitude for music, as for the other fine arts?—I think a decided aptitude for some branches of it. I think a very great aptitude for vocal music, and probably for dramatic music, which naturally are the branches that are most lucrative to those that excel in them.

3747. And your opinon, I presume, is that if it is desirable to discover or to elicit other branches of the fine arts, music stands in the same position, as regards the people of this country?—I think very strongly so. I think that there is a great mine of that kind of talent here, that has never been worked, so far as I can judge; and I can no more see the reason for allowing any talent capable of being productive to the community at large, to remain useless, than for arguing that a tin mine or a coal mine should be shut up.

3748. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Would you not shut up a tin mine or a coal mine, if it ceased to pay?—Yes, I should; but then it would not be a rich tin mine. I believe there is a great quantity of talent here that is going to waste. Why leave it there? If a person is condemned to be a labourer who might be a great painter, a hodman instead of a Raphael, I say that is a waste of production to the whole community; and if we pay people to come from abroad, from Germany or Italy, to play and sing for us, and give us those luxuries which are now become part of the

necessaries of civilized life—for in this age they are no longer luxuries but necessaries—if we do this, when we could get the players or the singers from amongst our own population, with a little care, I say that we are losing the resources of our own country.

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3749. (*Professor Huxley.*) With reference to that question let me ask, would you hesitate to open a mine because you were told that it would not pay for a certain time?—No, certainly not. Cultivation in every branch, as we all know, does not bring an immediate return, and it is precisely for that reason that I ask for State aid. If it brought an immediate return, we should not need to go near the Government at all. We have done a great deal without it, but still we cannot do half what ought to be done. With regard to the general principle, it has been conceded in all other countries, and I think to a great extent in England, because, after all, when you come to give State aid for painting or literature, or artistic culture of other kinds, I do not see the difference in principle between these and music. Anything that in the present state of civilization ministers to the supply of our wants increases our capital. My opinion is that without State aid the supply that might be got at is not got at. With State aid, a few years would double it. As to scholarships, I think that with a certain number of scholarships, we might be able to manage with reference to pupils from the country. I am sure that subscribers would aid provincial persons to come up, but still we ought to be able to do something from the funds of the institution.

3750. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think it desirable, supposing the funds were forthcoming, that there should be these scholarships?—I think there should be some. We have always, in our experience, found cases where it was impossible that the parties could afford to pay fees.

Captain J. F. D. Donnelly, R.E., examined.

Capt. J. F. D. Donnelly, R.E.

Captain Donnelly handed in the following papers:—Statement of Expenditure of the Science and Art Department for the year 1867–68. Table of Parliamentary Grants in aid of Scientific Instruction in Universities and Colleges in Great Britain and Ireland, for the years 1860–61 to 1868–69. Memorandum by the Keeper of the Art Museum at South Kensington on the Loans made from that Museum to the Dublin Exhibition of 1865.

(*See Appendix N., pages* 660 *to* 663.)

Wednesday, 30th September 1868.

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

Mr. J. Brenan.

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Mr. JAMES BRENAN, Head Master of the School of Art, Cork, examined.

3751. (*Chairman.*) You are the master of the Cork School of Art?—I am.

3752. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) How long have you been there?—Eight years.

3753. Were you passed to the Drawing School of Cork from Kensington?—Yes.

3754. In what institution is the School of Art held there?—In the Royal Cork Institution.

3755. Do they supply you with rooms there, or does the School of Art pay for them?—The School of Art pays a rent of 60*l.* for the portion of the building that contains the school.

3756. In what form is the local contribution towards the School of Art?—In the form of a rate which is levied under the Museums Act. We levy under the Act one halfpenny in the pound. The Act allows one penny in the pound, but we only levy a halfpenny.

3757. What does the rate amount to?—It amounts to 222*l.*

3758. Does this 222*l.* go to the School of Art?—No; at the time the rate was levied there was an arrangement made, that, in order to save the expenses of collecting, which would amount to about 80*l.* a year, the school should pay 50*l.* a year towards the support of the Christian Brothers' School, so that they get 50*l.*, and we receive 172*l.* a year out of the rate.

3759. That was out of the rate?—Yes, out of the rate.

3760. And out of that sum you pay 60*l.* a year rent for the room?—Yes, 60*l.*

3761. Are the rooms in which you are well adapted for the purpose?—No; they are quite unfitted for a School of Art, and are in a sad state of dilapidation at present. The building was originally a Custom house, the rooms are badly lighted; the windows are small and low, so that it is impossible to light a large cast properly. I feel quite certain that if we had a better and more comfortable class of rooms for the purpose of a School of Art we should have a much larger attendance.

3762. How many students have you in the school?—An average of 150, sometimes ranging to 170 or 180.

3763. How much do the fees amount to?—The total amount of fees from all sources is something about 200*l.*, perhaps 180*l.* or 190*l.* It fluctuates from year to year.

3764. You have a day school, besides night classes for artisans?—Yes.

3765. What are the fees respectively of the day classes and the night classes?—For the day classes there is a fee of 1*l.* charged for a session of five months. But we divide the day classes into two, the morning and afternoon. The morning class meets from 10 to 1, and the afternoon class from 2 to 4, and we charge the same fee for each class. But for the two classes inclusive, if the students wish to remain the whole day, we charge a fee of 30*s.* The fee for the night classes for a session of five months is 10*s.*

3766. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) And is there no entrance fee?—No, there is not.

3767. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have you any pupil teachers?—We have two pupil teachers appointed by the committee.

3768. Do they assist in teaching any students besides those in the school?—Yes; they assist in teaching the national school children, and one assists in the elementary classes at night.

3769. Do you teach any of the national schools in the neighbourhood of Cork?—We teach one, where the pupil teacher gives a lesson gratuitously at present. But we made an arrangement with the National Board by which students who had a taste for drawing and were recommended by the masters of the National Schools were allowed to attend the evening classes of the School of Art, the National Board paying for them, and from that we have an average attendance of about 30. There is no compulsion on them to attend. It is their own wish to do so.

3770. Are they taught in the day or in the night classes?—In the night classes. We also teach the St. Stephen's Hospital School.

3771–72. Perhaps it would be well if Mr. Brenan would briefly describe the institution? The course pursued in the School of Art?—Yes. I will begin with the ladies' class.

3773. Have you a female school as well?—Yes, we have a ladies' class morning and evening.

3774. Is there any female teacher?—No.

3775. Will you describe the ladies' class?—We commence the course of instruction with Dyce's outlines of ornament as examples, following that with figure outline from the flat, then shading from flat examples, after which they proceed to drawing from models, drawing from the cast, landscape and flower painting, painting the figure from the cast and from nature.

3776. (*Professor Thomson.*) They are allowed to exercise their own taste?—Yes; as regards the higher branches. With respect to the male students, I endeavour to make them follow a course suited to their requirements; we have amongst others carpenters, builders, smiths, &c.; with these I lay a good deal of

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stress on geometrical drawing. I give lectures three times a week in the evening on plane geometry, perspective, and orthographic projection, and as regards the course of freehand drawing it is similar to that which I have just described.

3777. But before you come to that you require them to have a tolerably good knowledge?—Yes.

3778. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) That is for the men; but do you find the ladies like the earlier classes?—With the ladies there is, I think, a tendency to wish to paint before they learn to draw.

3779. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) To arrive prematurely at results?—Yes.

3780. Is that from a desire to arrive early at a time when they may be able to earn their livelihood, and without previous instruction?—I know that there is not much opportunity in Cork for making a livelihood by it. Amongst the ladies it is altogether looked upon as an accomplishment; therefore they rather wish to do something that is pretty, and that their friends will admire, than something that is strictly correct.

3781. Does the same observation apply to the male class?—No, not to the same extent.

3782. Do you have to exercise the same supervision over them?—Yes; but the male students understand better what they require.

3783. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Does this school meet with any other local support in the shape of prizes?—Yes; for the five years out of the eight I have been there, we have had prizes given us by the mayor, which always create interest.

3784. What becomes of most of your pupils after they leave you? Are there any works or manufactures carried on in this country that they can apply what they have learned from you to?—No; we have no manufactures in Cork to which design can be applied. A knowledge of drawing has enabled many of them to procure situations in England and elsewhere.

3785. Do manufacturers from any other parts of Ireland get pupils from you or send them to you?—No.

3786. Have you any making their way as artists?—Yes; we have two pupils that were recently admitted to South Kensington, and we have one at present who is pursuing his course as an artist, and he is a very promising one.

3787. How are they admitted to South Kensington?—A circular was sent to us informing us of vacancies in the training class, and asking to have specimens of drawings forwarded from competitors. Two of my pupils responded, and forwarded the sets, 13 or 14 drawings in each; they were sent in, and the two were admitted.

3788. These were sent over for competition?—I presume so.

3789. They were not called upon to go to London?—The appointment was received from London. They went over to the training class and received the allowance at once.

3790. For both men?—Yes; for both men.

3791. They are not national scholars?—No; one of them had been a pupil teacher before.

3792. Who had been admitted into the training school for maintenance?—Yes.

3793. Have you had any national scholars for art?—No.

3794. The competition for that is managed in the same way and by works executed in the same way, is it not?—Yes; the national scholars are admitted by competition, but instead of being trained as masters, they devote their time to gaining a knowledge of design and ornament at South Kensington.

3795. The pupil is not called upon to go to South Kensington to compete?—No, he is required to have received the national medal and then he sends up a set of designs. He enters into competition with the students from other schools, and the best are admitted. In that way the competition is open to the whole kingdom.

3796. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) That is, without being obliged to go to South Kensington?—Yes, that is the way they are admitted. They first enter into a competition, and then, when they go over, they get an allowance of 2*l.* a week. The appointment is for 10 months.

3797. Do not they get an allowance of 20*s.* to 25*s.* weekly, also?—I think that is in the case of a master in training; but in the case of a national scholar they allow a little more.

3798. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you know any masters in training who have gone over in that way, or any that are masters in training, or national scholars from Ireland?—Yes; I am one of eight from Dublin. I received my education from the Royal Dublin Society, which I entered in 1850. There are six or seven from Cork.

3799. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Is it your recollection that the Royal Dublin Society's school worked well?—Yes; I think that they did their work very well. It is a very comfortable school in which everything is well adapted for the purpose of teaching art. The building was constructed for that purpose, and it was well suited for it in every way.

3800. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Was it as a national scholar you went?—No, as a master in training; the national scholars are only a late arrangement.

3801. Then you obtained your position as master in training, in Dublin exclusively by competition?—Yes.

3802. You were not required to go to South Kensington?—No.

3803. Having gone to London, were you at once entitled to the weekly maintenance?—Yes.

3804. To what amount were you entitled there?—1*l.* a week.

3805. Were you not required to compete with students of local schools in London, in South Kensington, for that weekly allowance?—Yes, I believe that was the case.

3806. I am asking for information; I see in these returns two classes of allowances. There is one of 5*s.* or 10*s.* or 15*s.* a week;

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then follows a paragraph which is entitled "the training class," and then a paragraph entitled "maintenance allowance." I find therefore a "maintenance allowance" of 20*s.* or 25*s.* a week, which appears to me to be a different allowance from that which is described in the former paragraph. I was asking whether there was any competition except that which consists in sending up these specimens from the designs of which you spoke. Or were you at once admitted to this weekly "maintenance allowance"?—At the time I was admitted there were only two grades of allowance, the 20*s.* and 30*s.* a week. When the student entered first he was put upon the 20*s.* list. We had to take part in teaching parochial schools, and afterwards, when we were sent to district schools, the pay was increased to 30*s.*, with a portion of the fees. But since that time they have lower grades, and I think some of the pupils I have sent up may have received 10*s.* or 15*s.* a week.

3807. But the student may entitle himself to receive the allowance of 20*s.* or 25*s.* a week?—I think the arrangement is that he must take one or two certificates before he is entitled to that allowance. He must certainly take the first certificate.

3808. He must receive that before he can gain any allowance?—I think so.

3809. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) But he can obtain this first certificate in his own local school?—Yes.

3810. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) But I am asking whether this 20*s.* or 25*s.* a week may be obtained by the Irish students in their own schools at home, or whether it is necessary for them to present themselves at South Kensington?—It is necessary for them to present themselves at South Kensington in order to receive the allowance.

3811. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you suppose it was from our inspection of their works that they were placed on the list?—Yes;

3812. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Reverting to this "maintenance allowance"—for what time is the student entitled to it?—I don't think there is a fixed time mentioned.

3813. May it be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the department?—Yes; the department reserves to itself the right to withdraw it at any time.

3814. From week to week?—Yes.

3815. How would that discretion be exercised?—I don't know; probably only on the ground of incapacity.

3816. Do you think that the students believe that they are likely to have this withdrawn?—No; unless on the ground of incapacity or misconduct.

3817. But if the student conduct himself with ordinary diligence and success he is retained on the list?—Yes. In my experience I only know of one or two students who were dismissed; but they received notice beforehand. They failed in passing their examinations from time to time, and in both cases they received perhaps 12 months' notice—certainly six; that if

they did not pass on a certain day they would be removed; they did not pass and were removed.

3818. Do these rules necessarily apply to females as well as males?—I am unaware altogether of the arrangements that are made with reference to the female class. I believe that they are something of the same kind. A lady, a Miss Barry, was admitted some time ago, but although formerly a pupil of the Cork School of Art she was not admitted directly from our school.

3819. Can you tell how this lady was admitted?—I scarcely know, but I think she presented herself for examination in the first certificate in London and passed. About five years ago she was a pupil of our school.

3820. Could she have obtained that scholarship here?—I think not.

3821. I understand you to say that she could not have gained it by the sending of the designs?—That is in the case of a national scholar.

3822. I spoke of the training class, and of pupils who, as I understand the regulation have obtained the first certificate. Now, in order to get that weekly allowance, I must ask you, for I may not have made myself sufficiently understood, whether, after having obtained this first-class certificate, all the rest that is necessary may be obtained by pupils competing in their own local schools?—No; the examination must be gone through in London; but they can be prepared for it in their own schools. Formerly they were obliged to be prepared for the first certificate in South Kensington; but not for these last 12 months. Now they are supposed to be prepared in the local schools; but then they must go to London to pass the examination.

3823. But, then, is it possible for a student in a local school to obtain, direct from that local school, admission to the training class with a weekly allowance?—I don't think it possible for him to obtain the weekly allowance without having passed the certificate examination; but he can prepare for the certificate and give notice of his intention to compete; and then he can go to London, and, having obtained his certificate he receives his expenses.

3824. Then, as I understand it, the student, male or female, desiring admission to this training class must present himself or herself to South Kensington for competition?—Yes.

3825. Are the expenses of the male and female students to London, for the purpose of standing this examination, paid by the department?—Only in case they are successful.

3826. But in case they are not successful they must be all borne by the students?—Yes.

3827. So that in order to obtain admission to the training class the student must at all events incur the risk of having to pay his expenses all the way to London.

3828 With the allowance?—Yes.

3829. Do you not think that this regulation gives the students of local schools in London an advantage over the students of Irish schools by practically excluding the latter from competition?—It

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can scarcely be as advantageous to them as to those who live in London or a short distance from it. I don't think it possible for a student, unknown to the department, to go over to South Kensington for the purpose of passing this examination for the first certificate. I know that the practice is to send up from these local schools either 13 or 14 specimens by the students, certified as being their own work, by the master; and if these works are sufficiently good up to a certain standard, the student is informed that his works are accepted, and that he is eligible for the competition.

3830. But that notification is not accompanied by any remittance to defray his expenses over to London; there is merely a notification that they will be defrayed there, if the student should pass?—No, there is no remittance.

3831. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Is the description you have given of the mode of examination quite correct?—Yes.

3832. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) The method of examination is this, that there are printed papers with questions on them given to the candidates to answer,—this is at South Kensington. The students must prove themselves up to a certain standard, but you cannot say that they are there for competition, for they may all pass. In fact it is a pass examination and not a competitive examination, is that not so?—It is.

3833. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Would it not be possible that these papers could be sent over? And that without interfering materially with the working of the local schools and the examination as it is carried on by the department, this pass examination could be conducted by inspectors in the local schools?—I think it would.

3834. Such an arrangement would save the students from risk, and it would secure the students, before they left the local school and incurred any expenses or risk of expenses, the certainty of admission to the maintenance class when they reached South Kensington?—I believe there is one portion of the examination of the students that could not be done at home, and that is teaching a class in the presence of the examiners, but the papers could be worked out anywhere. That is the course pursued by the department in its other examinations.

3835. But for the scholarships?—I think that in the case of the national scholars it is a competitive examination.

3836. I think I understood you to say that a national scholarship may be obtained in a local school without going over to South Kensington?—Yes, but the candidate sends up specimens of his drawing, and does not go up until he has received a notification that he has passed. Then he goes up to receive his allowance. With the national scholar the whole examination has begun and ended before he leaves.

3837. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Have you known any instances of students who have gone through the course, and incurred the expenses, and who, when they have applied for admission in the ordinary manner, have failed?—No, I have not.

3838. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You say that when a man has gained admission to the training class he is not likely to be turned out?—Quite so.

3839. What portions of the examination could not be conducted in a local school?—In addition to what I said before there is another part which it appears could not be conducted in a local school, it is this, that the candidate is called upon to sketch a piece of ornamental drawing in a given time; he must execute a "time sketch" in the presence of the examiners. This is done with a view to show what his drawing powers are.

3840. (*Col. Laffan.*) Why could not that be done at any local school?—The other drawings have been done already in the local schools; but this is to show that they have received no assistance in doing them.

3841. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have you any idea of the proportion of persons who go over to South Kensington to get in as masters in training who fail?—I have not; but from my own experience I believe I know one case in which a person failed, and had to pay his expenses. That is the only case I am aware of.

3842. (*Col. Laffan.*) Have you any case of failure but this?—Except inability to pass the papers.

3843. In what shape?—I cannot say.

3844. (*Professor Huxley.*) I suppose a person coming up would take pains to seek from his instructor whether there was a likelihood of his passing or not?—Yes; and I think it would be for the master's own credit to see that he passed.

3845. They have all been under instruction?—Yes.

3846. (*Capt. Donnelly*). How many schools of art are there in Ireland?—There are five, the Dublin, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, and Cork schools.

3847. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) The Royal Dublin Society's School of Art you consider to be a local school?—Yes, at present.

3848. Have you considered whether it would be desirable to give that school more the character of the training school at South Kensington?—I have not considered the question to any great extent, but if it is contemplated, it would depend altogether on the method on which it would be carried out. Art in Ireland is capable of much greater extension. In the south of Ireland I think the teaching of art would be attended with great success; but at first it would be necessary, if possible, to provide funds for building schools and procuring examples for drawing.

3849. I am speaking now as to the alteration of the character of the Dublin School from a local to a national school like that at South Kensington?—Well, if the demand for masters was not very great, I really do not see the advantage of making training schools for masters. I know that the supply exceeded the demand at South Kensington, and that fact has led to its being more difficult to procure admission. When I joined the demand was greater than the supply, but since then, of course, from the increased number of students attending the School of

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Art, there have been considerably more offering themselves for employment as masters than were required, and considering that it was necessary to provide situations for the masters in training already at South Kensington, there were restrictions put on and the standard was raised.

3850. So that the overstock, to whatever extent it may interfere with South Kensington as regards distance, does not interfere with the training school in Dublin?—The Dublin School is not a training school, but if it were I think in a few years there would be a sufficient number of masters trained, and that then they would find there was very little more work for the training class to do. I am only speaking as regards a training school for masters for Irish schools. There is, however, one great advantage that might accrue from having a central school or collection in Dublin.

3851. (*The Chairman.*) What is that advantage?—The increased circulation of works of art, paintings, &c., to local schools. We have no gallery of pictures, nor any collection of pictures to put before the students, and give them an idea of what good work really is. But that, in some measure, is supplied by South Kensington, with its works in oil and water colour. We have four at present on loan.

3852. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you find that it is of importance to your school to have these pictures and models?—I do. I think that every town of sufficient importance to have a school of art should have a small collection of oil paintings and water colour drawings for the purpose of keeping the students in examples and having good work constantly before them. I believe that the mere fact of seeing them will improve their taste even without any direct reference to them as a means of instruction.

3853. You state that you have good models in Cork?—We have a good collection of casts.

3854. Is not the history of them very curious; perhaps you could relate it?—Yes; they were made under the superintendence of Canova, and were used to replace the marbles taken away by the French. When the marbles were restored the Pope made a present of the casts to George IV. Lord Listowel, as chamberlain to the King, got them for Cork, on consideration that the Cork people would pay the freight of them. I don't know where they were placed then, but they have not received very good usage judging from the rain streaks, and broken condition of some of them.

3855. Have any steps been taken to restore them?—No.

3856. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Are they in charge of the corporation?—No; they are the property of the Royal Cork Institution, but they have been in charge of the School of Design since its establishment.

3857. As representatives of the Government?—No.

3858. Deposited by the corporation?—It was the Royal Cork Institution which received them. They were presented to it, but

they were placed in a building in Cork where they were made use of by students. They were placed in charge of the Cork School of Design since its opening in 1850.

3859. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What becomes of the heavy rent that you pay for the institution?—It is given to the managers of the Cork institution for the support of the place.

3860. Who are the managers?—It is incorporated under a charter, and there might be about 200 shareholders, more or less, perhaps; many of them are dead, and I am sure there would be great difficulty in tracing some of them.

3861. (*Professor Huxley.*) You were laying down a proposition from which am I to understand that it would be highly desirable to have a collection of pictures for the use of students; do you think it necessary that they should be original. It is quite necessary to have good casts; do you not think that well executed copies of paintings might answer extremely well all the purposes of the students?—From my own experience I should think not. I think one original would be worth half a dozen copies. I don't think any copy will or can be equal to the original in the case of a picture.

3862. Quite true; but you are doubtless aware that many of the old masters have had very excellent copies made of their works by their own pupils, and that these copies are greatly valued?—I think that such copies as you mention would do very well for a School of Art, but that would be different from having copies made of their works for the purpose of supplying Schools of Art.

3863. That is what I mean?—There would be something of advantage in it, so far as that they would contain the form and design, and something of the colour. But the peculiar manner and handling of the master must be absent in the copy; for after all the copy is only the result of the impression the original has produced on the copyist's mind.

3864. But does not the same objection apply with regard to a cast that it is not equal to the original?—But it is more nearly equal to the original in the case of a cast. You take the form mechanically and you have an actual copy. You can make it nearly equal.

3865. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) That is by a mechanical operation?—Yes.

3866. (*Professor Huxley.*) But it is not equal. Is not this one of those cases where half a loaf is better than no bread?—Yes.

3867. Of course the enormous cost of original drawings is the great bar to obtaining them?—Yes.

3868. But surely students may learn a great deal from the copies of the great masters made by the German artists?—Yes, they may.

3869. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Have you been through the National Gallery here?—I have.

3870. Do you think it is a very desirable appendage in its present state to a school for the study of art?—It is more than

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12 months since I was there; but I should think it is very important.

3871. Do you think it is very important as a help to the study of fine art to the country?—Yes.

3872. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You stated that there were only five schools of art in Ireland; how do you account for there being so few; do you think want of local exertion is the cause of it?—I think it is partly through a want of local exertions. I think it is in a great measure due to the fact that students (I should not include Dublin in this), but that students in other parts of Ireland do not see their way to turning what they learn to any practical account. I know that in Cork we have been anxious to get students to design; but I find it difficult to get them to make designs, and they say, "Well, to what use can we put them?"

3873. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Cork is not a market for such things?—It is not.

3874. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Do you think that any modification of the rules with respect to the system of instruction now pursued would render them more adapted to your wants? Do you find yourself hampered at all by the existing stages of instruction?—I would not be inclined to modify the rules, so far as they require a sound course of study to be gone through; and in that respect I think them excellent; but there is a way in which they act that causes great difficulty to the master, who is not in the independent position in which he should be to carry them out properly. The department on the one hand pays the master on the result of his teaching, and of course that payment can only be obtained by following the strict course laid down: while on the other hand, the students (and this class is numerous) who do not care to go through a proper course of study, refuse to attend the school if required to follow such a course; the master in consequence losing the benefit of their fees—so that between the loss of student's fees to the master if he does not allow them their own way, and the loss of the payments on results from the department if he does not follow the proper course of study; the master is often placed in an unenviable position.

3875. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do not those observations apply to every art teacher in England as well as in Ireland?—Yes; wherever the masters are dependent as they are here.

3876. Is there any special alteration of the rules of the department as regards Ireland that you would recommend?—I don't think I could recommend any just at this moment not having sufficiently considered the question.

3877. (*The Chairman.*) You mentioned at the beginning that 50*l.* a year was paid to another school out of the rate that was levied for your school?—Yes.

3878. Is that a school of art?—No; it is intended for the instruction of poor children, but they have a drawing class.

3879. Who are the managers of it?—The Christian Brothers.

3880. (*Professor Thomson.*) Is that not for the collection of the rating?—Yes; the town council said that the collection of

this rate would cost about 80*l.* a year, and they offered to collect the rate at a saving of 30*l.* a year—that is, if we handed over 50*l.* a year to the Christian Brothers school they would collect the rate for us.

3881. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What steps would you think it proper to take beyond the ordinary action of the department to create schools in other towns in Ireland?—I think an amount of expense should be gone to to prepare a suitable place—suitable for a school. I think that the localities would not be inclined at their own charges to erect suitable places; but I am inclined to think that in some of the towns, such as Fermoy, Bandon, and Youghal, the schools would after a short time become self-supporting.

3882. Would you have the department then defray the whole expense of providing a proper place for teaching?—I don't think it would be possible to establish art classes without their doing so.

3883. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) But there is a building grant?—Yes; but that is only in aid, and before it is obtained the building must be completed. The Department maximum grant is 500*l.*; and all debts due on the building with the exception of this 500*l.* must be paid off before the grant is paid and the place is probably too poor to make up the amount at once.

3884. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Does not that impediment to the establishment of schools in Ireland also exist in England?—I don't know of any difference.

3885. That is with regard to the difficulty of obtaining funds?—Yes; but two schools have been established in England that are the result of collections for the Albert Memorial Fund, where the money collected for that object has been devoted to a school of art.

3886. In the last report of your school you say, "This total includes students of private schools who have attended the Central school." There are here 364 who have received instruction during 1867; I suppose that this number includes students from private classes?—That should be a blank.

3887. The exhibition of students' works was attended by a thousand visitors in the Cork Institution?—Yes, by about 1,000 visitors.

3888. Is there much interest taken in the institution?—Yes; we have held exhibitions of the works of the students, the mayor distributes the prizes, and the Exhibition remains open for three or four days.

3889. Then I may conclude from this report that your school is increasing?—I think that this year it will be found much the same. This year we will hardly have an increase over last. The night class has been lower since the disturbances in Cork.

3890. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) I suppose an increase from 50 to 75 per cent. in the apparatus grant will be a great assistance to the schools?—Yes.

3891. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) You have here a day class, 106; and an

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evening class of 76. That would be 182. I think you said about 200?—I think I said something under 200.

3892. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Could you suggest any arrangement by which competition can be made equally, or as nearly as possible equally, easy, especially in point of expense, to the Irish students, as it is to the English students, or to those living in London? I mean competition with all the advantages now connected with competition at South Kensington?—I think that the effect of sending down the papers to the schools, and of requiring the students to pass the first certificate at their schools would place them on an equal advantage; but then they should eliminate the teaching of the class before the examiners. In this the master should be able to give an opinion as to whether the students would be able to teach or not.

3893. Could not that possibly be done by a report from the inspector?—Well, at present we have no inspector visiting the schools therefore it could not.

3894. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Does it occur to you that the inspectors of the national school system might be made available in connexion with the schools of art?—No; for they have had no training in art; they may be quite ignorant of it; but they might do for the science schools.

3895. (*Capt. Donnelly,*) The visits of the inspectors were stopped in consequence of a report of the Committee of the House of Commons?—Yes.

3896. They are now re-established?—I have seen no notice of it. It would be a matter that the masters would be very glad to see re-established. We were all in favour of having an inspector to visit the schools.

3897. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) But if there had been no objection to this inspector, would there have been any to making a certificate from the inspector a sufficient guarantee?—There could be no great difficulty. His certificate would be enough. At one time the students had the memory drawing to make; but that has ceased since the visits of the inspector stopped.

3898. Was that important?—I think it is not a very important exercise. It is, of course, a very good thing; but it is only a proof of the students' power to recollect the form of an object.

3899. I should like to ask whether you are satisfied as to the existing relations between the Irish schools of art and the school of art of the South Kensington Department; or, whether you would prefer that they should be in direct relations with an Irish branch of that Department? It is a difficult question. To South Kensington, or to a president in the Castle?—Well, I think that would altogether depend on the way in which the Science and Art Department in Ireland would administer the funds and the rules that they would introduce.

3900. But, to make the question more definite, are you satisfied with the regulations that exist?—No, I cannot say that I am altogether satisfied.

3901. Would you prefer an Irish Department?—Well, I can

only say that it would depend on the way in which the Irish Department treated the local schools. If it gave us greater advantages I would prefer it; but if they gave less I would not like to break with South Kensington.

3902. But do you suppose that the Irish Department would give better local advantages to local schools than the South Kensington Department?—I think it is very likely, because, having a smaller number of schools to manage, and to supply examples to, there might be an advantage in that respect. Another advantage would be the having of a large collection of art objects in Dublin, and in the case of students coming from the country they would probably have more opportunities of studying them than exists at present, and that would be an increased advantage.

3903. But they might be examined in Dublin in the form of the South Kensington Museum, having at the same time established an administrative department similar to the one in South Kensington?—That might be; but the administrative department in Dublin might or might not offer greater advantages to the Irish schools, or afford the means of establishing similar schools throughout the country.

3904. Could you receive such advantages if an Irish Department existed as would counterbalance, in any degree, the advantages which you have already stated that the Irish schools derive from a national competition as compared with a local competition?—I do not quite understand the question.

3905. If a separate Department for Ireland were established complete in itself, and the competition limited to Irish schools I understood you to acknowledge and to put forward the advantages arising from the present opportunity of competition not merely with Irish schools, but with schools of the empire. Should you consider that the advantage to be derived from imperial competition rather than from national competition is an equivalent for the superior advantages which you contend would be given the schools by an avowedly Irish Department?—Do you mean—should I consider the advantage of imperial competition above that of national competition—is it that the advantage would be so greatly increased?

3906. I understand you to speak of the opportunity the students have of competing with the schools of the United Kingdom as being a decided advantage?—Yes, I do.

3907. Then if an Irish Department were established, that advantage of an Imperial competition would cease?—Yes.

3908. Would you consider that the advantages to the Irish schools from the greater favour you would have, and the greater benefit that you would expect from a purely Irish Department, would compensate for the advantage you would lose by not having the advantage of an Imperial competition?—I think so. I think that equal if not greater advantages might be offered by the Irish Department of Science and Art. I see no reason against it. The advantages that Irish students at present receive are

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very small. We have only the privilege as you are already aware of sending forward the students in training when vacancies occur, of obtaining national scholarships, and the loan of some works occasionally from the department. The collections at South Kensington are practically inaccessible altogether to students of Irish schools.

3909. I am speaking of a different thing altogether. At present the students of the Irish school obtain certificates and other honours from South Kensington, and these certificates they obtain from the students of other parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland?—Yes.

3910. Do you think that such an honour is greater or more valuable than a similar honour obtained in competition with Irish schools only?—Well, the only honours that are obtained in competition with England and Scotland at present are those obtained in the national competition.

3911. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) And Imperial certificates?—Nothing more than the medals and prizes of books in competition with all the other schools. All the other examinations are pass examinations. They cannot be said to be in competition. But the works from all the schools are sent up each year to South Kensington and there the certificates and medals are awarded.

3912. But would not all this be sacrificed by having a separate Irish establishment?—It need not be sacrificed. I think it would be still a very good thing if the schools of Ireland were to compete with those of England and Scotland, and that the works from Irish schools were put into competition with the British schools.

3913. But would it be possible, supposing there were two establishments at the same time, to have this competition?—I could really see no objection.

3914. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think it would be fair to English and Scotch students that the Irish students, after getting prizes from the local department in Dublin, should be allowed to compete against them for Imperial prizes in London?—I think it would, but these schools would have already received other prizes amongst themselves, and then all these prize drawings might be put in competition. The Irish schools must suffer most, for the Irish must, I am afraid, fall behind in the number and adaptability of the designs sent in; not from a want of art power; but there being almost no manufactures in Ireland it follows there is no demand for designs, and no encouragement to the students to devote themselves to that branch of art. I think it would be possible to make some arrangement so that there might be a competition amongst the schools in Ireland, and I think it would be important to have a national competition with the schools of the United Kingdom as well.

3915. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Are you aware that it was stated that taking away the Imperial competition and substituting an Irish competition, would have the effect of lowering the standard?—I have not heard it stated.

3916. Do you think there is no force in the argument that the

effect of making the competition provincial would lower the standard to a provincial standard?—I think not necessarily.

3917. Do you think that a certificate acquired at a local competition would imply the possession of as much merit as a certificate acquired at an Imperial competition?—Yes, I think that the certificate might be as good, it would be according to the standard set up. The works may be made to come up to a certain standard.

3918. (*Professor Huxley.*) But supposing a thoroughly good art museum were established in Dublin and given to Dublin, would you then see any great advantage in having a separate administration in Ireland?—One advantage, might possibly be that they would be better able to understand the wants of an Irish school than an English Department. I think that the authorities of South Kensington are scarcely alive to the differences of wants and circumstances arising from the different localities of the Irish schools. The system of making the same rules for all localities will scarcely do, and one advantage of a local government would be that it would understand the wants of the people here better.

3919. Would it be able to secure that there should be no inferiority of teaching between British and Irish art?—I think it might.

3920. Would not the Irish Department be somewhat jealous of the interference of the British Department?—I think that there is only one method of teaching, and that there need be no jealousy.

3921. But if there should arise any difference between the two governing bodies, would it be possible to have a general competition in the works produced by the two schools; supposing, for example, that the parties in the British school put forward outline drawings, and the Irish put forward light and shade, or that either party thought of attaching importance to colouring, would it be possible to bring the works of the two schools into competition?—It would hardly be fair to bring outline drawing and light and shade drawing into competition. But it will be hard to find that a certain amount of light and shade is not necessary to the outline.

3922. I am not supposing what they are supposed to require in general drawing; but in the case of outline and light and shade, supposing that one school as a branch laid great stress on drawing of a particular kind, and the other very little stress on it, say outline drawing, and turned all its attention to light and shade, would it not be difficult to bring the works of the two schools into competition. Would it not be like bringing the Dutch and Italian schools of painting into competition?—Yes, but some general action in the mode of competition could be very easily decided on.

3923. Then this is not a mere theoretical objection; it is a practical objection?—Yes.

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3924. Just as much as that the night and day drawing ought not to be put into competition?—Yes.

3925. (*Professor Thomson.*) In establishing any school in a locality in this country from the beginning the teacher is paid on results?—Yes.

3926. Is that attended with any difficulty?—Yes; at the time this system was inaugurated, I foresaw the difficulty that might arise from the manner in which the results are obtained. I myself have been a sufferer by it. An examination is held once a year simultaneously throughout the Kingdom, in free-hand drawing, geometry, perspective, mechanical and model drawing; and the master is paid on the results of that examination; but suppose anything should arise to prevent a student's presenting himself for examination, the master receives no payment, and has no redress, although he may have actually bestowed more time and trouble on the absent student than the others who attend, so that a portion of the master's income is dependent on the many chances that may arise to prevent a student attending on the night of examination. This year and last owing to the unfortunate disturbances in Cork taking place at the very time of the examination, not one half of my students in some classes presented themselves, so that I can hardly be said to have been fairly paid on the result of my year's work.

3927. During the first year or two that a new school is started there must be a greater income allowed. From every source, such as fees, it must be comparatively small, and the State aid must be small?—Yes.

3928. Therefore there must be a much heavier pull upon the locality in order to make up the salary of the master than there otherwise would be?—Yes.

3929. Do you think that at such a time, larger Government aid should be given to a school?—Yes; I mentioned that before as an advantage that would be derived from the establishment of a Science and Art Department in Ireland. At first they should be supported and set going, and I am sure that in towns numbering over 10,000 inhabitants it would become self-supporting to a great degree afterwards.

3930. You think then that it would be better if the Department acted with a certain amount of discretionary power in a special case, and would not be absolutely uniform in its action in all cases?—Yes.

3931. And that you think would be more likely to be the case with a local department than with an English one?—Yes, I think that they would understand the wants and necessities of the various localities in Ireland better than an Imperial Department. At present in Cork we find it impossible to do anything to improve our own school. The building is totally unfitted for the work, and we cannot get a new school. We don't see our way at all in the matter. The Department will give us nothing in the way of money, until the new school would be built. They won't build a school for us, and the people of the

locality say that they are too poor to do so. There, therefore, does not appear to be any chance of doing anything with it at present. *Mr. J. Brenan.* 30 Sept. 1868.

3932. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Then you think that an Irish Department would be more liberal?—I think that they ought to be more liberal.

3933. (*Professor Huxley.*) Would you propose to raise money exclusively upon an Irish reference?—I don't know.

3934. It would facilitate the Department very much if they knew where the money was to come from?—I should think so.

3935. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The works executed during the past session were liberally paid for, were they not?—Yes; the Department was more liberal this year than they were before, and they made an addition to the payments on results.

3936. If there was an Irish Department which knew the wants of the various localities better than the present one, how would you propose that it should meet these wants?—Not having considered the matter fully, I am not at present prepared to say; but I suppose by increased liberality to the schools so as to place them on a proper footing.

3937. By taking more upon itself, or leaving less for the locality to do?—That would altogether depend on circumstances.

3938–9. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Well, but if the Kensington Museum were willing to modify its rules so as to make them more liberal with regard to Ireland, would you then wish the Imperial Department to retain its control of art instruction in Ireland?—I suppose that, speaking as an Irishman, I ought to say I would prefer to have an Irish Department for Ireland. My own experience is that there have been constant changes in the present system of administration from year to year. I have been eight years in Cork, and no year has passed over without a change. Some of these changes have been advantageous to some schools and disadvantageous to others.

Lord Dunraven examined.

Lord Dunraven.

3940. (*The Chairman.*) I shall be very happy to receive any suggestions that you can make with reference to the Royal Irish Academy?—I have long paid attention to the affairs of the Royal Irish Academy, and I believe that the museum is under the superintendence of the committee of antiquities, about as unsatisfactory an arrangement as can well be devised. It is *bonâ fide* a great national museum, and as such should be under the control of one highly competent person, paid by the Government. I would suggest that this Commission should put itself in communication with Mr. Stuart, who is secretary of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, with a view to ascertain the principles upon which their museum is managed. The plan is excellent and has worked well, and it might probably be applied to the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. I understand that the Scotch museum is the property of the Society of Antiquaries, but is

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wholly under the control of the Government. We require an officer, be he called curator or director, who shall be paid by the Government, and recommended by the Royal Irish Academy; who shall have the charge and management of the museum, with persons under him, one of whom should always be in the rooms. I have seen strangers in the museum when the man in charge was absent. I may mention to the Commission, to show the unsatisfactory condition of the museum as to safety, that not long ago some articles were stolen. There ought to be an officer always present, as there is in every other important museum with which I am acquainted.

3941. (*Professor Huxley.*) Then you desire that the curator should be a person who should thoroughly know and understand the subject, and not a mere curator?—Yes; similar to the position Mr. Franks holds in the British Museum. The museum of the Academy is most valuable, and is a peculiar one. A portion of it was purchased by the Academy, another has been presented by private individuals, another was given by the Shannon commissioners and the Board of Works, while some articles are merely deposited by private individuals. Not long ago the Government purchased Dr. Petrie's very valuable museum, and the magnificent Tara brooch; they are deposited only at the Royal Irish Academy, but they are the property of the nation.

3942. (*The Chairman.*) You should like to open the museum to the public?—I should like to do everything that would make it as national as possible.

3943. Then it would require more funds than at present?—Certainly.

3944. (*Professor Huxley.*) It has been suggested that the number of divisions is very small, and that it would not give sufficient occupation to a curator to arrange them and divide them into their proper departments. Is that your opinion?—No; I think it is not so. I should refer to Edinburgh as an example, and I believe if our museum had more the character of a national museum, and that the Government was responsible for its safe custody, there would be a continually increasing number of donations and purchases, and enough to do to occupy the time of a director. In Edinburgh, since the museum of antiquities has become a national one it has been largely increased. The want of proper funds for the purchase of objects of value and interest for the museum of the Academy is lamentable; articles of importance are every year lost to the nation in consequence.

3945. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) And in fact the Petrie collection will form a considerable addition to the Academy Museum?—Yes.

3946. (*The Chairman.*) In fact the present collection would be only the nucleus of a larger one, if the museum were national?—Quite so. There is one class of objects which I forgot to mention, and I cannot say whether this class is the property of the

Government, or of the Academy. I allude to the objects obtained under the treasure trove law.

3947. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) They were directed, at all events, to be sent to the Royal Irish Academy for the present?—They are deposited there although perhaps they are, strictly speaking, the property of the nation.

3948. (*Professor Thomson.*) Do you think, my Lord that the curator should thoroughly understand the objects in the museum, and that he should devote his whole time, and that absolutely, to the care and charge of the museum?—I think so; and the curator or director of the museum should be a gentleman in whom the Government and the Academy can place confidence as to the advisability of purchasing articles offered for sale, and as to their value. For instance, Mr. Franks is consulted by the Government, or the trustees of the British Museum, and his opinion receives the attention it justly deserves.

3949. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Practically Mr. Franks is an authority there?—Yes.

3950. (*Professor Thomson.*) In the nature of things you cannot expect to meet a great many objects now, and after the collection is perfectly arranged and classified, do you think that the curator or director would have sufficient work, he being thoroughly conversant with the subject?—I could not say whether his whole time would be fully occupied, but I consider such an officer to be absolutely necessary for the interests of the museum and the Academy. Part of his time might be occupied with great advantage by his examining antiquarian finds in the country, and being present at auctions, and securing such objects as ought to be purchased for the National Museum.

3951. As a regular officer you would have him?—Certainly; and I wish to see the museum taken out of the control of any committee, or individual member of the Academy. The management of one of the greatest and most valuable museums of national antiquities in Europe is hardly within the province of a scientific and literary society such as the Royal Irish Academy, whose primary object is the publication of memoirs on the subjects, for the promotion of which the society was founded. I believe that what I have stated is in concurrence with the views of others, also with those of the Government, as exemplified in Dr. Petrie's collection being purchased for the nation, and not for the Royal Irish Academy.

3952. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) It has been stated by one witness, in reply to a question he was asked, that he was astonished to find that such a valuable collection was in such an unsatisfactory state as regards arrangements and safety?—Naturally. There is no satisfactory provision for security.

3953. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You are acquainted with several scientific societies in London?—Yes.

3954. Are you aware that these societies consider that the existence of a museum interferes with their efficient working?—I know that the Society of Antiquaries has a museum so small

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as not to be productive of any disadvantage to the society; but I am aware of the opinion which you express, and which would apply in a stronger degree to our museum than to any other.

3955. Would you suggest the giving of public lectures on Irish archæology by a curator, if such were appointed?—I think that would be most desirable. There are such mistaken notions about Irish archæology that lectures by a sound archæologist would be truly valuable.

3956. You think the curator should be independent of the jurisdiction of any committee?—Yes.

3957. Would you consider that such a curator as we speak of should be placed under the direction of any amateur directors?—No.

3958. Even supposing that they were not paid officers, but professional men, to overlook him in his labours; would that be desirable?—It would be most undesirable.

3959. Is your Lordship aware that public bodies and private individuals that have objects of value and interest would be inclined to hand them over and deposit their treasures in a museum of this kind if it were properly managed?—I believe they would.

3960. They would be more likely to do so then than under the management of the Royal Irish Academy as it is at present?—I should think so. Were I the possessor of a valuable reliquary, such as the Cathach of Sir Richard McDonnell, I would not under present circumstances deposit it in the museum. I may mention that a statement has been put about that Dr. Todd proposes to take the museum away from the Academy.

3961. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) That he would like to separate the Academy from its museum, by removing the museum away from the Academy?—Yes; but Dr. Todd's plan contemplates nothing of the sort, but I would point attention to his proposal that the stone monuments that are likely to be destroyed, such, for example, as the inscribed stones at Clonmacnois, ought to be collected in one place. That seems to me to be a most valuable suggestion. I say so, for having for the last two years been travelling over Ireland for archæological purposes, I am sorry to say that there is a greater amount of destruction going on than anyone would imagine. The most valuable inscriptions, including Ogham stones, are gradually disappearing, and I think it would be well if they could be collected and deposited somewhere in Dublin for preservation. Out of the number of inscribed stones that Dr. Petrie described as existing at Clonmacnois, 40 years ago, amounting to 143, I believe not 30 now remain.

3962. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) What has become of them?—They have been chiefly taken by the people; some have been used for hearthstones; two were stolen only the other day, by picking the lock of the room in which they were deposited for safety.

3963. (*Professor Thomson.*) They will gradually be all lost?—They will, or be taken away.

3964. (*Professor Huxley.*) Dr. Todd thinks that these objects ought to be kept in a separate museum from the Royal Irish Academy; do you think it would be better if they were all got together?—Yes, I think it would; but these changes would involve what is most desirable, having a new building for the Royal Irish Academy. I think Dr. Todd must have had that idea in his head; for the present building is not sufficiently large either for the library or the museum. It would be better were the museum separate from the Academy, but there would be a serious objection to such an arrangement. The Academy is most justly proud of its museum, and its prestige would be seriously damaged if the museum ceased to be its property. *Lord Dunraven.* 30 Sept. 1868.

3965. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Do you think that the prestige of the museum might be still maintained to the Academy if it were deposited in the name of the Academy, and if at the same time the Academy itself were transferred to the central building, business rooms, meeting rooms, and other premises being all transferred to the National Museum building in which the Academy's collection would be deposited?—Yes, I think it would be an advantage to the Academy, and to the museum.

3966. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that the Geological Society of London will by and by remove to Burlington House, where accommodation for its meetings, its library, and its museum have been provided by the Government? Would there be any objection to a similar course on the part of the Academy; would the course be likely to meet with the approbation of the Academy?—I should think so, the advantage would be obvious.

3967. Are you aware that it is an advantage to have the collection well housed?—Yes.

3968. You are a member of the Geological Society?—Yes.

3969. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Is it your opinion that if the Royal Irish Academy were released from the expenses of the care and exhibition of this museum an impulse would be given to the printing and publishing of the papers on science and literature which it undertakes to receive?—I think so. I think at present the museum is almost an incubus on the Academy.

3970–1. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you aware that the Royal Society of London gave up their museum from finding it was an incubus, that it had a museum at one time?—No, I had forgotten the circumstance.

Professor Shaw, F.T.C.D., examined.

Professor Shaw, F.T.C.D.

[The reporter having been absent from indisposition when Professor Shaw was examined, the notes of his evidence were somewhat incomplete, and the following statement is substituted for them at Professor Shaw's request.]

I consider that the Science schools, now in operation throughout Ireland, in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, although most valuable as a means of industrial progress, do

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not effect the same purposes, do not cover the same ground, as the popular lectures which preceded them, and which used to be administered by the "Committee of Lectures" sitting in Dublin Castle. The popular lectures were useful in another way, and to a greater variety of ages and social classes. Their function was stimulative rather than instructional. A course of lectures on chemistry, or zoology, or physics, drew together a number of people who were educated enough to enjoy intellectual entertainment, and who had few other opportunities to obtain it. The lecturer would bring before them the scientific novelties of which they could only read meagre and unsatisfactory accounts in the newspapers, and some fuller knowledge of which they felt to be desirable, in order to prevent them falling behind the intellectual position of their contemporaries in large cities. Mental life in an Irish country town is very stagnant and apathetic, and there is a large or at all events an important class of people who regard such a condition as a very unhappy one, both for themselves and their rising families. It is not what a lecturer is able to teach them that is valuable to them, but the impulse and direction which he gives to private reading, to domestic conversation, and to social intercourse. There is hardly such a thing as a bookseller's shop in any of the second-rate towns in Ireland, and there are no local museums and very few institutes for literary or scientific purposes. If the general tone of education and intelligence is ever to be raised in these places, we must begin by operating on the classes which are tolerably educated and which are raised above manual labour. Culture may and will travel downward. There is no instance in history of it having travelled upward. An ignorant and neglected middle class will always have a still more ignorant and neglected populace below it.

If the popular lectures are revived, I think they ought to be revived under very different conditions from those which were adopted by the "Committee of Lectures" in Dublin Castle. The grand and pervading mistake made by that committee was to prescribe too rigidly the nature of the article which was to be supplied. They prescribed that each course should consist of not less than 9 nor more than 12 lectures, that it should be delivered on one or another of a small number of subjects mentioned in their programme, and that the lecturer should treat his subject in such a way as to prepare candidates for prizes in the principles and the leading details of the whole science on which he lectured. This last condition made popular lecturing almost impossible. The former two conditions prevented each locality from consulting its own wants and circumstances. One town would desire a course of three or four lectures, but could not muster an audience for a more lengthened course. In another place the most popular and timely subjects might be some of those which found no place in the committee's list.

The refusal of the committee to grant short courses of lectures prevented lectures being given economically. If a lecturer were at liberty, suppose, instead of giving nine lectures in Bandon, to

give three in Bandon, three in Kinsale, and three in Skibbereen, he could deliver the same three in each town and therefore do with only one-third of the very expensive apparatus and materials which the illustration of his lectures requires. While the expense of the Government would be the same, the expense to each town would be only one-third, and both the trouble and the cost to the lecturer would be greatly reduced.

Another rule of the committee's was that no town should be at liberty to name the lecturer it preferred, but should accept the lecturer whom the committee should appoint. Now every local institute knows that it makes quite as great a difference to the success of a course what lecturer delivers it as what the subject of the course is. The towns were allowed very little latitude in the latter respect and none at all in the former. A still more injurious rule was that each lecturer should be appointed in turn, according as one of his subjects was demanded. The consequence of this was that the best lecturer could not be appointed to lecture more than twice a year, and usually lectured only once. It became, therefore, no lecturer's interest to make popular lecturing a *profession*, in which, as at the bar or in medicine, success and reputation in any one case would lead to an increase of business. The business of popular lecturing is in many respects perfectly distinct from that of college teaching, and requires its own special training and preparation. Under the committee of lecturers, the delivery of popular lectures never rose beyond a *parergon* to each lecturer employed. We were glad to have the change of air and scene involved in a three weeks' sojourn in a country town. We made agreeable acquaintances, and were invariably received with great kindness and hospitality. But it was only an enthusiast who would devote himself to an arduous preparation for a task which came but once a year, and by which, no matter what was his merits or success, not a penny was to be gained. I must explain here that, although 50*l.* is a liberal sum to pay for a course of nine lectures, a lecturer who would really do justice to the whole of a physical science, such as electricity, or botany, or geology, would find that his outlay was at least equal to the sum mentioned. I lectured 11 times for the committee, and received therefore 550*l.* in all. My apparatus and materials cost me pretty near 400*l.* and my travelling and hotel expenses absorbed the balance. I should suppose that the like result was experienced by most of my brother lecturers.

I consider that the aim of all Government subsidies for lectures, and indeed for other descriptions of service too, ought to be to render the service as soon as possible self-supporting; that the normal condition of public lecturing is like the condition of other open professions, namely, that the lecturer should devote himself exclusively to it, live by it, and strive to obtain distinction and pecuniary profit by it, without any aid from Government funds. Six or eight lecturers might find adequate and remunerative employment in Ireland, if the intellectual taste were once developed among the Irish public. That taste, I consider, will never be

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developed until the lecturers throw themselves into their task with the same zeal and perseverance as characterise the efforts of members of other professions. To enable them to do so, without incurring disproportionate sacrifices, the restrictive rules adopted by the Committee of Lectures ought to be largely relaxed. I must protest against a notion that seems to have lain at the bottom of the system of popular lecturing supported by the Government. That notion is that popular lecturing can be made instrumental to industrial progress. No science nor art was included in the committee's list except such as were directly subservient to manufacturing or agricultural industry. No lecturer was to deal with his subject in any other spirit than in such a one as might enlighten or stimulate industrial practice; and in his lectures he was to keep in view especially the wants of the working classes. Now, I think a popular lecture is the very last place a man of sense, whether capitalist or labourer, would resort to, for guidance in the practical conduct of his business. Details are the essence of business, but a lecture which would deal accurately and justly with details would be insufferable to a mixed audience. A lecture to be popular must be philosophical, or historical, or imaginative, but it must not lose itself in particulars. All epitomes are dry, but an epitome of technical rules, even if there were time to add the explanation of each rule, would be odious. Apprentices will learn these details in a workshop, medical students will zealously follow them in a clinical lecture, law students will learn them languidly enough in a college, eagerly and easily in a law court; but to pretend that they can figure to any extent with beneficial effect in a popular lecture is to practise on the good faith of the public.

In conclusion, I would venture to express an opinion that the rule which forbade the Government assistance to be given to the lecturers of religious societies was a mistake. In Ireland a religious society is the backbone of every audience which can be got together for lectures, on any literary or scientific subject. I have been present when Dr. Cahill lectured to an audience of between 4,000 and 5,000. I have heard as good lectures given to empty benches. The difference was that Dr. Cahill lectured for a religious society, while the at least equally accomplished man who failed to draw an audience lectured for a neutral body. We may regret this fact, but it seems to me to be folly to attempt to ignore it.

G. W. Maunsell, Esq., J.P.

GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq., J.P., examined.

3972. (*Chairman.*) You are one of the secretaries of the Royal Dublin Society?—I am.

3973. Have you any statement in reference to the society that you would wish to bring before this Commission?—I have not prepared any statement, because of having been told that two

other gentlemen had come here and had given such explanations as might be necessary. I have not done so from my absence from town, and because both these gentlemen have been examined before me. I have not had an opportunity of seeing the evidence given by these gentlemen, and therefore I do not know what they have pointed out, or whether it was directed to what the inquiries of the Commisison have been appointed to. I should, therefore, if I prepared any statement, have been travelling over the same ground as has been already gone over, perhaps sufficiently, and thus wasting your time; my own time would have been very little matter that I might spend in preparing it, but I might be raising questions that would then be treated by both them and me. I should like to supplement anything that they have said as an officer belonging to the society.

3974. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton*) The nature and the constitution of the committees of the Royal Dublin Society, and their relations to the council, and also the various offices of the society have been fully explained by Mr. D'Olier and Dr. Steele, but I should like to ask you whether, in your opinion, this arrangement of committees, and council, and officers, always works harmoniously, and for the benefit of the society?—I think it does. As a general rule, all work harmoniously together, and work advantageously together for the society. The Royal Dublin Society is comprised of a great variety of members; agricultural, literary, and scientific, and gentlemen that have no particular occupation. If a council were drawn from that body generally it might happen that in a particular department representing some speciality, that speciality might not be fairly represented, or its interests duly considered. It has, therefore, been the principle for a long period that the society, besides the council, should have in each department a body of gentlemen whose tastes gravitate more to the object in charge, and that they should assist the departmental officer, and act as a medium of communication from him to the council. That rule works favorably as to results. No question can come before the council without the accredited organ of the speciality or committee being there to give information. This could not be done from a council generally selected from the society.

3975. Then your opinion is that the existence of a committee between the council and the officers of the society is a desirable arrangement?—I do. I don't say that it has always been satisfactory, for there may be some cases where it would not be so perfect, but during the last eight years, in which I have been secretary, I cannot recall a single instance in which the council and the committee have not acted cordially together, and have not been able to transact the business of the society satisfactorily.

3976. (*Professor Huxley.*) Let us take a specific case, say the Natural History Museum. Will you explain what is the function that is appointed to interpose between the curator and the council?—The committee is a consulting council to him. He has the preparation of specimens and their classification, and they are the

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medium in communication between him and the council for the purchase of objects. They can discuss in chamber with him on the desirability of purchasing specimens, and the result of that consultation or deliberation is, that the council can then exercise its judgment upon it better than if the officer had felt himself wholly uncontrolled. In some cases the responsibility might be exercised carelessly, and in other cases timidly. An officer who felt himself wholly responsible for the requirement of specimens for the museum is justified when he has laid before the gentlemen who are working with him all the objects which are then capable of being required, and the result is forwarded to the council. This acts favorably.

3977. Are you acquainted with the mechanism of the British Museum, which, as you are doubtless aware, contains one of the largest natural history collections in the world?—I am not aware of their speciality arrangements.

3978. But you may have heard that there is a body of trustees and single officers who are masters of each department, and who recommend to the trustees what they ought to purchase. These gentlemen have no committee interposing between them and the trustees, who are the same as the Council of the Royal Dublin Society. I have never heard of any complaints in reference to the arrangement. Don't you think the cases are very nearly parallel?—I do not. The position which a director of a department of the British Museum would hold would possibly be higher than the director of the Museum in Dublin. In the British Museum he would be secure in his position, and quite confident in the exercise of his functions; he has always had that kind of position; but here the constitution of the Royal Dublin Society being another name for a democracy gathered in from the country at large, and always exercising control over its departments, if that control is withdrawn from the general body of members, I cannot see why the whole constitution of the Royal Dublin Society might not be swept away. An officer might direct its movements from South Kensington, or some other head centre, and the body which is diffusing the best common scientific knowledge in Ireland would be put an end to. In the British Museum it is simply the case of a government officer exercising his judgment; but the corresponding officer here would not represent the same power as in London. But you are to understand that the committee here does not interfere with the scientific discharge of his duties by the curator.

3979. But don't you think that the purchase of creatures is a part of his business and duties?—But I am speaking of it in a different sense altogether. Suppose for instance, which is not unusual, in this very department of natural history, a gentleman whose tastes lean to that subject has acquired on foreign service or on foreign travel a collection of specimens which he values very highly, and proposes to dispose of them to the Royal Dublin Society. The curator might consider the amount demanded excessive, or the specimens unnecessary, yet if the collector were

urgent—and possibly a member of the Society—the intervention of an independent committee might be most valuable to the curator.

3980. Is the curator competent to be a curator, or is he not competent to form some estimate of the value of these animals offered?—I think so. I think the committee are now a board of finance to act with him, but not for the purpose of controlling him.

3981. My previous question was not pointed to any alteration of the Royal Dublin Society's Council, but my difficulty has been to understand why you should have a second body of deliberation between the council and its officers?—Well, when the body which exercises the control comes to deal with a question either the officer must be in person present, or some one deputed from the committee, as is now the case at present. The delegate of the committee lay their views before the council which represents the society at large. That system acts favourably in placing the council in possession of precise information, which has been first gained and been decided upon by the curator in connexion with his committee. If you remove the committee you must call up the curator to explain in all cases; and in the multiplicity of business, where gentlemen may be present who are not interested or have no taste in the matter, and those who might feel interested are absent, and in the absence of the accredited representative or chairman of the Natural History Committee, the council might be placed in precisely the reverse position to what it is, and the interests of the society would suffer.

3982. Do you think that the chairman of the Natural History Committee is more competent to give information and advice to the council than the curator himself?—I think he represents the views of the curator. He does not set himself up as superior in information on any question to the curator.

3983. Is there any kind of security that he might not prove antagonistic to him, and attempt to override him?—There is no security in that; but there is in the fact that they will not permit him to be guilty of malversation of funds. They must also see that the officer is a proper officer.

3984. But in a matter of this kind it must prove extremely difficult to find a proper person, to find a man who is competent, and I think we would find that in 99 times out of every 100 the curator would know a great deal more about the matter than the committee, and I don't see my way into the plan of interposing between a man who must know a great deal more about the matter, and a number of men who know very little?—I think it has the advantage of having deliberation brought to bear on it by gentlemen devoted to that special department and by searching it for themselves.

3985. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) But is there not the risk of a person who is merely an amateur interfering with the functions of an officer in any department of the society?—I should think not.

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3986. Does that sort of unanimity exist in every department of the society?—In every department, I think, save one, of the society.

3987. Then no difficulties actually occurred in any department that interfered with the harmonious action between the committee and an officer of the society?—There have, sir; but the circumstances under which they arose could not, I think, arise again. The reason I assign for that statement is this, that at the time these difficulties arose the council were not invested with plenary authority over the superintendents of departments. It was then in the power of the society, by a whip of its members and by strength of numbers, to come down and reverse the decision of the executive, but by a recent charter the council was constituted the depository of all necessary power for the proper control of the officers of the society, and therefore I don't think such a matter could again arise.

3988. You are acquainted with the library of the society and and its means of accommodating any increase of books; do you consider that it requires enlargement?—I think it is perfectly inadequate for the requirements of a great public library, that it is not at all adequate.

3989. You know the present Natural History Museum, and I wish to draw your attention to the upper and lower room. Have you ever considered the capabilities of the upper room for conversion into a library?—I think if I were constructing it I would construct it somewhat differently. I think it would be extremely hot in summer, notwithstanding the false ceiling, and would not be very pleasant to read in, but it has something of the convenience of a library, for by its galleries there would be enabled to be successive tiers of books from the floor to the ceiling. It is extremely well lighted, and moreover it could be made ready of access from Merrion Street as well as Kildare Street.

3990. With reference to the lower room, if the lower portion were converted into a reading room, reached by a circular stair, for books such as are generally consulted, would not it be a convenience to the public?—It would; but it would not be so good a room for ventilation as the room they have. The ceiling is low, and if a great number of readers occupied the room it would be liable to get very much heated every way. There is great heat from the sun there.

3991. But on the whole you think that the building with all its capabilities would be suitable for conversion into a public library?—I do think so.

3992. And that such conversion would be advisable supposing that accommodation were provided for the Natural History Museum collection?—Yes.

3993. That being so, what is your idea of continuing the Natural History Museum collection of the Royal Dublin Society?—I think any suggestion to remove it would be received with extreme displeasure. It is one of the earliest matters connected with the Dublin Society. It has been a matter of pride to the friends of the society,

many of whose tastes were scientific. In having this the society has brought together men of various political and public views, and other views, and it has exercised in that way a beneficial influence generally in Ireland, besides the advantage it has given the society at large.

3994. In case accommodation were provided, on additional premises, to be added to the society's premises for a new Museum of Natural History, and the present museum were converted into a library, there would be placed at the disposition of the society a number of very fine rooms, at present occupied by the library?—Yes.

3995. Would there be any objection on the part of the society, as far as you can understand their feeling, to offer accommodation, with such reserved rights as they might think fit, to such societies as the Natural History Society of Dublin, and the Royal Geological Society in the manner in which similar accommodation is afforded at Burlington House to similar associations in London? —You mean for them to have lecture rooms, &c.?

3996. Yes.—I should think the proposition would be favourably received; that it would receive general approval. At one time within the last seven years it was arranged that the Statistical Society should meet there.

3997. That had reference to a place for holding their meetings? —Yes.

3998. But I am speaking of handing over from year to year, in whatever way the rights of the society could be protected, council rooms and library rooms, would there be any objection to giving them a council chamber, provided by the Dublin Society for them? —I fear, from the building and arrangement of the rooms that it would be scarcely possible to give such rooms. These rooms were originally the bedrooms of a private dwelling house, and access to them is only to be reached by a private staircase; they are hardly suited. I don't see very well how they could be accommodated in consequence of the construction of the house. In Burlington House there is a public courtyard, with a separate building on each side, and a separate building in front. It was very easy in that case to give the Geological Society rooms on one side, and other societies rooms on the other. But if it was proposed to have rooms set apart for other societies in the Royal Dublin Society's buildings it would be attended with inconvenience.

3999. Are you aware that the central part of Burlington House has been used by three or four societies of this kind?—I am not.

4000. (*The Chairman.*) But supposing that there would be no inconvenience, would there be any objection on the part of the society to have this arrangement carried out?—I should think not; I cannot conceive anybody so anxious to accommodate other societies. It brought us into trouble from having them there with their separate existence.

4001. A statement has been laid before the Commission, Mr.

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Maunsell, suggesting that the Royal Dublin Society ought to be moved from its present locality to some prospective Royal Irish Institute, and that your present building should be handed over to the Royal Irish Academy; I suppose that the Royal Dublin Society are not so liberal as to wish that arrangement to be carried out?—I think it would be a fatal mistake for the members of this Commission to recommend that to be carried out. The Royal Dublin Society, next to Trinity College, possess the best public site of any building in Dublin. That is from the position it holds in the centre of the town, for a museum, a public library, drawing and modelling schools and for holding agricultural shows or manufacturing or art exhibitions.

4002. Three different sites, and partly a fourth site, have been mentioned as suitable for a concentration of societies to be formed on either; and these are the site now occupied by the Royal Dublin Society, and those places adjacent to it that might be procured in addition; the centre of St. Stephen's Green; and the place that is now occupied by the Winter Palace Exhibition. The fourth—Smith's Buildings—is only suggested partially, as in connexion with the Academy. Now, supposing an association of the various institutions of Dublin were formed, —irrespective of the corporate rights of each separately—bringing them into proximity to each other, which of these sites would you prefer?—I have not the shadow of a doubt that the Royal Dublin Society's site possesses advantages, which they are to a great extent in possession of already, and are easily capable of being extended far in advance of the other two. The first difficulty that would arise would be such as occur in a town where there are not many open places, and that is precisely why I would object to Stephen's Green being closed up in this way, and depriving the people of the air, supposing it would be turned into a recreation ground. I think it is most improperly closed, and I exerted myself for its opening. I think the building on it would cause a general outcry. With regard to the Exhibition Palace I don't like to say much; but the proprietors are a body struggling with pecuniary difficulties and wanting to sell their property. It is so placed that it is most inaccessible to a great part of the reading public, and the public visiting museums and frequenting scientific societies, whether from the Royal Irish Academy or others, would be inconvenienced by the increased distance from the centre of the town, and that would give it a disadvantage, I don't want to throw cold water on a property which has proved a *damnosa hereditas*. But with regard to the Royal Dublin Society it stands differently, as it has a frontage in Merrion Square, connected with the highest class of residence in the city. We have also a frontage in Kildare Street a leading centre, and from five to eight minutes walk from College Green. It is also in possession of large plots of ground, which would seem to be sufficient to afford room for enlargement so as to accommodate all the museums, and societies of instruction in science &c. in Dublin for the next 100 years. That might involve a site for a new museum

if the present is to be made over to a new public library. There is ground both on the north side and on the south side. I omitted the drawing schools in speaking of the building, and it would be a question whether it would be better to have young girls going to the Dublin Society, or going off all the way; whether they ought to attend the drawing schools at the Exhibition building or the Dublin Society. It would be easy to determine which was most convenient. We have a large waste place between the drawing schools and the picture gallery, and we could take in addition the site of two houses in Kildare Place. The space that would be given us by that would be something like probably 80 feet to 100 feet across. It would be well if a plot of building ground there could be got to get an entrance through Kildare Street or Clare Lane. There are also some stables by which it would be practical to acquire a certain interest on the south side. We have also the Shelbourne Hall. There are the two houses in Kildare Place adjoining that have scarcely ever had tenants, and the Royal Dublin Society are at this moment in treaty for a plot behind the Shelbourne Hall. It is small, about 37 feet by 140 feet. That piece of ground with these ruinous stables,—I think that site could be converted into one for a museum. Again, there are other requirements to be considered, if Parliament were about to spend money largely and give some encouragement to these institutions, it might be considered whether a grand *façade* could not be constructed on the Merrion Square side, to give it an appearance there.

4003. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you think if any such proposition as that were made that the Royal Dublin Society would have any objection to give a portion of this site?—I am sure that the Royal Dublin Society would not give any objection to any proposition that would be thought useful for public instruction.

4004. There might be a large archway constructed in the front. You know the front of Buckingham Palace?—Yes, there might be something of that kind done. Capt. Donnelly pressed upon us to open that place as a public garden, but I thought it was too small, and then, while that was under discussion, came the proposition to place there a statue to the Prince Consort, in what would have been a hollow square. But if there is a new Merrion Square frontage to the Leinster House, and it was intended to break up the Leinster lawn, it would be well to have an effect something like Buckingham House, that would fill the third site. In any case I think the ground is available. When Leinster House was built, the front to Kildare Street and Molesworth Street was the principal object, and upon it was expended the principal ornamentation and architectural embellishment. Now after a hundred years Merrion Square has become the important front, while the architecture to that side is poor and plain, unworthy of a great institution. The recent erection of the Museum and National Gallery on the right and left bring the defects of Leinster House more strongly into view, and it is at right angles with neither. Without interfering with the Kildare Street front,

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partly on the site of the present house, and fronting to Merrion Square, a noble building could be erected of any extent and magnitude, in the very heart of the city and with convenient approaches upon every side.

4005. Do you see a strong objection, I am putting the question hypothetically, supposing a fine building were erected in the frontage towards Merrion Square side, and with a wide entrance to the end, and that a statue of the Prince Consort looked very fine in the centre there, could there be many objections for having a fine large statue in such a position?—I am not prepared to say that the addition to the frontage to Merrion Square would not be desirable. I think the best site in the centre of the whole square would be a mistake. I think the Prince Consort's statue ought to be placed in Merrion Square, but that is private property. It might be placed in Stephen's Green, but the Queen has been consulted, and it would not do to attempt anything that would show a seeming indifference to the erection of a statue in the site which she herself had preferred and approved of.

[The Marquis of Kildare here left the chair, which was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Haughton.]

4006. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) There is one point which I forgot to ascertain with reference to the opening of the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, to the public; are they opened on every day of the week?—They have been opened every day except one, which is for cleaning, and purposes of providing for certain other matters.

4007. Do you consider it absolutely necessary to reserve that day?—I don't know, but I think that is a question more for Mr. Moore and the committee of that department.

4008. It has been said that persons coming up to Dublin are prevented from going there from the uncertainty of knowing the day on which it is closed?—Yes.

4009. Is it your opinion that it would be advisable to open the gardens every day, in order to prevent disappointment to persons coming from the country?—That is my private opinion, but I should not like to give it as an officer of the society without knowing the opinion of those who are more conversant with the matter.

4010. If it were necessary to close the gardens for cleaning on any day, would it not be well to lay on a small charge that day in order not to disappoint the country people?—I would rather have no charge of any sort. I think it would be better to open them to any person representing himself as a stranger in Dublin, on that day.

4011. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Would it not be better to open them at a charge than not open them at all?—The charge would be vexatious, and it would lead to the impression that the society wanted to make money by it. The money would not amount to 40*s.* in the month, and our *prestige* is worth 20 times that. [*The witness here handed in a document containing an analysis of the Royal Dublin Society's great agricultural shows in* 1831,

1847, *and since* 1848. *See Appendix O., p.* 663.] This is now one of the most important departments we have. It evidences in at least that department the importance of having a separate committee in reference to each question, separate and competent committees to have charge of the details. Our agricultural department has become certainly the most important department we have to deal with. We hold our principal or spring show at the period of the year at which Dublin is fullest. We hold them at the time when the owners of stock have the best opportunity of exhibiting them. I allude especially to bulls, and so as at the same time to present altogether a great variety of the most recent improvements in farming implements, just when opportunity is afforded the owners of soil to see these implements. Thereby the knowledge is scattered and diffused over Ireland—the improvements of live stock from England, and they are enabled to possess the best improvements of farming implements. We have also instituted, at other times of the year, horse shows, sheep shows, and at Christmas fat stock, and agricultural produce shows.

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4012. (*Professor Huxley.*) You put men who have a practical acquaintance with farming on that committee?—Yes.

4013. Then they know more than the officers that are acting under them?—Yes, in some cases.

4014. There are men in that committee who have nothing to learn in farming, so that the cases are not precisely parallel as regards the other committees?—But they have charge of details which are then properly ventilated by them before the council.

4015. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) You have an agricultural museum. Now, supposing that the proposed industrial museum were to take charge of it, would the Royal Dublin Society be willing to deposit their agricultural collection with them?—Where would you propose to establish it?

4016. I mean a separate museum. Suppose an industrial museum to be established in Dublin similar to the one in Edinburgh; would the Royal Dublin Society be disposed to deposit their agricultural collection in it?—I don't think they would.

4017. In the same way as the Highland Society of Scotland have deposited theirs in Edinburgh?—I am doubtful of that; they are generally deposited where there is a general recourse to museums, and I think our society would be very tenacious of allowing their agricultural museum to be transferred to any other position, not on their own site, because we look upon that department as one of the most important we have.

4018. Supposing the Government established an industrial museum on the site, or about the site which you mention, would the Royal Dublin Society be willing to hand over their collection as a deposit, as the Scottish Agricultural Society has done?—I am, unfortunately, not aware of the circumstances. If there was any desire to bring the two collections or societies together under one roof, and that roof was the Royal Dublin Society, there could be no difficulty. But if they wanted to make a different one of the Royal Dublin Society, which was

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the only agricultural museum in Ireland, there would be the greatest objection to the proposal. Even the Royal Agricultural Society is different; they simply rent an office in Dublin for holding their meetings, but their shows are held in the country. They are provincial shows held in each province in succession.

4019. The condition of your agricultural museum is bad?—Speaking of the buildings, it cannot possibly be worse. The premises are bad. They are deposited in what was formerly a set of old haylofts, lighted wherever chance pointed out an opportunity of putting a window. The floor is not even level or of one uniform line.

4020. The society has not sufficient funds applicable for that museum, has it?—Not at present, nor do I see any prospect of their having any. The society out of their private resources have contributed very large sums. They were at the expense of nearly one-half of the present museum, of which the admissions of members formed the base for several years. They built the Royal Agricultural Hall and the Shelbourne Hall out of their own funds, and they only got the assistance of the Government towards the purchase of the sites. They built the drawing schools also.

4021. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Do you think, notwithstanding the condition of the museum, that the Royal Dublin Society would hesitate to deposit their agricultural collection in the General Museum on deposit?—I think they would object to have all that removed that would be necessary to illustrate the agriculture of Ireland.

4022. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) What is the value of that collection?—Measured pecuniarily it is not large. I should say, in that respect, it is not much.

4023. What could you buy it for?—They are specimens of grasses and seeds, cereals, many valuable models of implements, machines, casts of esculents, models of cottages, farmsteads, specimens of stuffed domestic poultry, woods, veterinary preparations, illustrations of the morbid anatomy of the cattle plague and other diseases, varieties of flax, artificial food for cattle, manures of all kinds. They have taken long time to collect and arrange, but as to their commercial value probably it is not great.

4024. (*Professor Huxley.*) Supposing a new industrial museum were built upon the premises of the society, but not under its control, and that a place could be afforded to this collection, would the Royal Dublin Society have any objection to lodge this collection in the new premises?—I don't think that they would put forward any broad objection to forward the interests of the community.

4025. But if the new museum were not placed on their site they would object to its removal?—I think it would be very distasteful to them to have it removed, it would seem to imply distrust or incapacity in the Royal Dublin Society; and in any event would be considered an ungracious exercise of power.

4026. The School of Art in the Royal Dublin Society is not in

the position of a local school?—Not altogether. It was a school of design until the grant was withdrawn.

4027. Would it be practical or desirable to raise the condition of that school to the condition of the training school of South Kensington?—I think it would be not only advantageous but desirable. The young in Ireland evince great taste in drawing, as seen in their progress in this school. They have shown great taste in design, and if some got an opportunity of pursuing their studies to greater advantage it would be desirable. I should say that their present schools are very bad, having been built originally for the purposes of a museum. They were then, when the new museum was built, given over to the drawing school. The lower rooms are very unfit for the purpose. We are obliged to divide the pupils into classes of young men and young females, and the arrangements require a great deal of space to carry them out. The lower schools are bad both as regards air and light.

4028. But there is the same inconvenience felt in the schools in South Kensington amongst the students, but what I ask you is, how far we might go towards recommending that the schools of the Royal Dublin Society be altered to the position of the Drawing School in South Kensington?—I think that the advantages of the South Kensington School could be given to a school of art in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, and a very, very great boon in that respect would be extended. These schools always enjoyed a very large share of public favour, and never more so than at present.

4029. The Royal Dublin Society charges itself with Irish manufactures as well as Irish agriculture?—Yes, and it has had most important exhibitions of manufactures. They were the forerunners of this movement which has now spread all over the world. They were held triennially, and that department may be said to have done its proper duty, and may be again called into existence in the same way.

4030. A complaint has been made to us, here, that the Irish artisans did not occupy or enjoy the same position at the Paris Exhibition as the English artisans, that the society in London provided the English artisan with funds to defray his expenses, in addition to the aid received from the Government. They were enabled to visit the Paris Exhibition, and then it was made a matter of great complaint against the English administration that similar advantages were not given to the Irish artisans. Then the question arose why did not the Royal Dublin Society, which occupies the same position as the society of London, adopt the same course? As we were told the Royal Dublin Society did not interest itself in manufactures in that way, and had never taken any measures of that kind on any such question that had been brought before it. Is that the case?—I really cannot call to mind. As far as I am aware a body of English workmen were sent to Paris, but no Irish. No doubt this was not the most manufacturing portion of Ireland, but some of our Dublin artisans might have

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derived some benefit from a trip to Paris; and yet in Belfast the most manufacturing portion of Ireland, none were sent, although they would have had more right to have had their artisans sent over. However, upon the occasion in question, the central Department in London, referred the matter not to the Royal Dublin Society, but to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Chamber of Commerce. They conferred with the Dublin manufacturers.

4031. But the Royal Dublin Society professes to look after the interests of all Ireland?—Yes, it does so.

4032. And you would certainly have known it if any serious proposition of that kind was brought before the Government?—I don't recollect that there was; but there was a letter sent from the committee who were conducting the representing of Irish manufactures from London. In consequence of that letter considerable activity was manifested in Dublin, and in the Royal Dublin Society a committee was formed to take charge of the Irish representation amongst British manufactures. But when the time came for the allotment of space, we received, however, a short note to the effect that nothing could be afforded to anything from Ireland, or that any representation from Ireland could be allowed. In consequence of that our interest in the Exhibition ceased. On the former occasion, in 1856, a deputation went over with the industrial produce from the Royal Dublin Society and laid a detail of the matters exhibited before the Emperor himself. But in the last case when we go an intimation that no space could be afforded us we took no further interest in the matter.

4033. Was that the reason why you did not afford the Irish artisans any aid to visit the Paris Exhibition?—As a matter of fact, the Royal Dublin Society did take up the question after the Lord Mayor had failed to realize a scheme. A letter from our council, signed by the Marquis of Kildare, upon the subject of a representation of the stock and products of Ireland, never received any reply. No space was allotted to Ireland. None of the funds granted by Parliament for the purposes of that Exhibition were, as far as I know, allotted to any Irish body or for any Irish purpose. We considered they were left out in the cold.

Thursday, 1st October 1868

PRESENT:

THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE IN THE CHAIR.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dr. RUSSELL.
The Rev. Dr. HAUGHTON, F.T.C.D.
Professor HUXLEY.
Professor WYVILLE THOMSON.
Colonel LAFFAN.
Captain DONNELLY (Secretary).

Colonel JOHN GRAHAM MCKERLIE, R.E., Chairman, and JAMES H. OWEN, Esq., M.A., Architect of the Board of Public Works, Dublin, examined.

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4034. (*The Chairman.*) Have you seen that part of Sir Wm. Wilde's evidence which relates to the delay in carrying out the work at the Royal Irish Academy?—(*Col. McKerlie.*) I have.

4035. Do you wish to make any statement in reference to it?—I beg leave to give some explanation in reference to the observations which he has made. I may as well begin at the first item, when the question arose of making an addition to the Royal Irish Academy's buildings. It arose in connexion with the estimates for 1867–8, when we received a reply to the circular which we sent. We received a requisition for an additional room, or rather for the conversion of the old tea-room into an additional museum. It was in these words: "To fit up the tea-room and present council "room as a new museum in such a manner as shall be approved "of by the Committee of Antiquities, and also to provide for the "transfer to a new museum of such of the antiquities as it shall be "considered desirable to remove from the present museum." That requisition was received from the Academy on the 16th of October 1866. We informed them in reply to that part of their requisition that it was not in our power to introduce the cost into the estimates under the Treasury instructions of the 25th of September 1858, from which the following is an extract:—"I am com-"manded by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to desire "that you will make provision in the estimates for 1859–60, and "subsequent years for the necessary repair and maintenance of "the building in question, and its fitments as they now stand, "it being understood that any additional fitments required "will be at the expense of the society." We heard no more of the matter till we received from the Treasury, on the 1st of June 1867, an authority to expend the amount of 250*l.*, which sum seems to have been communicated by our architect as the probable cost to the Treasury of the Royal Irish Academy. We were instructed to spend that sum in pro-

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viding what they required. We then directed our architect to confer with the officers of the society with regard to what they required, and to prepare a plan, which he did. We then forwarded, I think, about the beginning of July, those plans to the secretary of the Academy, who returned them approved of by the president of the council. That was in the latter part of July 1867. A portion of the plan was not approved of till the following month. However, the works were immediately put into hand, and a great deal of attention was bestowed on them by our architect, who, in every matter, I believe, conferred with Sir Wm. Wilde, who had been deputed by the Committee of Antiquities to superintend the works. We heard nothing whatever of the matter. No communication was made to us, until, I think, the month of November following, when Mr. Gilbert, one of the officers of the Academy, requested us to furnish them with a statement of our expenditure up to the time, in detail, showing the outlay on the different divisions of the work. We expressed our regret that we were unable to comply with their request. The next communication that we received was from the Treasury, and consisted of a reference from the Treasury to a letter which had been addressed to them by the secretary of the Academy, requesting that additional funds might be provided for executing such further works as they represented were then necessary. We never received from the officers of the Academy, or any of them, any communication directly on the subject. We had no knowledge that there was anything to be complained of, or any cause of difficulty whatever, and we were very much surprised indeed when we saw a notice of the complaint which was made, I think, by Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, and which was replied to, I think, by Mr. Disraeli, so that we have been taken very much by surprise on the whole, and of the complaint that has been made of the incompleteness of the works, and the delays which are imputed to us. We were quite in ignorance of the matter. No representations were ever made to us on the subject. Had any representations been made, we would, of course, immediately have taken steps to ascertain what was necessary, and we would have informed the council of the Academy as to the course which was necessary, in order to remedy any defect.

4036. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Has there not been a delay in the completion of the works; is it not the case that the rooms are not furnished yet?—The works were completed as far as the funds at our disposal would admit. There are some matters still requiring attention. There are still some additional cases to be provided, and some fitments—iron doors, I believe, still required; but in our reply to the reference from the Treasury, which was on the 8th of July 1868, we concluded by stating that we were aware that additional fitments were necessary, and if desired, we were prepared to furnish an estimate of the probable costs, but we never had any further communication on the subject.

4037. A sum of 250*l.* only was voted in the estimates of last year, is not that the case?—It was not voted at all; it was autho-

rized to be paid out of the civil contingencies; it did not appear on the estimates at all.

4038. It has been stated by Sir Wm. Wilde that the building is insecure as regards fire, in consequence of the delay in the completion of those works by the Board of Works; have you any observations to make upon that point?—I am not aware that it is insecure in consequence of the incomplete state of the works. I apprehend not. A heating apparatus, which, I should mention, was complained of as a source of danger, has been in the institution for the last 15 years. No remark was ever made with regard to its insecurity until about 12 months ago, when the insurance company refused any longer to insure it, although the state of affairs was then precisely the same that it had been for many years.

4039. Was that before the additional work was commenced by you?—No, that was after it had been commenced. The only alteration in the state of affairs which the new work caused was the introduction of a new pipe into the same boiler, with the view of carrying the water through the additional museum space. That was not complained of as a cause of danger, I believe. There was no reference made to it whatever. The cause of danger was alleged to be the supply of water to the cistern which supplies the boiler, being at the discretion of the servants, that, in fact, it depended entirely upon their attention to their duty. That was a state of things which existed for a number of years and had not been previously complained of. However, we at once remedied that by introducing the high-pressure water from the Vartry, and therefore that cause of complaint has been removed.

4040. Have the insurance company continued their insurance?—Another company took up the insurance in consequence of the refusal of the former. It had been insured in two offices, and in consequence of their declining to continue the insurance, another company was invited to accept the insurance.

4041. So that, in fact, the buildings are now insured?—They are insured.

4042. Was there any additional premium?—I am not aware; the insurance was effected by themselves.

4043. As I understand you, then, the incompleteness of the museum is to be attributed to the fact of the funds not having been supplied to you by the Treasury?—It is attributable to that, no doubt, but it is also attributable to the extent of the works required having vastly exceeded what was originally contemplated. The architect supplied the estimate to Sir Wm. Wilde, I believe, not to our board at all, upon very insufficient data. In point of fact, at the time it was not known what they did want, and it was only when matters came to be considered, that they ascertained the full extent of them, and of course the funds were found to be insufficient, but we were never informed of that till the complaint was made.

4044. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) By whom was the sum of 250*l.*, as the probable cost of the intended work, fixed?—It was by Mr. Owen, the architect of the Board of Works. It was estimated

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by him, as I have just observed, on insufficient data, and supplied to some members of the Academy, I presume verbally, or probably in writing; I don't know which. We had nothing to do with the fixing of the sum. We were instructed by the Treasury to expend that sum on certain works.

(*Mr. Owen*). The 250*l.* was made up by its being pointed out to me that we were wanted to do certain things in a certain room. I stated before that 250*l.* would have been sufficient, if the operations had been limited to what was then pointed out. The matter became complicated. When I got my instructions to go to the Academy, I consulted with the officers there as to how that 250*l.* was to be spent. This room was full of the Halliday Collection of books, and the first thing to be done, manifestly was to get rid of them, so that the whole expenditure had to be spread over, not simply the putting up the fittings in the museum proper, but the getting rid of those Halliday books, and arranging another place for them, in order to be able to get to work at the museum at all.

4045. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Was the removing of the books expensive?—It cost, I should say, quite as much as was spent on the cases for the museum. It was necessary to prepare the whole of the ground floor of the old museum for the reception of those books.

4046. About what amount of the 250*l.* did that take?—I should say fully a third.

4047. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) It was stated by Sir Wm. Wilde that drawings and plans were made by the architect of the Board of Works in consultation with him as a member of the Committee of Antiquities, which plans were supposed to be capable of being carried out for 250*l.*, and that those plans were adopted by the council, signed by the president, and returned to the Board of Works. Those plans, as I now understand the matter, were simply plans for the fitting up the museum, and did not include the alterations rendered necessary by the removal of the Halliday Collection?—Sir Wm. Wilde is perfectly right so far, but what he does not tell is, that there was a previous sanction of the plan for the fitting up of a place for the Halliday Collection, the council of the Academy having separated into two what was sent by the Board as one document. They gave their consent first of all to what was necessary to be done in the Halliday library, and it was about six weeks afterwards that the plans referred to by Sir Wm. Wilde were sanctioned, so that, though telling the exact truth, he did not tell the whole truth there. We had the same authority in the one case as in the other, and were equally bound to carry out both.

4048. Then the plans and drawings to which Sir W. Wilde refers are simply the plan and drawing of the fittings for the museum?—Exactly.

4049. And subsequently to the putting in of those plans to the Board of Works, was the sanction of the council of the Academy obtained for the further set of plans for the removal of the Halliday Collection?—Oh no, that sanction was before the sanction of the museum.

4050. Then it was the second set of plans the cost of which was estimated at 250*l.*?—No, the second sets were put forward as the work to be done, as far as the 250*l.* would go.

4051. It appears to have been supposed by Sir William Wilde that these plans, whatever they were, whether only one or two sets, were capable of being carried out for 250*l.*?—Well, I never had any supposition of the kind.

4052. (*The Chairman.*) Which set of plans do you think could be carried out for 250*l.*?—There was no such consideration at that time at all. The 250*l.* was a sum ascertained in October, and in June certain works were approved of, which were carried out as far as the 250*l.* would admit.

4053. (*Colonel Laffan.*) When the Board of Works saw that the plans could not be carried out for 250*l.* was not a supplemental estimate made of what the difference would be?—No, there was not.

4054. And was it not pointed out in any way to the Royal Irish Academy that the 250*l.* was insufficient, and that it would be desirable to apply to the Treasury for more funds?—No, there was never any; the question did not arise at all.

4055. (*Colonel McKerlie.*) When we got authority to spend the 250*l.* the architect was desired to consult with the officers of the Academy with regard to the way in which it was to be laid out. He prepared those two sets of plans, showing what he proposed to do, and they were approved of by the council of the Academy. The architect was then instructed to carry them out, the board assuming that the 250*l.* was sufficient. The board were never told that it was insufficient, and therefore had no opportunity of drawing the attention of the Royal Irish Academy to the subject, as far as the board was concerned.

4056. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) But had not the architect previously an opportunity of knowing that the 250*l.* would not be sufficient to carry out those works?—(*Mr. Owen.*) Well, sir, perhaps I may explain that the knowledge of the insufficiency was only arrived at in the progress of the work. Neither I, or any officer of the Academy did at all take into consideration the desirableness of the extension of the hot-water apparatus. If that had not been done there would have been money enough to finish all the cases that were approved of, and they were shown in the plans that were approved of. It was one of those works that if done at all should be done before the museum was fitted up. When the fittings were there it would have been too late to do the work.

4057. Then the necessity for the additional expenditure came to light in the progress of the work?—Precisely so.

4058. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Am I to understand that the extension of the heating apparatus formed no part of the original plan the cost of which was estimated at 250*l.*?—No one thought of that until this work was in progress.

4059. So, in point of fact, the insufficiency of the 250*l.* arose from the circumstance, that in the progress of the works it was

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determined to adopt this extension of the heating apparatus?—Yes, to get rid of the open fires, which were both dangerous and productive of dust.

4060. And by whom was that determination arrived at?—Sir William Wilde.

4061. Was any estimate made at the time of what additional sum would be required to carry out the extension of the heating apparatus?—No, there was not.

4062. Was Sir William Wilde, or any officer of the Academy made aware that this extension of the heating apparatus would involve a cost exceeding 250*l.*?—Oh, I am sure Sir William Wilde was very well aware of it.

4063. (*Colonel Laffan.*) Is the money for completing the work provided now?—No.

4064. And there is nothing going on?—There is nothing going on whatever for the last 12 months. I may mention that the cases are made and everything done to them that I can do, until a scheme of arrangement is settled on, and until I get instructions as to what internal fittings, what sort of locks and things are to be put on them, I can do nothing more until then.

4065. (*The Rev. Dr. Russell.*) So it appears that in addition to the work which is visible in the rooms preparation has been made for other works and for the putting up of cases?—There is nothing done towards any other cases except the making of models of those which are intended to stand out from the wall.

4066. That is, no money has been expended except that of which the results are visible in the room?—Exactly.

4067. (*Colonel Laffan.*) The Treasury granted 250*l.* to the Board of Works upon no representation of the Board of Works, but on the representation of the Academy; was not that so?—(*Colonel McKerlie.*) Yes, that is the fact.

4068. And the Treasury instructed the Board of Works to expend that money, as it were, under the instruction of the Royal Irish Academy, without telling them what to do with it?—Yes; the object was defined in the Treasury letter, of course.

4069. To what extent was it defined? Could you read the letter?—This is the letter, dated 1st June:—

GENTLEMEN, 1st June 1867.

With reference to former correspondence as to the alterations, repairs, &c., applied for by the Royal Irish Academy for the year 1867-8, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that they are pleased to sanction the fitting up of a museum on the drawing-room floor of the Academy at an expenditure not exceeding 250*l.*, such expenditure to be defrayed out of civil contingencies.

I am, &c.

GEORGE ALEXR. HAMILTON.

The Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland.

4070. It gives a general discretion to expend 250*l.*, without going into any details whatever?—Well, it sanctions the fitting up of the museum.

4071. It gave you a general power for the purpose to expend 250*l.*, but not any detailed estimate, nothing specific?—No; the

estimate was not forwarded by us. The amount was stated, I have no doubt, by Mr. Owen probably, to Sir William Wilde. It was not communicated to the board either by the Royal Irish Academy or the Treasury.

4072. But the sum of 250*l.* was granted by the Treasury to the board to expend generally in fitting up the museum, not on any plan, but according to the instructions they receive from time to time from the Council of the Royal Irish Academy?—That was, no doubt, the intention.

4073. Then the estimate not having been furnished by you, and no plans having been furnished by you, you were told to expend 250*l.* generally at the discretion of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy. You consider I presume, that the financial responsibility rested with the Royal Irish Academy, and that it was for them to measure the work they had to do according to the sum granted to them, and that if they wished to have more work done it was for them to provide additional funds?—No; I think the responsibility rested upon our department. We were to consult, no doubt, the officer of the Royal Irish Academy as to what was to be done; but I think the responsibility as to the sufficiency of the money rested with our department undoubtedly. Mr. Owen was instructed to ascertain what was required, and to prepare plans, which, as I have already stated, he did. We assumed that these plans were produced to meet the amount—were arranged so as to come within the amount of the estimate. The question was not asked, but it was assumed that it was so, and the work was then authorized to be carried out.

4074. Did the Board of Works examine the plans?—Oh, yes; we generally examine them.

4075. But they did not have them estimated?—No.

4076. You assumed that they would come within the sum of 250*l.*?—Yes.

4077. Did these plans embrace any provision for the alteration or extension of the hot-water apparatus?—No, they did not.

4078. Then, probably, these plans, from what Mr. Owen has said, would have been completed for 250*l.* had not the extension of the hot-water apparatus been superadded?—I have no doubt they would. The sum which was expended in adopting the hot-water apparatus to the room in the same manner as carried out in the House of Commons amounted to 90*l.*

4079. How long afterwards was it that the hot-water apparatus was applied for by the Council of the Royal Irish Academy?—It was never applied for to our board. No communication was ever received by our board after having directed and approved of the works to be carried out. The whole matter was left to be arranged between the architect and Sir William Wilde. It was done by day labour, that is to say, by workmen supplied by the contractors to us, not on the contract but on the scale of prices. They carried out the works in conjunction, I believe, with Mr. Owen, who gave a great deal of his time (indeed an undue portion of it) to the superintendence of these works, and it resulted in certain things

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being done which had not been provided for or contemplated in the first instance (for example, the introduction of the hot-water apparatus), thereby taking away from the funds which would have been available for other matters, for providing cases and iron doors which were not provided for.

4080. But the Board of Works were not aware that the money which had been granted for a certain purpose connected with the formation of a museum was being used for the construction of a hot-water apparatus?—We were not.

4081. How long was it after the plans had been approved that it came to your knowledge that it was necessary to introduce the hot-water apparatus?—(*Mr. Owen.*) It was during the progress of the work, and I think it must have been some time in the month of September. We got to work early in September; it was just about September or October.

4082. Had not the work been begun in July?—The museum work had not been begun in July. We had no sanction until towards the end of August for the museum work. We were arranging and getting to work when it occurred to Sir William Wilde.

4083. You are probably aware that 250*l.* might have been sufficient for the carrying out of the plans, but would not suffice to provide the hot-water apparatus also?—Oh, I strongly suspected it. It was a class of work with respect to which it was not at all easy to know what the exact cost would be; for we were working up old materials—parts of old cases—and it was a difficult thing to see one's way, either as to what would actually be done in the matter of details, or as to the cost; but I was perfectly aware that the whole of the work shown on the plans could not be done for the money, with the hot-water apparatus; and I think Sir William Wilde was aware of that too.

4084. Did you inform the head of your department that it would be necessary to provide additional funds?—No, I did not.

4085. But you consider that Sir William Wilde and the Council of the Royal Irish Academy were aware of it?—I am sure they were—I mean to say that the active members of the council who were there, and to whom the work was delegated.

4086. If further funds were required do you consider that these further funds should be provided by application from the Board of Works, or by application from the Royal Irish Academy?—I presume that the Treasury would give a further grant to complete the work.

4087. But through what channel did you consider that these funds should be asked for?—I presume they would be in the ordinary course as part of the annual estimates.

4088. From the board?—No, from the Academy to the board and from the board to the Treasury.

4089. In reference to that, you received some document, did you not?—(*Colonel McKerlie.*) It is an application from them for works to be introduced in the estimates of 1868 and 1869 under the head of "completion of works in museum, including cases, safes, and

shelving in new reading room." That is the requisition signed by Mr. Gilbert on the part of the Royal Irish Academy, and that requisition was referred in the usual course to the architect to report upon it, and he reported upon it as follows: "The shelving "is finished and in the painters' hands. The finishing of the "museum will depend entirely on the resolution come to by the "Committee of Antiquities. I have no instructions as yet except "for the wall cases in the large room. I do not think there is "any foundation for making an estimate for any extra expenses." The consequence was that we concluded that no further money was wanted, and did not ask the Treasury. We assumed then that the thing would be done.

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4090. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) But would it not have been the usual course for the architect, when he found his estimates not likely to be sufficient under the circumstances of the case, to have reported to your board?—Yes; I think that had the architect been aware at that time that the money was insufficient (and he was aware that other matters were required which would entail additional expenditure) he ought to have informed us of it. We had no ground on which to go to the Treasury at that period for additional money in connexion with the estimates.

4091. If your architect had informed you that 90*l.* had been expended in this hot-water apparatus, which had not formed part of the original estimate of 250*l.*, may it not be assumed that you would have communicated to the Treasury that 250*l.* would not be sufficient?—Undoubtedly; or something in the annual estimates would have done so.

4092. And possibly provision might have been made for the case that would have prevented the delay that occurred?—Certainly. In point of fact the board never knew anything at all about the insufficiency of the money and the non-completion of the works until the complaint was made. Our attention was never drawn to it by the officers of the Royal Irish Academy or by our own officers. We knew nothing of it.

4093. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) I should like to ask Mr. Owen why he did not communicate with his department?—(*Mr. Owen.*) What I meant by that memorandum was not exactly what has been just said. I meant the works respecting which I have certain instructions are all but completed. I have no instructions—I have no foundation on which to make an estimate of what further is wanted by the Academy officers or by the Academy.

4094. What I want to know is why it was, when you discovered that 250*l.* would not meet all the objects that were required, you did not report that to your own department?—Well, sir, I must correct a previous statement. In the carrying out of these works, in consultation with Sir William Wilde, there was a variation made as to the cases that were supplied. There has been supplied a considerably greater length of wall cases than was shown in the plans. Everything was done under Sir William Wilde's superintendence and direction. The only thing omitted from these plans are three cases standing out from the wall.

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4095. No matter what the cause of the increased expenditure was, why did you not feel it to be your duty to report that to your department?—Because I took it that these additional wall cases were accepted as far as I know by Sir William Wilde as an equivalent for the cases that were not done.

4096. And did you suppose at that time that notwithstanding the expenditure of the additional sum of 90*l.* on the hot-water apparatus and expenses on the wall cases, the 250*l.* would meet the requirements of the Academy?—As far as I had any means of knowing; it never had been said to me that though we have these additional wall cases, yet we must get these additional projecting cases.

4097. (*Colonel Laffan.*) What is the sum required now to complete the plans as originally prepared, and the hot-water apparatus, if not already completed?—The hot-water apparatus was completed, and there never was even for one moment the slightest risk from it. The three cases remaining to complete would probably cost about 30*l.* a piece.

4098. Are there not some doors and some other works necessary to complete the alterations required by the council?—I think it would be very desirable to have iron doors provided for this museum; but they were not part of the original demand, and on my attention being called to them I thought that some of those of the old museum would be available.

W. H. Kerr, Esq.

W. H. KERR, Esq., again examined.

4099. (*The Chairman.*) I think the only point you had to bring forward was as to the promise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—I have two or three other suggestions to make also. The following is from the London *Times* of March 27th, 1868:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the deputation, said, "His honorable and gallant friend had said that he hoped they "would not be able to resist the pressure made upon them. They "wanted no pressure, for he did not think they should be wrong "if he stated that Her Majesty's Ministers had taken the initiative "in the matter. When he was in Dublin at Christmas the "present question was a subject of discussion with the Lord "Lieutenant himself and other gentlemen. On their return to "this country they communicated with the President of Council, "and the subject had been under the consideration of the whole of "the Cabinet, and the Government were prepared to give general "effect to the views which had been expressed by the deputation "(cheers). He agreed with what had fallen from various "speakers with regard to the capabilities of the Irish people, and "was quite satisfied that there was among them a great natural "aptitude for art and design. He had been specially struck with "a specimen shown him of some work executed by a young man "of great talent, who had received but few advantages in the way "of learning anything of art. He concurred in what had been "said concerning the unsatisfactory state of the present arrange-

" ment, as he did not think that the Irish people had their fair " share of those aids which the Government ought to give to " all portions of the kingdom equally. The Government, as he " said before, had taken the matter into their consideration, and " proposed to give to Dublin an institution analogous to that of " South Kensington under the direction of Irish management, " and which should be a sister to and not subordinate to the " English establishment." Now that is the point,—"not subordinate " to an English establishment;" and there were cheers from the deputation on that announcement.

4100. Were you present at the deputation?—Unfortunately I was not.

4101. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Are the cheers entered in the report?—They are.

4102. (*The Chairman.*) Are there any other points to which you wish to allude?—There are. This deputation was of course on the general subject of this Irish Institute, and my friend the Hon. Mr. Vereker had the arrangement of the plan drawn up for the committee. I may state that the noble chairman's father, his Grace the Duke of Leinster, deputed me to open the matter to Lord Mayo. It was he who recommended us to form ourselves into a committee and submit a plan to the Government, and that plan was this which the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the deputation upon.

4103. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Is it contained in the pamphlet that has been published?—It is, but other matters were sent in to Lord Mayo, viz., the names of the gentlemen who we thought should control this as Commissioners. I might state that nearly every one who was or had been a member of the Royal Dublin Society, was suggested, or at least the majority. There is one point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Commissioners, that is, the grant made to the National Gallery of England. The sum granted by Parliament is 15,800*l.*, and there is another vote in the same year of 32,000*l.* for the building, making a total of 47,800*l.*; and we got but a sum of 2,000*l.* for our National Gallery; and last year, namely, in 1867, the vote for the National Gallery of England was 65,800*l.*, ours 2,000*l.* again. Then, again, for a Natural History Museum, there is a grant this year of 50,000*l.* from Parliament.

4104. (*The Chairman.*) It is only in the estimates. Was the vote passed?—I think it was passed. I will find out and let Captain Donnelly know. We have this year one vote of 99,621*l.* for the British Museum, and last year we had for the British Museum 148,465*l.* Now these are matters of course, and we complain that when we want a sum of money that is anything at all like commensurate with the wants of the country, we are put off from time to time by various Chancellors of the Exchequer, and that thus the public mind of this country is irritated, for men who are interested, or likely to be interested, in the welfare and good order of the country, get disgusted and tired of putting forward their just claims. Then the country is neglected in a way that it

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should not be. The promise made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not been fulfilled to the letter, as it should have been, in the Minute to this Commission.

4105. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Have you ever compared the total of the funds given for education in science and art in Ireland and Scotland?—No, I have not gone minutely through it. I think it is best for us to mind our own business and look after the interests of our own country. Scotchmen are very well able to attend to their own business, with all due respect to you. There is another point upon which I wish to remark with the view of showing the necessity of this being carried out, and the practical utility of it. When Mr. Pitt proposed 11 resolutions in favour of manufactures being extended or opened up in this country, the celebrated manufacturer, Wedgewood, the great potter, immediately went up to London and formed a committee to oppose the project, for he said if pottery was introduced into Ireland it would interfere materially with England. He knew the capabilities of our people, and it was not until these last few years that we ever did succeed in getting pottery introduced.

4106. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) When were Mr. Pitt's resolutions proposed?—Eighty years ago.

4107. Do you mean the Irish resolutions of '82?—Yes. Lord Dufferin, the other day, alluding to the School of Art at Dundalk, stated the importance of developing the genius of the country. Twelve months ago there was a long correspondence in the "Times" about emigration being one of the best things for the country, and his Lordship alluded to the manufactures of our country dying out from time to time, and I had a correspondence with him on the subject, and told him that really what we wanted is what we are now asking for,—the developement of the manufactures of our country, by the aid of such institutions, as a means of developing the talent and genius now running wild or waste, and he has since turned round to our views on that point, namely, that we did not know what may be yet produced in the country; and also our mineral wealth, he said, was merely scratched on the surface at present, which I believe to be the case.

4108. (*Professor Huxley.*) Did you observe, Mr. Kerr, that on that occasion a resolution was passed by the meeting which in substance asserts, as far as I recollect, that the existing system of administration of the Science and Art Department was highly satisfactory, and is doing great good in Ireland?—I did, I noticed that, at least Lord Dufferin spoke in that strain.

4109. A distinct resolution was passed by the meeting. I have not got it at hand.—I did not notice that. I know that Lord Dufferin spoke in favour of South Kensington; but again I want to know why we should have such a difficulty in obtaining this museum, when Bethnal Green, which is almost within gunshot of South Kensington, has had a grant made to it without any trouble whatever—not even a second deputation about it.

4110. What do you mean by saying that you should have such difficulty and you have only just made your application, and you

don't know what the recommendation of this Commission will be. On what ground do you base your assertion that you have such difficulty in obtaining this museum?—I will tell you. For years and years the Royal Dublin Society and the Museum of Industry, I understand, have been trying to get additional grants. The Royal Hibernian Academy and the National Gallery have been time after time writing to the Science and Art Department to increase this, that, and the other; and it was with the greatest difficulty that they would succeed in getting a few hundreds where thousands were required. It is more than 12 months now since we began this matter ourselves, and this Commission, I believe, would not have been sitting here but for a step that I myself took. About the 12th of June last we had a meeting of the Royal Irish Institute Committee. On the 22d of May it was ordered that this Commission should sit. Not one sitting took place before about the 17th June, for on the day before the 18th a second deputation went to London, and it was on the day before that that your Lordship who was telegraphed for a few days before to open the Commission, and the first sitting took place on the 17th in Downing Street. It was what I call a kind of stirring up. Our second deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 18th June. Mr. Hunt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the site of the Exhibition Palace would be most suitable for the museum, and that if the majority of the citizens should be of that opinion, the Government would accede to it. The Corporation of Dublin, who represent the city, have passed a vote unanimously on the subject, and you have had the evidence of the Lord Mayor, and Mr. James Vokes Mackey, who are opposed to each other in politics, agreeing in opinion as to the site and as to the independence of the governing body of the institution.

4111. (*Professor Huxley.*) No question of the site was referred to us?—I am aware of that, perfectly aware of it. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he was waiting for the report from the Commissioners, therefore he has no necessity to wait for it. We thought he might very well have decided upon the site in anticipation, as quickly as the late Chancellor of the Exchequer purchased the Blacas Collection by telegraph for 45,000*l.*

4112. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Was not an offer made to the owners of the ground by the Government?—Certainly; but the offer was far below its value, and I may add that I have no interest whatever in the Exhibition Palace. The property will become more and more valuable every day, as the city progresses.

4113. But as regards what you suppose to be the promise of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is it not the case that the Government offered what they considered to be the value of the premises to the parties to whom it belonged?—Certainly; but the directors and the shareholders considered that it was not a fair offer, and the promise the Chancellor made was after the offer, for a deputation went to London to say that they would be satisfied to leave it to arbitration, the Government to appoint one

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arbitrator, and the company another, by whom an arbitrator should be called in, and whose decision should be final. Surely that was a fair offer, and no Chancellor that wished to carry out the matter could have objected to it. Supposing that in consequence of the report sent in from this Commission, the Chancellor should decide upon having the building as a Government establishment, I have myself had offers from private individuals of loans that would nearly fill half of it, consisting of manufactures, and paintings, and articles of *vertû*. Of course private individuals would not like lending matters of that kind to a private establishment in the same way as they would to a Government establishment. It would have been done in the same way as Rothschild and others lent to South Kensington. Another thing I wish to remark is, that without meaning any disrespect to South Kensington, I believe that the Royal Dublin Society did more real good in this country before they were under the control of the Department. In fact if you want a nail driven into a board in the Royal Dublin Society, or in the Museum of Industry, you must write to my Lords at South Kensington to get leave to do it, and a penny nail would thus cost two or three postage stamps.

4114. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) Are you aware that all the repairs are done by the Board of Works in Ireland?—Well, I am; but I believe the Board of Works had to arrange with the Department in London and certain parties connected with it, at least so I have understood. And I must also refer to another point arising out of the suggestion of the Royal Dublin Society House, being handed over to the Royal Agricultural Society, a point of very great importance in connexion with the future interests of this country. The Royal Agricultural Society should have a grant of, at least, say 1,000*l.* for each province, making 4,000*l.* a year for the purpose of giving prizes and awards in agriculture. I have had a long conversation with Mr. Vereker, on the subject of the governing body of the Royal Irish Institute, and I believe that a plan might be put forward by the Committee of the Royal Irish Institute which would be agreeable to all the institutions of the country and also to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and such plan will be sent in. (*See Appendix K., p.* 655.)

4115. (*Professor Huxley.*) Don't you think that the Royal Dublin Society might rather hesitate about performing the "happy despatch" which you require of them?—I think it is a mistake on the part of the members of that society to take that view of it. There is not a member of the Committee of the Royal Irish Institute who either has not been or is not a member of the Royal Dublin Society. Every gentleman that met you the other day at the Exhibition Palace either was or had been a member of that society.

4116. Do you think that the gentlemen of that opinion constitute the majority of the Royal Dublin Society?—I do, most decidedly. I noticed in the report of the proceedings before a select committee of the House of Commons this year, Captain Donnelly's evidence, with regard to the want of teachers in England. Sup-

posing that we should by this movement educate a greater number of young men in art knowledge and scientific knowledge that is required for the purpose of our trade, there would be an opening of course in England for those very young men as teachers to be sure. There are several minor matters with which I will not take up your time, if you will allow me to put them in in writing, as they are important. We would keep you a month longer if we were to bring all the witnesses that we could adduce in favour of the project. I will only say that it is the wish of the majority of Irishmen that it should be carried out according to the plan we have proposed. There may be a few parties, although I say they are a very few, connected with the Royal Dublin Society that are opposed to it. I have heard that a petition has come to the Commissioners from students of the Royal Dublin Society's Art School protesting against anything being done which would take away from them the opportunity of joining in a national competition. I believe that those students who signed that document were not and could not be aware of our object, otherwise I don't think they would have signed it. I have spoken to several of them individually myself since, and they quite agree with our object. No school of art has been established in Ireland since 1854, yet 52 schools have been established in other parts of the kingdom since then. What is the cause of that? During the year 1866 a decrease of 114 students taught in or by the agency of Irish art schools took place. During 1867 a further decrease of 25 such students occurred without reckoning the omissions of the students of the Clonmel school which has not furnished a report for 1867. Then again, according to returns from the Schools of Art for 1867, as appears in the 15th Report of the Science and Art Department, page 175, Dublin received from the Department 132*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; Cork, 58*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Limerick, 27*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; Waterford, 16*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and Clonmel 10*s.* That was what I was alluding to just now. They can gild the palings of the British Museum, while poor Clonmel school gets only 10*s.*

4117. But could it not have got any quantity more it liked on the same conditions?—Captain Blake stated to the select committee of the House of Commons this year that they had a grant of 50*l.* a year in Waterford, and the Science and Art Department withdrew it.

4118. Would they not have withdrawn it from any school under the same circumstances?—That is his evidence.

4119. Quite so; but do you or do you not know that they would have withdrawn it from an English school under the same circumstances?—I gave you the substance of the evidence.

4120. Was it not because the system was converted from payments on certificates into payments by results?—I just gave you what I read from his evidence.

4121. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) In fact, you don't know anything about it except from his evidence?—Except from his evidence, and that he was complaining bitterly of it. The amount of aid stated includes the payment made on the results of the examinations; the

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payments on account of art pupil-teachers ; and also the grants in aid for the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, prizes, &c. The whole sum spent by the department during the financial year 1866–7, exclusive of the cost of the Geological Survey, was 152,856*l.* 18*s.*, of which 235*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* was spent on the Irish Schools of Art.

4122. (*Capt. Donnelly.*) The School of Art of Clonmel is closed according to the 15th report, is it not?—Then it is worse than what I stated, for they did not even get the 10*s.*

4123. You would not propose to give 10*s.* to a school that was closed?—Certainly not; but I wish you to refer to another page, and you will find I am correct. I have only to say now that this is a very important Commission. I believe that upon its results depend the industry and the future greatness of this country; and I only trust that it will end with what will be favourable to the interests of Ireland and to the general benefit of the United Kingdom.

Professor Ferguson.

Professor FERGUSON examined.

4124. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) What office do you hold?—I am principal superintendent and director of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office in Ireland.

4125. What was the occasion of the institution of that Department in Ireland?—It was first in consequence of the cattle plague. The Government instituted a Cattle Plague Department in England, and after the passing of the Act relating to the spread of contagious and infectious diseases amongst animals in Ireland, they instituted a Department in Ireland and called it the Veterinary Department, not confining it, as the Department had been previously in England, to cattle plague, but extending it to all infectious and contagious diseases.

4126. I believe you were a member of the Cattle Plague Commission that sat in Dublin under Sir Robert Peel?—Yes.

4127. Did the Cattle Plague Commission find that Ireland was well provided with veterinary surgeons suitable for the purposes the Commission wanted, or the contrary?—The contrary.

4128. You remember that some gentlemen had been sent to London to acquire a preliminary knowledge of the symptoms of this disease, new to Ireland?—Yes.

4129. Was any difficulty found in providing young men connected with veterinary science to go to carry out that object?—There was such a difficulty found in selecting available persons from amongst the resident veterinary surgeons of Ireland, that the Government were obliged to send some medical men over as well as veterinary surgeons.

4130. Did those medical gentlemen give satisfaction?—The greatest. I can speak from experience. I found their assistance to the Veterinary Department most valuable after they had learned the symptoms of the disease. I only regret that the services of the man that I considered the ablest amongst those available were

taken away in consequence of the College of Physicians objecting to his meddling with veterinary matters.

4131. He was forced to cease his connexion with the Cattle Plague Department in consequence?—He was.

4132. Was it thought unprofessional?—It was thought unprofessional. I saw a correspondence on the subject.

4133. Can you state to the Commission any special reasons why you consider that Ireland in particular, as distinguished from other countries, requires the means of acquiring veterinary science; are there any peculiarities of the country?—Allow me just to read a memorandum which I have made—

"The want of proper veterinary instruction in Ireland has been "felt for many years, and has lately occupied much public atten- "tion. Irish agricultural live stock is of much greater national "importance than any other product—even those resulting from "skilled labour—of this country. In fact the exportation of live "stock to Great Britain forms the principal trade of Ireland. "Last year the value of cattle alone, exclusive of sheep, swine, "and horses, exported from Ireland to Great Britain exceeded "8,121,195*l.* The total value of live stock in Ireland on the "31st of July 1868, according to the estimate of the Registrar "General, was 34,098,742*l.*, which is less by 1,058,477*l.* than it "was on the same date last year, notwithstanding the fact that "the exportations of live stock, principally cattle, were con- "siderably less in the first seven months of the present year, "than they had been for the corresponding months of last year "in consequence of the deficiency of food for live stock in Great "Britain this year, as a result of an insufficiency of rainfalls. "In cattle there was this year a numerical decrease from the "numbers of last year of 87,451, in sheep a decrease of 13,075, "and in pigs a decrease of 372,748. Had it not been for the "ravages of epizootic and enzootic diseases in Ireland for the last "12 months there would be a considerable numerical increase of "live stock, consequent on diminished exportation, instead of "a decrease in the present year when compared with the past "one. Notwithstanding there being incontrovertible evidence "of the great increase in mortality among live stock within the "last 12 months, the fact is most energetically denied by Irish "cattle breeders, graziers, and salesmasters, it is supposed from "their desire to prevent the sanitary character of Irish live stock "being injured in the estimation of purchasers, from Great Britain, "of Irish store beasts for the purpose of stocking the farms in "England, Wales, and Scotland. The exportation of store cattle "from Ireland to Great Britain is considerably greater than that "either of fat beasts for immediate slaughter, or of animals for "dairy purposes. It is the interest of Irish breeders and cattle "exporters to prevent, as much as possible, the fact of Irish live "stock being extensively affected with contagious and infectious "diseases becoming recognized by the graziers and stock feeders "of Great Britain. Much of the loss annually sustained by Ireland "from contagious, infectious, and other diseases, might be pre-

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" vented by the adoption of proper preventative measures against " the animals becoming diseased, and of judicious treatment in " case of their becoming affected with the prevailing maladies of " the country. It is submitted that the acquiring of those desirable " objects should be placed within the reach, in Ireland, of all " persons desirous of obtaining such information, whether as " agriculturalists, stock owners, regular practitioners of veterinary " medicine and surgery, or medical men located throughout the " country desirous of extending their sphere of usefulness by " assisting the stock owners and farmers in their district with their " advice and counsel in cases of such emergency as the sudden and " unexpected outbreak of an epizootic or enzootic disease. Many " of the diseases affecting domesticated animals in Ireland are com- " municable and intensely fatal to human beings. It is, therefore, " desirable that the means of medical students and even practitioners " obtaining a knowledge of them should be provided in Ireland as " fully as it is in England and Scotland, if not more so, for the " means of obtaining such information in Great Britain is still " lamentably deficient."

4134. Would you state to the Commission what are the existing means of acquiring veterinary science in Ireland at present?—None whatever.

4135. Not even apprenticeship?—You can apprentice young men to veterinary surgeons, but they are not obliged to be apprenticed, and when they are apprenticed they frequently send them over to Great Britain, where they must during their apprenticeship attend lectures at the veterinary colleges of London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow.

4136. Is there any penalty of any kind for practising the veterinary art without a proper licence?—None whatever. Any person may represent himself as a veterinary surgeon without incurring penalty.

4137. Then in fact according to your statement, the letters V. S. after a man's name are something the same as the letters C.E. after an engineer's name; a person may assume it without any licence to do so?—He may, and the number of those who attach V.S. to their names, not being entitled to it, is greater than that of those who are.

4138. Are you of opinion that veterinary science is a science completely taught in any of our veterinary colleges or schools in the United Kingdom?—I am decidedly of opinion that the means afforded of education to veterinary students are very inadequate. If persons were to confine their studies to the opportunities afforded to them at the Royal Veterinary College of London, and the Veterinary College of Edinburgh, they would never know their business.

4139. What kind of body, in your opinion, should undertake the important duty of teaching veterinary science?—In reference to the best means by which the required veterinary education could be provided in Ireland, it is respectfully submitted that it would be far more desirable to graft the provision on some Government

institution, a university, or one of the medical or surgical colleges, than to hand over its control to any society or body, corporate or otherwise, the governing authorities of which are selected from a body, to become a member of which depends merely on a certain amount of pecuniary payment, annually or for life, without any reference to professional, scientific, or other educational attainments. Such purchased power is irresponsible and totally unfit to be entrusted with educational control.

4140. You are aware, Professor Ferguson, that veterinary education would embrace the consideration of two questions; namely, the question of a veterinary hospital and that of the curriculum of study and mode of examination; would you give the Commission the benefit of your opinion as to how the veterinary hospitals could best be used for the teaching of veterinary science. I mean as to whether or not veterinary science should have its own hospital for teaching or go into the open market, and use what hospitals are already in existence?—I think there is an objection to having an hospital attached to where the education is given. It is unnecessary. Many schools of surgery and medicine have no hospital attached to them, and they have succeeded remarkably well. I should recommend that there should be an institute or department for the purpose of the delivery of lectures in veterinary surgery, medicine and anatomy, also physiology. As far as regards the pupils, I would take attendance for a certain length of time in any recognised veterinary hospital, or, in lieu of such hospital attendance, I should be satisfied with an apprenticeship to a veterinary surgeon and a certificate from him that the pupil had diligently attended to practice.

4141. Would you state to the Commission what subjects you think the curriculum of veterinary science should embrace?—First, I should require a certain amount of preliminary education, because many men get their diplomas from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgery in London, who really can scarcely do more than sign their name. Some of the veterinary surgeons who were sent over here by one of the veterinary colleges of Great Britain with very strong recommendations to the late chief secretary, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, as inspectors to be employed for cattle plague, were exceedingly deficient. I sent them down to the country, and they certainly could recognize cattle plague, but the reports they were obliged to send in were, from some of them, of such a nature that they required revision, and I can safely assert that some of their reports that are in the registry of the Privy Council Office really have not a single sentence in them without several lamentable errors in orthography. There was one man's report, and from the beginning to the end there was scarcely a capital letter in his communication. I was obliged to get them revised before I sent them in.

4142. You would then have a preliminary education to test their proficiency in arts?—Relative to their scholastic education.

4143. (*Professor Huxley.*) How much would you include in the preliminary education?—It is impossible for a person to become

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an efficient veterinary surgeon if he confines his reading merely to veterinary literature. He must branch off and branch off deeply in relation to human medicine and surgery, and in order to understand that tolerably well, some little amount of classical education, I submit, is necessary. I should certainly require from him the same examination that was some time ago required at the College of Surgeons in Ireland; I would require the Gospel of Saint John, in Greek, some three or four books of Virgil's Æneid, and I would certainly require that he should be examined in English, and that he should show himself to be possessed of a fair amount of English education.

4144. Do you think that English composition and orthography should be made the most important subject of the preliminary education?—Most decidedly.

4145. Do you think that the little smattering of Greek which he would evince by being able to read St. John's Gospel would be of any particular value to him either in respect to literary culture or as regards his veterinary knowledge? I confess I myself have always thought that our medical bodies in England took a step in the wrong direction in making that demand, and I would submit whether, in your opinion, it might not tend to hamper our veterinary surgeons without doing them corresponding good?—The nomenclature used in all the recognized standard works in veterinary surgery and in anatomy is of classical derivation, the same exactly as in the case of those sciences relating to the human subject.

4146. Would you not rather give them a portion of Galen than a chapter of the Gospel?—The reason I propose the Gospel of St. John and the Æneid of Virgil is, that they form a portion of the elementary education of almost every person.

4147. So that, in fact, you rather look on them as a means of securing a tolerably good English education?—Exactly so.

4148. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) With regard to the scientific curriculum, after this preliminary examination should have been passed, will you give the Commision a general sketch of your ideas as to what it ought to embrace?—First, anatomy.

4149. Would you include human anatomy as well as that of the domestic animals?—To a certain extent I would. I would have anatomy special and also comparative. The course of anatomy—which ought to be made the great feature—is very extensive for the veterinary surgeon. The human physician and surgeon has got but one animal to study, namely, man, whereas the veterinary surgeon has the horse, the ox, the sheep, the pig, and the dog. The four first of these animals are of considerable importance, particularly in Ireland.

4150. (*Professor Huxley.*) Are you acquainted with a very excellent French work by M. Chauvaux, a great French veterinary surgeon, called "Anatomie des Animaux Domestiques?"—I don't know the work.

4151. Are there not many other works of the same kind containing the sort of anatomy that you would wish to teach?—Yes, Rigot's Anatomy, I consider the best; he was the Professor of the

Veterinary School of Alfort, but there are several excellent works on anatomy.

4152. In this work the anatomy of the horse is made the basis of the anatomy of the ox and the dog, and they are brought in incidentally?—I consider that desirable. An admirable work is now being published in English by Professors Law and Gamgee—who had been in the late Albert Veterinary College—called the "Anatomy of Domestic Animals." It is equally good, as far as it has gone, to any work on human anatomy.

4153. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You yourself had the advantage of studying under the celebrated Professor McCartney?—Yes, I had.

4154. I suppose you consider the study of human and comparative anatomy under a professor of that kind would be an advantage to any veterinary surgeon?—It would; it is to the education I received in the medical and surgical schools here in Dublin as well as in those of England and France that I principally attribute the professional knowledge I have obtained. I went to London subsequently and studied under Sir Astley Cooper and Sir Charles Bell. When I entered the veterinary college I found it so very deficient in the means of obtaining information that I do not think I ever attended half a dozen anatomical lectures there in my life, and I never put my knife in a subject within the precincts of the Royal Veterinary College of London, from whence I received my diploma as an English veterinary surgeon in the year 1836.

4155. To what extent do you consider the study of human anatomy essential to a veterinary surgeon: how far would you carry it?—I think that human anatomy would be principally useful as enabling the student to become a good dissector of other animals—it would give him a basis for the study of physiology.

4156. You would then require a course of lectures and a course of dissections in human anatomy?—I would. That was very wisely managed in London when I was a veterinary student there. Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Charles Bell, and other medical men in London, including Greene and Brodie, gave to the Veterinary College a certain number of free tickets for each course of lectures, of which many of the pupils availed themselves, and availed themselves very assiduously.

4157. I presume you would leave the study of the practice of medicine and surgery of domestic animals to hospital teachers—that you would not consider a course of lectures necessary in these branches?—I think such lectures absolutely necessary, as well as *clinique*.

4158. Could the same person in your opinion deliver efficiently a course of lectures in both the practice of medicine and surgery in the Veterinary Institution—I mean, could one person be competent for the teaching of both branches?—I believe there could be persons found with sufficient attainments to do it. I could name two or three, but I think no person could accomplish it in short enough time, because there are so many animals.

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4159. Therefore, if you have to form a complete school of veterinary science, you would think a professor of the practice of medicine and a professor of the practice of surgery would be both necessary?—I do; but I should prefer having a professor of the practice of medicine and surgery for one class of animals, and another professor for another class. For instance, I would have one professor of medicine and surgery for ruminant animals, such as the ox and the sheep, and with these I would include swine, and I would have another for the horse and dog. My friend Dr. Haughton must know, as he is so well educated in reference to the diseases of different animals, that it would take one professor too long a time to get over the courses, and finish all the diseases. It would take at least five years—that is five courses of lectures of six months to do it, even though he lectured almost every day.

4160. Could two such professors, one for ruminant animals and the pig, and the other for the horse and the dog, undertake, in your opinion, in addition to the practice of medicine and surgery as applied to those animals, the teaching the comparative pathology of these animals?—I think it is possible to get a person to undertake to do so.

4161. Then, in your opinion, two such professors with a professor to teach anatomy and dissections, that is a staff of three professors, would be sufficient in addition to the other teaching of a scientific kind?—I do not. I think, in addition to those, you would require a professor of anatomy, assisted by two demonstrators.

4162. A professor of the practice of medicine and surgery as applied to ruminant animals and the pig?—Yes.

4163. A professor of the practice of medicine and surgery as applied to the horse and dog?—Yes.

4164. What else would you consider necessary?—I think it would be very desirable to have a professor of comparative pathology in addition to this.

4165. That would make a staff, if I understand you, of four professors assisted by two demonstrators?—Precisely.

4166. With regard to other subjects, such as chemistry, and matters of that kind, I suppose they might learn that elsewhere? You would require certificates in such subjects?—I would require certificates in such subjects.

4167. Such of them as are taught in many places, you would require and accept certificates from these places?—I would.

4168. Therefore, if I understand you, the special teaching would be embraced in the staff you have already mentioned?—Precisely; there is one other thing, which is very essential, and that is botany.

4169. That is embraced in the question I have asked; such subjects need not enter into the scheme of special teaching. They are all taught elsewhere, and it would be a question of detail as to which of those subjects you would require certificates in, leaving the students to acquire the information wherever they could?—Would you describe to the Commissioners your ideas as to how the examinations for the licence of a veterinary surgeon ought to be conducted?

4170. Allow me to ask another question to supplement this last one. Would it not be necessary to have ample dissecting-rooms fitted for the dissection of large animals in connexion with the school?—Yes; and a place for a museum entirely devoted to anatomy and pathology.

4171. And in addition to that you would want one or two dissecting porters?—Oh, yes. You would require more, because it is very laborious work. While I am on the subject of anatomy, I wish before we put it aside, to make an observation relative to the manner in which it is studied in London, and the manner in which it would be studied here. I mean the anatomy of the horse. In the London college I don't suppose that from year's end to year's end there is such a thing as a horse thoroughly dissected from the beginning to the end. They might get a leg or head for the purpose of inspecting it and making a preparation, but what they dissect are principally young donkeys. Dead horses are so very valuable in London for dog's meat and for other purposes that the students will not purchase them. They are not required to do so, and a young foal donkey is easily handled, and the parts are nearly the same, so that the demonstration can be made with them. But the carrying on of dissections with such an animal as that does not give you a power of manipulation with the knife and make you sufficiently expert; and it is absolutely indispensable that these qualifications should be acquired in order to become a good operator afterwards. If you bring a man who has only dissected the leg of a young donkey to examine the leg of a horse, it is impossible that he could, by feeling that leg, detect the difference between a healthy and a diseased state unless he has also had some other experience than that which he gained in the dissecting-room of the College in London.

4172. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You would consider then such a practice as analogous to that adopted by Galen and the ancients, who dissected apes instead of men?—Certainly; adult horses could be got in Dublin every day for less than you would pay for the foal donkey in London.

4173. (*Professor Huxley.*) How much does the horse for dissecting purposes cost in London?—Two or three pounds.

4174. Are you aware that medical students pay very much more than that for their subjects?—I am; but a number of medical students usually join, and one takes a head, another an extremity, and so on, and the dissection occupies a very long time. In the Veterinary College they did not occupy a long time with the dissection, they got over it as quickly as they possibly could.

4175. Is not the system of dividing a subject amongst a number of students adopted in the Veterinary College?—Yes, but the animals being so young don't keep. For instance, as Dr. Haughton will tell you, a child recently born will not keep in the dissecting-room what we call sound and sweet as long in summer as an adult muscular person would.

4176. Yes, but the drift of my question is, whether the greater portion of the subjects used in the Veterinary College in London

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would not cost the veterinary students very much less if they adopted the system of division, than it at present costs the medical students to obtain the human subject?—No, it would not.

4177. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Have you any other suggestions to make with reference to the curriculum of veterinary science?—I think it would be desirable that all veterinary students should understand hygienic principles as far as regards animals. In France they have got what we call a sanitary professor, but that could be easily learned here, provided a veterinary institution were established also. The necessary information relative to the diet and feeding of animals could be engrafted on the curriculum in the same way as the other necessary information, and could be obtained at agricultural schools, such as the Albert Model Farm. A course of lectures from there would be of great service, but I don't think it would be indispensable.

4178. (*Professor Huxley.*) Then there is veterinary medicine—would not that be a large subject, requiring treatment corresponding to medical jurisprudence?—Yes, veterinary medical jurisprudence is, I should say, a very extensive thing.

4179. You would not think it necessary to have the professor an instructed man in the art of finding out whether horses had been drugged for races or poisoned out of spite?—That would be a desirable thing.

4180. But not an absolute necessity?—If you want the institution to be perfect I should say there ought to be lectures on jurisprudence.

4181. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Would you consider a professor of veterinary jurisprudence on the same footing as a professor of hygiene desirable but not absolutely necessary?—Not absolutely necessary. For instance, I have been frequently employed under Government in investigating several cases where animals were alleged to have been poisoned or maliciously injured, and so forth, but have always employed a professional chemist for the analysis.

4182. (*Professor Huxley.*) For military purposes I presume it would be highly desirable that the veterinary surgeon of the regiment should be able to report as to the health of his stable. All that would go under the head of hygiene?—Yes.

4183. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Will you give the Commission your opinion as to how the examination for the licence should be conducted?—I should make it as practical as possible. I should have a board of examiners, none of whom should be teachers, and I would examine practically the candidates in the different branches in which they had been instructed. In the anatomical examination I would have a subject brought before them, and I would require them after having described a certain part to cut down upon it, and demonstrate it. With respect to diseases I should bring the candidates to places where the diseases were, or I should have cases brought to them, and I would require them to diagnose the affection under which the animal was labouring, and then to state what treatment should be adopted. I should, in short, make it as practical as I possibly

could, so as to neutralise the effect of "grinding" or "coaching," because I have known persons to pass examinations in the colleges in England and Scotland that really scarcely ever had their knife in a subject, and who would find it very difficult to ascertain the difference between a skinned cow and a horse, provided the heads and tails were cut off. Candidates must know their business practically to pass such an examination as I propose.

4184. (*Professor Huxley.*) That sometimes happens in human medical practice?—Yes; but their examinations have been made of a more practical nature lately than they were formerly.

4185. As far as I understand you, you would like a system exactly analogous to the best system of examination in human medicine such as is now adopted in the University of London?—Precisely an examination similar in principle to that employed in the veterinary department of the army, but far more extensive.

4186. What you want for the country generally is a thorough examination before one board. You don't want that a man should be examined as that he would have to go again before another board?—No, but if they required to get appointments in the army, that is entirely under the control of the War Office, and depend upon it the veterinary board of that department would not be satisfied with any examination except its own.

4187. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) You have already explained clearly to the Commissioners your ideas as to the kind of body that should undertake this important teaching. You think that it should not be like the Royal Agricultural Society or the Royal Dublin Society?—Decidedly not.

4188. Such bodies as Trinity College or the College of Surgeons, if they thought fit to do so, would be in your opinion proper bodies to undertake it?—Trinity College, the College of Surgeons, or the Queen's Colleges.

4189. From what you know of the College of Surgeons or of Trinity College, do you think it likely they would be willing to undertake the heavy expense of endowing three if not five professional chairs, assisted by two demonstrators, and the expensive establishment of dissecting rooms and other preparations out of their own funds?—I am perfectly certain that they would not. At least I don't think it at all likely that they would do it out of their own funds.

4190. Are you aware that the College of Science of Ireland does not embrace so many subjects, as medical schools do, in its teaching?—No, it does not.

4191. And, therefore, if the teaching of veterinary science were to be attached to such a college as the College of Science it would be necessary to provide either a greater number of professors or to recognize certificates from branches already existing in Dublin?—From the medical schools. Attendance on them should be recognized.

4192. And, therefore, you think that such a body as the College of Science in Ireland, with the addition of these special professors, and availing itself of certificates given by other bodies, would be

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competent to undertake such instruction?—Yes, it might; but I should much prefer, for the sake of the profession, that Trinity College should take the thing up, or the College of Surgeons, or the Queen's Colleges.

4193. You think that a university licence to a veterinary surgeon would carry more weight with the public than a licence from a novel department?—I not only think so, but I am certain that, taking into consideration the primary and professional education of the veterinary surgeon, such an arrangement would be better. I think you would get a much better class of men to embark in the profession in that case. I think a great number of persons are at present deterred from going into the veterinary profession, although it is a lucrative one, by the fact that so many very illiterate persons belong to it, and that diplomas are so easily got as they are at present. (*Professor Ferguson has subsequently addressed to the Commission a statement of his opinion that any means of veterinary instruction which may be adopted in Ireland should be placed under the supervision of a director or president to be appointed by Government. His letter on this subject is printed in the Appendix Q., p.* 665.)

P. Redfern, Esq., M.D.

PETER REDFERN, Esq., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Queen's College, Belfast, examined.

4194. (*Professor Thomson.*) You are acquainted with the Botanic Gardens of Belfast?—I am.

4195. You are a professor in the Medical School, and, therefore, to a certain extent interested in the garden?—Yes.

4196. Do you know what is the constitution of the garden; how is it managed?—It is managed by a joint stock company.

4197. What is the extent of the garden?—It covers about 18 acres.

4198. Are you aware of any movement having been made during the last few years for throwing the garden open to the public?—Yes; formerly it was open merely to subscribers; latterly it has been thrown open to the public on Saturday afternoons with great advantage.

4199. Can you tell about what number on an average have visited the garden on Saturday afternoons?—On these occasions from 5,000 to 7,000 persons have gone there.

4200. The garden is open perfectly free on these occasions?—Quite free on these occasions.

4201. Is there a band, or any other means of recreation?—Yes, a band plays in the garden during that time.

4202. Do you know where the funds come from for doing that?—The funds are provided by subscriptions, chiefly amongst the manufacturers in the town of Belfast.

4203. Has any damage been done to the garden on these occasions, are you aware?—None whatever; so far is this from being the case, that it has lately happened, I believe, that as the result of a mere request, that persons of all classes and ages who frequent

the garden have abstained from throwing down and leaving pieces of paper on the grass.

4204. (*The Chairman.*) At what hour of the day is the garden opened on Saturdays?—At 3 o'clock, which is the hour at which the mill workers come from work, and they have access to the garden until dark.

4205. At what time do the mill workers cease work on Saturday?—I think at either 2 or 3 o'clock.

4206. (*Professor Thomson.*) What is your impression as to the appearance of the gardens generally?—I was through them recently, and I think I never saw them in such admirable order. I feel quite convinced that any stranger going through them would consider that they are kept in admirable order, and that they are a very great credit to the town of Belfast.

4207. Do you know anything about their financial position?—Yes; I believe it is not a favourable one. I believe there is a large debt owing by the company, amounting, I believe, at present to 3,000*l.*

4208. What do you suppose is about the average income of the gardens?—I don't know what their annual income may be, but I know that from the manufacturers something like 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year is obtained on the understanding that the public are admitted free on Saturday afternoons. That clear addition has been made to the income lately.

4209. You are aware that lately the gardens were in very great difficulty, and that a number of the leading men of Belfast formed themselves into a committee, which sat from week to week. They divided the town into districts, and went round these districts and got as many new subscribers as possible with very great labour?—Yes, I am aware that everything was done and great efforts made to secure a larger income for the gardens with a view of keeping them open.

4210. You are aware, perhaps, too, that the question has frequently arisen as to whether the gardens should be thrown open perfectly free on Saturday afternoons, or whether a small charge should be made?—Yes.

4211. What is your impression with regard to that?—I think they should be thrown open free if possible.

4212. Do you think the persons of that class who go to the gardens would feel themselves more honoured if they were charged a small fare?—I think the gardens would be far safer if they were admitted free than if even so small a charge as one penny was taken. I may state my own conviction that in no other way is so much interest and gratification afforded to the people of Belfast for the same cost as by these gardens; and that it would be very deeply to be deplored if anything should occur to lead to their being closed. I believe the alternative of obtaining a grant of public money, or the sale of the gardens for building purposes, has been discussed, because of the difficulty of obtaining funds to keep them up.

4213. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) To what do you attribute the difficulty

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of obtaining funds? In a wealthy, prosperous community, like that of Belfast, why should not the funds be forthcoming?—The expenses, I believe, are very great, and with regard to those persons who reside in Belfast, though they go occasionally to the gardens, yet the more wealthy for their own personal gratification have gardens of their own.

4214. How does Belfast differ in this respect from Manchester or Glasgow, or any of the commercial towns in England?—I don't know.

4215. Are there not gardens attached to most of these towns and supported by the public of these towns?—There are; but I fancy it is scarcely fair to compare any town in Ireland with such a town as Manchester.

4216. Not even Belfast?—Not even Belfast. It will be long, I think, before Belfast can be placed in the position of Manchester or Liverpool.

4217. Suppose some of the second-class commercial towns in England,—Leeds or Birmingham?—Yes.

4218. Are not the Botanical Gardens in Belfast near the Queen's College?—They are quite close to the grounds of the college.

4219. Is there any connexion between the gardens and the college?—There is a connexion of very great advantage to the students, for they have the opportunity of going into the gardens and studying botany there.

4220. Is there a museum?—No; but there are parts of the gardens laid out specially for the purpose of studying plants in which the plants are classified.

4221. Is there an opportunity of attending lectures?—Lectures are delivered in the college by the professor of botany.

4222. Are the plants at the disposal of the professor of botany for the purpose of his lectures?—They are.

4223. Do you know on what conditions the gardens in one or two of the towns, such as Glasgow and Leeds, are kept; have they been able there to keep them at all in the condition in which the garden is kept in Belfast?—I am not aware positively, but I believe that in several of these towns the gardens are used for public purposes, and that in that way only have they been maintained.

4224. Has there been an idea of opening the garden in Belfast on Sundays?—It has been spoken of, but they have not opened them on Sundays.

4225. Do you think it would be approved of, or would there be an objection to it?—I should have no objection, certainly. I fear amongst some classes of religionists there might be an objection to it.

4226. (*The Very Rev. Dr. Russell.*) Would there be a large class in Belfast who would object?—I think perhaps not. I do not think amongst the whole population that there would be an objection on the part of any considerable body.

4227. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware that one difficulty which prevents the raising of that question in Belfast is that the

subscribers and shareholders of the gardens consider Sunday their private day, as it were, and make their fashionable promenade there on Sunday afternoon?—Yes, I believe that has weighed with a good number.

4228. Is there any other pleasure ground in Belfast?—There is not.

4229. Then it really is the only place of amusement or recreation of the kind which the people have?—It is. It is the only place where the public can enjoy themselves in any such manner, and obtain instruction at the same time as enjoyment.

4230. There is no people's park or anything of that kind?—None whatever.

4231. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) I understand you to say that a number of merchants made exertions and got up subscriptions on condition that the gardens should be opened freely to the public on Saturdays?—They did.

4232. Can you state what the average amount of the subscriptions so received were?—I believe from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year.

4233. Are you aware that the Zoological Gardens of Dublin raise an income of upwards of 400*l.* a year upon a penny admission alone?—No, I am not.

4234. Would you be of opinion that an admission charge of 1*d.* to the Botanical Gardens of Belfast would not realise fully as large an income as that obtained from the subscriptions?—I doubt very much if the gardens could be as safely entrusted to the public if 1*d.* admission fee were charged. I think I have seen a different behaviour on the part of the public in the gardens here when compared with the public in Belfast on the occasions when the public are admitted. I think the people who pay 1*d.* for admission into the gardens as their right, are more likely to injure the plants or take the flowers than those who are admitted entirely on their honour.

4235. (*The Chairman.*) Do you think there is equal attraction to the public in a botanical garden with a garden in which animals are exhibited?—The addition of animals undoubtedly would be an attraction to certain persons, but in the Belfast gardens I daresay it would be considered that there is not sufficient room for animals.

4236. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) How do you think, from what you know of public opinion in Belfast, a proposal to assist the Belfast gardens by public grant on the condition of throwing them open free to the public on Sundays would be received?—I think it would be well received. I think the public in Belfast look for and expect some assistance, and I think if the gardens were thrown open even as they are now on an additional day in the week to the public a grant should be made.

4237. I mean that they should be opened on Sunday especially as the day?—Yes, I think there would be a strong feeling in favour of opening them on Sundays if some assistance of that sort were afforded. I think then that those who consider the gardens their exclusive property on Sunday would waive their right in all probability.

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4238. Then are you of opinion, from what you have seen, that the people of Belfast show by their conduct that they value more the privilege of admission to those gardens than the people of Dublin?—I am; and I have thought that that was owing to this, to their knowing with certainty that the privilege would be withdrawn if any injury were done in the gardens. I think I never noticed such scrupulous care to avoid doing injury as on those occasions. It must be observed that the privilege has only been in recent years. It is at present quite new. What may happen 10 years after the privilege has been conceded, and when it might be less esteemed, I don't know.

4239. (*Professor Huxley.*) Your evidence rather goes against throwing the gardens open as a matter of public right, for it would appear you think people are kept careful by having *in terrorem* over their heads a probability of having the privilege withdrawn?—That, I think, would merely apply to the present condition, and also to any slight, very slight, injury of plants. I don't apprehend that the public would, if admitted there to-day, do any injury of which account might be made, and I suppose you have got evidence of the fact that Glasnevin Gardens have never been injured, irrespective of trifling handling of plants, which might not be considered of importance.

4240. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) Considering the difficulty you have stated to exist as regards the keeping up of the gardens of Belfast, and the value that you consider the people of the town attach to them, do you suppose that a permissive measure like the Museums Act would be acceptable, giving the people of Belfast a power of assessing themselves to a certain extent for the maintenance of institutions like the gardens?—I fear that the condition of Belfast at present would prevent that from being effective, for Belfast is very highly taxed, and likely to be very much more highly taxed for the supply of water and for various purposes, and I am afraid therefore, that the inhabitants would not tax themselves under such an Act.

4241. (*Professor Thomson.*) Are you aware that Belfast has been under peculiar circumstances in that way for some time, and that this is rather calculated to paralyse such efforts?—Yes.

4242. And that this would make it a great deal more difficult to deal with such questions than otherwise?—Yes, the public funds of Belfast have been for a long time weighed down with enormous burdens from law expenses.

4243. Are you aware that when the gardens were first opened, and, in fact up to the present time, the directors have rather had to complain of the over-scrupulousness of the people than the reverse, that is to say, they wished that there should be a certain amount of amusement in the gardens, and they found that the people would not take advantage of their permission to dance in the lawn, or do anything of that kind?—Yes, I have heard complaints of that sort, that the people were made to walk carefully along the walks, and that there seemed to be too great care manifested in the management of the gardens.

4244. Oh no, I mean arising from the people themselves, not complaints of the management of the gardens, but with reference to the people themselves; that they would not take advantage of the wishes of the directors, that they should act freely?—That is one of the things that I attribute to the fear that the privilege would be withdrawn.

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4245. (*The Chairman.*) You can give some evidence as to the origin of the Exhibition buildings?—Yes, I can state it exactly; I have been one of the directors of the company from the commencement. I have in my hand the original prospectus, issued by the company, which was in the year 1862, and the prospectus, after stating the capital and the directors, states the objects of the company, which are these:—"The Dublin Exhibition Palace and "Winter Garden Company has been established to provide an "institution which will afford to the people of Dublin and its "neighbourhood rational amusement, blended with instruction, "and thus supply a want which has long been felt in this city. "For this purpose it is proposed to erect a building of an orna- "mental and appropriate character, which will comprise a winter "garden, adorned with the choicest plants and exotics, and which "may be also used for the exhibition of horticulture and for "promenades musicales, when required—a concert hall suitable "for the largest concerts, and for the production of the works of "the most eminent masters, with an effect not hitherto attainable "in this city, a concert room adapted for the musical societies of "Dublin, a gallery for the exhibition and sale of pictures and "articles of vertû—a department for the display of manufactures "and useful arts—a polytechnic museum and theatre for lectures "on popular subjects, and particularly on the natural and "mechanical sciences, aided by chemical and such other experi- "ments as may best illustrate these subjects. It is also proposed "that the building shall comprise a public bazaar for the sale of "articles exhibited, reading-rooms, refreshment-rooms, gymnasium, "&c., &c., and that it shall be placed in the centre of ornamental "pleasure grounds, in which the skill of the landscape gardener "will be displayed. Although Dublin and its suburbs have "nearly doubled in population and wealth during the last 40 years, "no adequate effort has yet been made to meet the improved "tastes and wants of this population for rational amusement. "The public advantages of such an institution as the Dublin "Exhibition Palace in a populous city like Dublin are mani- "fest; it would bring within the reach of all classes the "civilizing influence of music and the fine arts, which at "present even the most wealthy of citizens rarely enjoy. It "would aid in the study of the Natural and Mechanical Sciences, "by an exhibition of their most remarkable examples, and by "blending amusement with instruction would thus elevate and "improve the tastes of all. Such an institution is at present one

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" of the greatest wants of this city." The prospectus proceeds to state that the site " will afford ample space to develope the objects " and resources of the company, and the directors believe that " upon the erection of this building the surrounding land will " soon be covered with first-class houses, which would thus place " the Dublin Exhibition Palace in the very centre of one of the " most fashionable and wealthy districts of the city. For some " months past the directors have had under their consideration the " extent of accommodation which each department comprised in " this undertaking may require, with the object of ascertaining " the sum which may be necessary for the construction and ar- " rangement of the building and grounds, and after carefully " estimating these matters they believe that 50,000*l.* will be " sufficient for the capital of the company. The directors, while " seeking to effect a great public object, desire it to be understood " that this company has been established on a purely commercial " principle, believing this to be the only basis on which such an " institution can be permanently maintained. Institutions of this " description have proved eminently successful in other large " towns, and even the late Exhibition in Kildare Street, which " was only open during the five summer months of 1854, and " for a temporary purpose, realized the large income of 8,776*l.* " upon the capital invested in the building, and had the Exhi- " bition remained open for the winter season the sum would have " been probably more than double. The income of the Dublin " Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company will be chiefly " realized by the receipts from ordinary public concerts, pro- " menades, musicales, subscriptions to the institution, and sale " of season tickets, hire of public rooms for exhibitions, lectures, " private concerts, meetings, &c. &c.; public lectures on scientific " and other subjects, commission on sale of paintings and other " articles, rents of bazaar, stalls, refreshment rooms, and of space " for goods exhibited for sale." Then it states that they expect to pay the shareholders a large dividend. Annexed to the prospectus is a map, showing the ground on which the building was to be erected. The date of the prospectus is fixed by the form of application for shares, 1862, which I beg to hand in also.

4246. (*Professor Huxley.*) Do you conceive that this project was altogether set on foot as a commercial speculation, as the phrase just read out would lead one to suppose?—Upon that I should say that, so far as I know, the great majority of the shareholders invested their money in it, more from what I should call patriotic motives, and the desire to provide a useful building than from any expectation that they would receive a large interest for their money. At the same time I do not think they intended absolutely to throw it away. But the great majority of them were quite prepared to risk their money, and thought it desirable to establish a building of that description. Of course the prospectus held out, as these things always do, advantages to people who invested their money. It was thought at that time by those who promoted it—I was not one of the original promoters—that a fund

of 50,000*l.* should be provided for such a building. It afterwards turned out that the capital was not large enough.

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4247. Were the 50,000*l.* raised in shares?—It was all raised in shares.

4248. Were those shares ever in the market?—Yes, they were.

4249. Were they ever at a prémium?—They were.

4250. Can you tell me what premium they went to?—I cannot exactly tell what premium they went to, but at one time they were at a premium. I know a friend of mine who bought some, and he told me that he paid a premium for them.

4251. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) They were 5*l.* shares?—Yes.

4252. And they went down to 30*s.* in the market?—I am afraid to say what they did not go down to.

4253. Probably they may have been unsaleable at one time?—I do not think they are worth 30*s.* now. In the way I have mentioned the company was established. A great many meetings were held, and ultimately all the capital was taken up. I have here the half-yearly reports of the company, with the exception of that for the first half-year, which the secretary, whom I saw this morning, could not find. The first I have is the report of the directors and statement of accounts, submitted to the directors at the second ordinary general half-yearly meeting, held on Monday the 1st of February 1864. I have here the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth reports. The eighth was submitted on the 4th of February 1867. These reports have appended to them a statement of the capital account, and of the details of all the expenditure. From the report of February 1864 it would appear that, up to that time, nothing with reference to the International Exhibition had been decided on. The report, after shewing that the contractors were making very rapid progress, and that the various works in connexion with the pleasure ground were nearly brought to a conclusion, states: "The directors are devoting their earnest attention to the "best means in which the building and gardens may be opened to the "public, and, as a preparatory step, careful calculations in the most "minute detail have already been made for the furnishing and "fitting up of every portion of the building, including musical "requirements, with a very satisfactory result." At that time an International Exhibition had scarcely been dreamt of, but the next report, made on the 1st of August 1864, contains this passage, after a statement of other matters about progress: "The directors "have further to report, that for a considerable time their earnest "attention has been devoted to the best means of opening the build-"ing and gardens to the public. The subject having received the "board's most mature considerations, it has been resolved to inau-"gurate the buildings by holding an International Exhibition of "Arts and Manufactures in 1865. The success hitherto attendant "on this measure has been most encouraging, having already re-"ceived support from Her Majesty's Government, and a promise of "assistance from the French Government. A great number of the "exhibitors at the London Exhibition of 1862, have also signified "their intention, and contribute. The directors are of opinion that

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" the financial results of the Exhibition will prove favourable, inasmuch as the cost of the building has not to be deducted from its " receipts. A special committee has been appointed to carry out the " details, and every means will be taken, within the power of the " directors, to render the undertaking attractive and successful." With reference to the statement that the cost of the building was not to be deducted from the receipts, I should refer the Commission to a document which I have not a copy of, but it is printed in the illustrated record and catalogue of the Exhibition of 1865, at page 47. I should state that this document was the result of a committee, of which I was a member, which was sent to London to endeavour to procure the co-operation of the Society of Arts, for the International Exhibition, and the Society of Arts, having heard what we had to say, said that they could not assist a mere trading company; that they would be willing to do everything in their power for a company which desired to promote art and manufactures in Ireland, and to benefit the country, but that they could not do so for a mere trading company. Afterwards a plan was hit on, by which the trading part was limited, and benefit to the art and manufactures of Ireland was made the principal object; and at page 47 the document shows how that was done: " At a meeting of the London Society of " Arts, held on the 7th of September 1864, there were present " on behalf of the Dublin Exhibition Executive Committee, and " on that of the Dublin Palace and Winter Garden Company " Limited, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Gilbert Sanders, Esq., " Francis W. Brady, Esq., William Dargan, Esq., T. M. " Gresham, Esq., and Henry Parkinson, Esq." The following Articles of Agreement between the Dublin Exhibition Palace, &c., and the Executive Committee, &c., were submitted to the meeting: " Articles of agreement, dated the 7th day of September, " 1864, between the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter " Garden Company, Limited, and the Executive Committee of the " Dublin International Exhibition of 1865. Whereas it has been " resolved to hold an International Exhibition of arts and manu- " factures in Dublin, in the year 1865; and whereas the following " gentleman are constituted the executive committee for carrying " out the undertaking (then follow the names); and whereas " the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Companies, " Limited, have agreed to grant the use of their building, gardens, " and premises, for the purposes of the Exhibition, and otherwise " to promote the same, as herein-after provided, now, it is hereby " agreed between the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Gar- " den Company, Limited, and the Executive Committee of the " Dublin International Exhibition for 1865, that the said com- " mittee will grant the use of their said building, gardens, and " premises, to the said executive committee, during such time " as may be required for the Exhibition, and will afterwards " provide such further and additional buildings as may be " agreed on by the parties hereto, and will provide the requi- " site funds for carrying on the Exhibition in all its details,

" according to the wants and requirements of the said execu-
" tive committee, upon the following terms—that is to say,
" That the entire receipts of the Exhibition be applied as follows:
" 1st. In payment of the officers, servants, and other persons con-
" nected with the Exhibition, and all other expenses attendant on
" the Exhibition, according to the directions of the said executive
" committee. 2nd. In repayment of all the costs and expenses
" attendant on the said additional buildings and works, and of all
" moneys advanced by the said company for carrying on the said
" Exhibition. 3rd. In payment to the said company of the sum of
" 5,000*l.*, as and for the use of the said building, and as compen-
" sation to the said company, for the occupation of the same, and
" for interest on money advanced, and to cover any damages or wear
" and tear of the building during its occupation. And the surplus
" receipts, after the payments aforesaid, to be applied in such
" manner as the following committee, to be styled 'the Exhibition
" Committee,' may direct." Then follows a considerable number of names. The agreement was signed, on the part of the Dublin Exhibition Palace Company, " T. M. Gresham," and on the part of the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of 1865, " Gilbert Sanders." It was resolved by the Society of Arts, " That the explanation of the position and prospects of the Dublin
" International Exhibition for 1865 being considered satisfactory
" to this meeting, a committee of advice be formed in London
" to secure adequate representation of our industries and manu-
" factures, and to promote the interests of exhibitors." That explains precisely how the Exhibition sprung from the Winter Garden Company. The latter company's interest was limited to 15,000*l.* They could not get any more.

4254. (*Professor Huxley.*) The International Exhibition was a success, was it not?—The financial result of the International Exhibition is stated in the half-yearly report of August 1866, as follows:—" The accounts of the Dublin International Exhibition
" have been closed since the last general meeting, and shew a
" profit of 10,074*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Of this sum 3,230*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* was ex-
" pended upon works and assets handed over to this company,
" and 2,855*l.* 14*s.* has been applied or allocated for payment of the
" dividend declared at the last meeting." The result was a profit of 10,000*l.* They did not get the 15,000*l.*; it was not made.

4255. Then the rent for which the Winter Garden Company agreed with the International Exhibition Committee was never paid?—Only 10,000*l.* of it.

4256. So that, in fact, the Winter Palace Company lost 5,000*l.*?—They did. They provided all the funds. They expected to have got 15,000*l.*, but they did not.

4257. What has become of the Exhibition building since the International Exhibition or Winter Garden closed?—As soon as the Exhibition closed steps were taken to have it opened according to the original prospectus, and the seventh half-yearly report. It was opened according to the original prospectus in the month of May 1866, and carried on according to the prospectus. Enter-

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tainments, bazaars, concerts, and various things were given, dining rooms were let out for hire, lectures were given, pictures exhibited, and so on; but it was not found to pay. The company, in order to provide funds to complete the building, were obliged to draw upon their bankers, and since their last report for the year 1867 the amount borrowed has increased something. The capital sum expended up to that time was 86,667*l.* 10*s.*, and over 30,000*l.* was borrowed from the Royal Bank upon a guarantee. The bank refused to advance it without a personal guarantee, and accordingly some of the directors made themselves personally liable to the bank for the repayment of that sum. I think there were two or three different guarantees. The same directors are not on all the guarantees. The names of some of them are on all the guarantees, but those of others are not.

4258. You are doubtless acquainted with the history of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in a general way?—In a very general way.

4259. Are you aware that it was started as nearly as may be with the same objects, intentions, and the same desire to promote high objects as the institution here?—Yes.

4260. I daresay you also know by common report the fate of the original shareholders, it was not altogether dissimilar?—Yes; I know it. Indeed it is said the second set of shareholders were involved.

4261. I don't know anything about that, but we all know there was very considerable loss to the first?—Yes; there was a great deal more spent than they had to spend; and so it has been with us. The original capital was too small.

4262. Broadly speaking, you are in the same position as the Crystal Palace, Sydenham?—Broadly speaking, it is something of the same kind.

4263. Supposing that the Crystal Palace at Sydenham thought fit to lend its building to an International Exhibition solely as a speculation, it would have done exactly what your Winter Garden Company has done here?—Do you mean the Exhibition of 1862?

4264. Yes.—I suppose they would have arranged it the same way.

4265. It would have been precisely an analogy?—It would.

4266. In fact the whole thing has been a commercial speculation as the prospectus states?—The whole thing was a commercial speculation, as the prospectus states; but I repeat that a great number of the shareholders invested their capital in it, prepared to a great extent to lose it.

4267. That, I imagine, was also very much the case with the projectors of the Crystal Palace. Very large hopes were held out of the good that would be done by the promotion of science and art, and all that sort of thing; and a great many enthusiastic persons put their money into it without hoping very much to make any great profit out of it?—It may be so. The accounts appended to the reports of the Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company, which are all dated, and which, I believe, are perfectly correct, will shew the details of all the expenditure.

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4268. (*Mr. Hamilton.*) With reference to the suggestion of having a local board in connexion with the proposed institute, you are, with myself, a member of a local board connected with the hospitals which stands between the Government and the institutions?—I am.

4269. Can you tell me if the attendance at that local board is good?—I believe it to be very bad, because I believe the board to be almost a useless board, if I may say so.

4270. Do you think that, generally speaking, an unpaid board of the kind, standing between the Government and a number of institutions, is likely to work well?—Well, I should say, that in some cases it might work very well if the object be one which the members composing the board take such an interest in as to induce them to devote their time without reward for it, either on account of some personal interest in the subject-matter or to promote it for public purposes. I think that many useful objects may be attained by an unpaid board.

4271. But in the instance to which I refer, is it not the case that, with the exception of myself, and yourself, almost every member of that board is a person supposed to be interested in the institution?—And that, in this case, if I may take the liberty of saying it, is one reason why it does not work well. I did attend that board very often, and observed that the most useful members were laymen. It is the board of superintendence of the Dublin hospitals; and a medical man is unwilling to allow his own hospital to be censured, or to find fault with the hospital of another man.

4272. Supposing a local board were formed with reference to the scientific institutions referred to in connexion with the proposed institute, would not the same objection to some extent apply? You would have parties connected with various branches of science; would not the same jealousy or disregard of the institutions, with the exception of that one with which the particular individual was connected, operate in the same way?—There might be some. Do you mean a board uniting all the existing institutions?

4273. The proposition as I understand it, is, that there should be a local board supervising the affiliated scientific societies and institutions connected with art and science—I am speaking now of the proposition of an Irish institute?—I know. You mean a local board to superintend the Dublin Society, the Hibernian Academy, and the Royal Irish Academy, &c.?

4274. To stand between the Government and a certain class of affiliated institutions and societies which would form the institute, according to the plan of the projectors?—I think that such a board would be obliged to leave the details of each institution almost entirely to the members of it connected with that particular institution; that they would not be able to do much good by interfering with it. But I think that having a board in which all the institutions would be represented, meeting in Dublin, and bringing gentlemen intimately acquainted with the country together

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to see what was going on would be of very great use. I think it would be of very great use to the Government to have such a body to apply to.

4275. Do you think it would be likely to be an effective working board?—That would depend immensely on the spirit in which the board went to work, and the class of officers, secretaries I mean, who were appointed to do the details of it. I think it might do a great deal of good, but if it were not properly constituted, or badly managed, it might do a great deal of mischief or no good at all.

4276. (*The Rev. Dr. Haughton.*) Might not, in your opinion, the Exhibition Palace have been a commercial success if it had been constructed on a smaller scale?—If it had been constructed within its capital I am sure it would have been.

4277. A commercial success?—Yes. At the present moment it pays a very respectable profit over and above the working expenses, though worked in the most imperfect manner. Many of its branches are not developed at all from the want of money.

4278. In such a case the shares would have been above par?—Yes, of course.

4279. They are now considerably below par?—I don't know how much lower they are.

4280. Have they not gone down to 30*s.*?—At present I don't think anybody would buy them at all. The figure 3 without the cypher would be perhaps nearer to it.

4281. Is there not in many other public companies which have been afloat in the market a mixed element of public and private advantage?—Well, I don't know. Sometimes, perhaps, but I doubt if it is to the extent there is in this case.

4282. Suppose the case of a person starting a new branch of industry in the country, as in the case of the Belleek pottery works, might not persons taking shares in that undertaking have the double object of establishing a new branch of industry in a remote part of the country and of obtaining a reasonable return for their money?—I have not heard of anyone taking shares in the Belleek pottery on that principle.

4283. Take the case of a railroad. The proprietor of the soil, a nobleman, or other landlord, assists the passage of the railroad through his estate?—He does.

4284. Has he not in most cases a double object in it, the public good, and eventual benefit to his own estate?—I think if you put the last first you would be nearer the mark. I am sorry to say that in my opinion gentlemen think more of their own private benefit in such cases.

4285. Would you think it a convenient principle to establish, that a bankrupt railroad or manufactory should be assisted by the public because the promoters of it had partly a public object in view?—That is the very question they are talking of. There is a proposition to benefit Ireland by the Government purchasing the railroads, some of which are prosperous and some bankrupt.

4286. Would you not regard as similar to this proposal for the purchase of the winter palace the proposal that a bad railroad

should receive a larger sum than its market price from the public? —My notion on that subject is, that if the Government think it a right thing to do to promote art and science by establishing such an institute as that which is proposed, and if they find a building which they can obtain for a vastly smaller sum of money than they could build such a building for, even supposing it to be not exactly what they would build, but something that might be made suitable to the purpose to a great extent, in such a case I think it might also be an ingredient in inducing the Government to do that, to know that a number of gentlemen had subscribed a large sum of money, say 50,000*l.* for the purpose of raising such a building, and who are prepared to lose that money and make it a present to them. I think that would be a consideration which ought fairly and properly to influence the Government. It would show a desire on behalf of the people of the country to have such an institution at their own door, that they had subscribed a large sum of money to build it, and if the Government think it a right thing to do they might come forward and say, "We will recognise your public spirit and relieve you from liability." It is in that way that I look on it.

4287. (*Professor Huxley.*) You are aware that the English International Exhibition of 1862 was guaranteed by English noblemen and gentlemen?—Yes, it was.

4288. Supposing that Exhibition to have gone wrong, do you think there is much probability that the English Parliament would have made good a shilling of the loss?—Not the slightest in the world.

4289. (*Colonel Laffan.*) I understand your object in coming before us to-day is to show the Government that if they want certain accommodation for the scientific institutions of Dublin, they can obtain it very efficiently and economically in your building; and that if, in thus providing for the public wants in an economical manner they can refund to the parties who advanced money for the erection of this building, that consideration should not act as a deterrent to the Government in considering the purchase?—Precisely; you have expressed my idea more accurately than I myself did.

May I ask leave to supply an omission in my evidence given the other day, as to a matter of figures, with respect to the Irish Academy of Music. I gave the gross number of pupils, but omitted to give the number actually attending classes in each year. The number actually attending classes has averaged from 50 to 70 in each year. At this time of year, namely, the beginning of the season, they are fewer; and towards the spring of the year they are more numerous. The actual number of pupils attending classes in this term of September 1868 is 55. I also wish to mention a matter to show the interest felt by the Dublin public in the Irish Academy of Music. When we understood that the grant from the London Academy was withdrawn and that therefore we could not get one from Parliament, but that a proposal was likely to be submitted to Parliament for the estab-

F. W. Brady, Esq., Q.C.

1 Oct. 1868.

lishment of a large institution in which we should have a share, we called a public meeting in Dublin to consider what was to be done, and the result of that public meeting was, that a number of gentlemen agreed to guarantee and subscribe 200*l.* for this year and for next year, in sums of 5*l.* and 10*l.*, believing that by that time something would be done.

Mr. Edwin Lyne, Head Master of the Dublin School of Art, was subsequently examined, but no minute of his evidence was taken, as the Reporter had unfortunately left. (*See Appendix M., p.* 659.)

" Suggestions relative to the Promotion of Musical Knowledge in Dublin.—By the Rev. John P. Mahaffy, A.M., F.T.C.D., and Robert P. Stewart, Esq., Mus. D., Professor of Music in the University of Dublin.

" Being invited by the Commissioners to give our opinion as to the best means of promoting musical knowledge in Dublin, we shall state briefly the conclusions to which we have been led by the experience of many years, omitting all statement of the facts upon which these conclusions rest, as they are too many and complex to be comprised in a short document.

" We take as the basis of our suggestions the scheme which proposes a central department in London, to which that in Dublin would be affiliated, and assisted by the State, which would in consequence claim the nomination of part of the governing body. We suggest then that—

" (I.) The remainder of the council or governing body of the Musical Department in Dublin should be elected annually by the body of subscribers to the institution, and that the principle of co-option be totally discarded. As an additional precaution a certain proportion of the outgoing council should be declared not re-eligible. By these means the subscribers will gain an interest in the institution, and many serious and obvious evils will be avoided. We are also of opinion that in a country where political influences are so paramount as in Ireland, that this sound principle of rotation in the governing body should apply more to that part of the council which shall be nominated by the State in the central department.

" (II.) In no case should an official, who receives a salary from the institution, be eligible for a seat in the governing body, even though he be one of the voluntary subscribers to its funds.

" (III.) We suggest that special care be taken to have all branches of musical instruction comprised in the teaching of the institution, under such conditions alone will it become of real value to the Irish people, as affording scope to persons of any special talent to improve their natural gifts,

and to obtain for themselves a support or a reputation. We are led to place some stress on the point as the present Irish Academy of Music from want of funds, and from other causes also, has degenerated to a great extent into a school for pianoforte playing and for singing—branches of the art which in the present day require peculiar excellence in order to ensure success. Accordingly, while these have been assiduously pursued, without commensurate results, departments, such as the study of the organ, and of the science of harmony, which are second to none in dignity and in usefulness, have not received sufficient attention.

" (IV.) The report that the Commissioners are considering the present Exhibition building, as a suitable structure for an Art and Science Department, induces us to remind them that none of its halls, however spacious and elegant, are fit for musical purposes. They have been frequently tried, and are admitted to have been constructed without due attention to acoustic principles. If then, as would seem reasonable, the musical department in Dublin must be provided with a suitable room for concerts and other performances, such a hall must be added to the present building. Some of the above suggestions may seem to the Commissioners too obvious to require mention, and yet it is to the neglect of these sound and obvious principles that the low state of musical cultivation among the poorer classes in Ireland is chiefly to be ascribed. The natural aptitude of the Irish for music is of a very high order, so that we have no doubt, that any funds applied by the state to develope this talent, will be amply repaid by important results, provided these funds are under such an administration as will secure the confidence of the public.

" JOHN P. MAHAFFY, A.M.,
" Fell. Trin. Coll. Dublin.
" ROBT. P. STEWART, Mus. D.,
" Prof. of Music in the University
" of Dublin.

" To the Commission on the Science and Art
Department in Ireland."

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR SCIENCE AND ART IN IRELAND.

The MEMORIAL of the President, Vice-Presidents, Managers, and Proprietors of the Royal Cork Institution.

Respectfully sheweth:

Memorial from the Royal Cork Institution.

That the Royal Cork Institution is a body incorporated in 1807 by Royal Charter, " for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction " of all improvements in arts and manufactures, and for teaching by courses of " philosophical lectures and experiments the application of science to the com- " mon purposes of life;"

That it consists of about two hundred noblemen and gentlemen as proprietors, holding shares which originally paid 30 guineas each; and that from the proprietors 30 managers are chosen triennially, the Right Honorable the Earl of Bandon being the president;

That under the Charter, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being is patron of the institution, and that the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, the Provost of Trinity College, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, and the first Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society for the time being, together with any three other persons whom His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant nominates, are the visitors of the institution, with power to reform any abuse, and thus memorialists respectfully submit every precaution is taken to prevent misappropriation of the funds it may possess;

That in the year 1807 a parliamentary grant was made to the Royal Dublin Society of 2,000*l.* for the use of the Royal Cork Institution, and was continued annually until 1811, when the grant was increased to 2,500*l.* for several years; but it was subsequently reduced from time to time until 1830, when it was altogether withdrawn, and the institution compelled to stop its active operations;

That great and permanent benefits to art, science, and agriculture, arose from its lectures, publications, and botanical gardens, and that the Royal Cork Institution was the principal instrument in forming the taste for science and art, which has placed Cork in no undistinguished position in those departments, and that it also materially promoted scientific knowledge, and aided the general progress of social improvement throughout the south of Ireland;

That although unaided by public grant, the managers have endeavoured to promote those objects for nearly 40 years, but so feebly, for want of funds, as to be painfully deficient, and to prove wholly inadequate to the extensive sphere in which the institution is placed, and that they have now completely exhausted all their funds and unable to incur any further outlay;

That to the establishment of a School of Art in Cork, the managers expended over 600*l.* in preparing the premises for the school, and placed at its disposal one of the most valuable collection of casts in Ireland, anticipating that the rent received from the school would enable them to carry out further plans of improvement, but in this they have been disappointed:

That the library consists of over 12,000 volumes, which with the ordnance maps, the geological natural history, and other collections, are daily at the service of the public, by whom the books and maps are largely availed of, but that for want of funds the managers are unable to keep up the supply of literature to the requirements of the present age. A portion of the library has been set apart for the reception of the patents, which are regularly forwarded from London, these are frequently referred to by scientific men and mechanics;

That important benefits to the city and county of Cork would certainly arise from placing the institution in its former condition, by promoting scientific knowledge, artistic skill, and general social progress and refinement of taste and habits.

Memorialists therefore respectfully pray that the Commissioners on the Science and Art Department will take into their favourable consideration the circumstances stated in the memorial, so as to enable them to carry out their plans for the benefit of this large city and county.

The memorialists beg that Sir Thomas Deane, Knt., and Doctor Caulfield, Secretary, one or both, be examined on behalf of this institution,

And your memorialists will pray.

Bandon, President.
Thomas Tobin, Knt., V.P.
Thomas Lyon, J.P.
John Benson, Knt.
John Gordon, Knt.
Francis Lyons, Mayor of Cork.
William Lyons, High Sheriff of Cork.
N. P. Murphy, M.P., Cork.
John Francis Maguire, M.P.
J. K. Harvey, M.D., Vice-President.
John Bennett.
Thos. Wall, M.D., J.P.

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Letter to the Treasury on the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

Department of Science and Art,
Marlborough House, April 1, 1854.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to lay before you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the following statement, in explanation of the sum of 8,500*l.* included in the estimate and intended for the purchase of a site for a new museum for Scotland and some preliminary expenses connected with it.

I am to state, that from the year 1847 to the present time there have been numerous representations made to Government by public bodies interested in Scotland as to the propriety of establishing a museum in that country of a similar character to the Museum of Practical Geology in London and the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin. In the autumn of 1851 a meeting was held in Edinburgh with the view of urging this question on the consideration of Government, and as a result of this movement several public and scientific bodies memorialized the Government on the subject.

Among the bodies which sent memorials were—

The Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University,
The Royal College of Physicians,
The Royal College of Surgeons,
The Royal Society,
The Royal Physical Society,
The Society of Arts,
The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh.

Several of these bodies have again memorialized the present Government in terms similar to those formerly used.

In addition to these memorials from Edinburgh a memorial from Glasgow, to a similar effect, was forwarded, signed by the representatives of the chief public and scientific bodies of that city.

These memorials were united in their representations of the great national benefits that would result from the establishment of a museum of the character indicated, which they asked for as an act not so much of favour as of justice to Scotland. The interest taken by the people of Scotland in this question was shown, not only in memorials but also by deputations to the Government. In March 1852 a deputation, consisting of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir George Clerk, Sir W. Gibson Craig, Mr. Cowan, M.P., and Mr. Charteris, M.P. (now Lord Elcho), waited upon the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hume, as it was stated, was prevented from attending, but signified his cordial concurrence in the object contemplated by the deputation, which not only urged the question upon its merits, but also suggested a site behind the University of Edinburgh as a most appropriate place for the new museum.

In the autumn of last year a deputation from Glasgow had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade, and in urging the necessity for such a museum laid claim to Glasgow instead of Edinburgh as the city in which it should be built.

In March last another deputation, consisting of the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Dalkeith, Sir A. Campbell, M.P., Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Cowan, M.P., Colonel Blair, M.P., and Mr. Hall Maxwell, waited upon the President of the Board of Trade with the view of impressing upon the Government the desirableness of proceeding with the museum, and of securing the site in Edinburgh which was considered so desirable for it. Although several of these gentlemen hold official positions in the western counties, they were of opinion that Edinburgh, being the capital of Scotland, possessed superior claims to Glasgow as the seat of the proposed museum. My Lords have thought it desirable that I should lay before you the above short history of this expression of general feeling for a museum in Scotland, but think that it cannot be necessary that

explanations should be given of the importance of such an institution, as the establishment of similar museums in London and in Dublin indicate the conviction of their value on the part of the Treasury and of Parliament. The objects are clearly expressed, however, in the following short passage from the memorial of the Royal College of Surgeons: "The establishment of such an "institution in the capital of Scotland would be a great national benefit, by "affording the means of obtaining definite information in regard to the "mineral wealth of the kingdom; its ores and coals, its building, paving, and "ornamental stones, granites and marbles, the localities and composition of "soils, the qualities and capabilities of its different clays for bricks, tiles, or "pottery-wares, and of its limestones for building purposes and manure, and "generally as a means of developing the industrial resources of its territorial "products."

My Lords having considered the relative advantages of Edinburgh and Glasgow as the seat of the proposed museum, decided that they would recommend, through the Treasury to Parliament, the advisability of establishing it in the former city. Notwithstanding the great claims of Glasgow as the centre of trade and manufactures, yet, considering that Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, and having regard to the importance of the museum, to the interests of agriculture, and to the fact that Edinburgh possesses extensive materials for the formation of the new museum, and which could be rendered immediately available for it, and thus save a large expenditure of public money, my Lords are of opinion that the advantages of the latter place are sufficiently decided.

Inquiries being made as to the proposed site behind the University, it was found that it offered many advantages for the instructional use of the collections. This site is now occupied by the buildings and gardens of the Trades' Maidens' Hospital, having an area of 2,490 square yards; also by an Independent chapel, containing an area of 465 square yards, adjoining to which is a piece of ground that the city authorities propose to present to the Government. The hospital is offered to be sold to Government for a sum of 5,000*l.* and the chapel for 2,000*l.*, and these, with the corporation ground, would form a site of 3,755 square yards, immediately contiguous to the University. By the direction of the Treasury, the Chief Commissioner of Works has caused this site to be examined and valued, and has reported that the sums asked are reasonable. In the report from the Board of Works it is recommended that certain conditions should be made with the city authorities for the improvement of the approaches to the museum; and in this recommendation my Lords fully concur. Should Parliament afterwards decide on erecting a suitable building for the museum on this site, it is estimated that this may be done for about 20,000*l.*

Should the Treasury agree with my Lords that it is desirable to ask Parliament in the present year for a vote for the purchase of this site, I am to request you to submit for consideration that the following general scheme for the formation of the new museum should be officially accepted by the authorities in Edinburgh before Parliament is asked in a future year to vote money for a building, and I am to state that communications have been already received from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, from the Senatus Academicus, and from the Royal Highland Agricultural Society, to the effect that the proposals will be agreeable to them and to the people of Scotland generally.

My Lords, in the first place, submit that should Parliament in a future year vote money for building a museum on the site purchased, that such museum should be placed under the Board of Trade in the same manner as the corresponding institutions in London and Dublin. The principles upon which these museums are conducted recognize the importance of using the specimens in them for instructional purposes to the fullest extent compatible with their security and preservation, and the same principles would be applied to the Scottish Museum. Although, therefore, the University authorities, in order to prevent a divided responsibility, would have no controlling power in the management of the museum, my Lords would consider that its collections were used with great advantage to the public if they could be made available for the illustration of the courses of the professors.

Under these circumstances it is submitted that it would be advisable that the University authorities should transfer their present collections to Government without any further conditions than those applied in the instructional use above referred to. These collections have, in fact, been chiefly made by Parliamentary

grants, an annual vote for their increase being taken. The professor of natural history has hitherto had a Crown appointment as "Keeper of the Museum of Natural History," and my Lords think that it will be advantageous that he should retain this appointment, but be responsible to this Board for its exercise. Although my Lords consider that he should be chiefly responsible for the arrangement, custody, and purchases of objects of natural history in the new museum, his duties in this respect should not be allowed to interfere with the due responsibility to Government of any general director of the museum who may hereafter be appointed.

The possession of the University collections will secure to the new museum in one institution, and with one expense of management, the combined advantages of the Industrial Museum in Dublin and of the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society, and will enable the technological collections to be studied with great benefit in their primary relations to the scientific specimens of natural history.

While the present keeper and the amount of Parliamentary grant now given will suffice for the extension and proper care of the natural history part of the museum, including the valuable collections of minerals and ores in the possession of the University, it will be necessary to develope much more extensively the collections in relation to the industrial arts. From the experience of the museums in London and Dublin, it is probable that the annual cost of the museum when built, including both the scientific and technical divisions, will be about 2,000*l*. This includes the salary of a director of the museum at 300*l*., the sum given to Sir H. De la Beche and Sir R. Kane for similar duties; that also of a chemist to analyze the specimens of ores, soils, and other industrial products sent to the museum, and the amount required for the necessary purchase of specimen cases and the cost of household charges. Under ordinary circumstances the expense of creating a national museum of the kind contemplated would be much greater than the sum here stated, but the willingness, not only of the University authorities to give over their collection to the nation, but also of the Royal Highland Society to make a similar unconditional gift of their valuable collection of geological specimens and agricultural models, render the formation of this museum not only far more effective but much more economical than could have been anticipated.

While my Lords think a museum of this kind supported by Parliamentary grant should be opened to the public for several days of the week free of cost, they are not disposed to object to the application of a similar principle to that adopted at Marlborough House, of charging a similar fee for admission on certain days of the week, as it not only tends to diminish the cost of supporting the museum, but also provides certain quiet days, when students and men of science may study the collections without the inconvenience of crowded assemblages of persons. Such charges would not be applied to the regular matriculated students of natural history.

Having explained these general views as to the constitution of the museum, I am to state that if the Lords of the Treasury coincide with my Lords as to the advisability of purchasing the site with the ultimate view of erecting a museum, their Lordships think that it would be of great importance that there should now be collected the necessary specimens which are to be placed in the industrial part of the museum when completed, the buildings at present on the site form sufficiently commodious premises for this purpose. I am to remind you that temporary accommodation was provided in this way in Craig's Court for the Museum of Economic Geology, and that some time was most usefully spent by the curator and officers in organising the collections there before they were finally deposited in their permanent building in Jermyn Street. My Lords feel the importance of having an adequate collection organized for the new building in Edinburgh when it is erected; and they have no doubt from the interest taken in the subject in Scotland that numerous donations will flow in from all parts of the kingdom if proper arrangements are made for their reception, classification, and custody. With these views, in addition to 7,000*l*. for the site, a further sum of 1,500*l*. has been added, making the aggregate vote for the Scottish Museum of 8,500*l*.

I am to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for an expression of opinion on the general subject of this letter.

I have, &c.,

To the Secretary of the Treasury. (Signed) LYON PLAYFAIR.

APPENDIX B.

PAPER handed in by PROFESSOR ALLMAN.—See Question 136.

University of Edinburgh, 4th April 1854.

The following resolutions were adopted by the senatus academicus :—

Resolutions of Edinburgh University relative to establishment of a new scientific and industrial museum.

1. The senate learn with great satisfaction that it is the intention of Government to institute a National Museum for Scotland, embracing both a scientific and an industrial collection.

2. They willingly admit the advantage of uniting the present Natural History Museum of the University with that which it is proposed to establish for industrial purposes.

3. They approve of the whole being put entirely under Government control. The present Natural History Museum of the University has, in point of fact, never been under any other control than that of the Crown, to which alone the Professor has rendered his annual accounts.

4. They agree to surrender to the Crown any right of property possessed by the senate in the specimens of the present museum, to which they have contributed purchases to the amount of 4,000*l*. They understand that in the new buildings space will be provided for the expansion of the present collection, a great part of which for want of room is lost for all practical purposes.

5. They cordially approve of the museum being opened to the public on the most liberal terms possible, on the understanding that they are not to be called on to defray any part of the annual charges, after the present means of doing so by fees of admission are put an end to, but that the whole cost of maintenance shall be at the charge of the Crown.

6. They approve of the museum being open to scientific men and students, upo n special days, on payment of fees, and to students of the Technological Department at all times when open without payment of fees, and they claim the same right of free admission for the students of the Professor of Natural History.

7. They beg to request free admission at all times when open, for the members of the senate, and scientific strangers introduced by them.

Regius Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh University to be Keeper of the Scientific Department.

8. They approve of the proposal put before them that the Regius Professor of Natural History shall be Keeper of the Scientific Department of the museum, and they recommend that he should have access, under due regulations to the specimens from any part of the museum which may be available for illustrating his lectures.

APPENDIX C.

PAPERS handed in by the HON. B. F. PRIMROSE.

No. 1.

(Referred to in Mr. PRIMROSE's Memorandum of Evidence, p. 22.)

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 25th February 1858, relating to the new NATIONAL GALLERY and the MUSEUM of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Edinburgh.

Treasury Minute on new National Gallery and Museum of Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

MY LORDS have under their consideration an application from the Board of Manufactures in Edinburgh, relating to the establishment and maintenance of the new National Gallery which has been completed, and is now ready for occupation. Also an application from the same board in relation to the removal and custody of the valuable collection constituting the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, which has been by them generously presented to the nation free of cost, upon the simple stipulation that it shall be placed in a proper position for exhibition to the public. The conditions upon which this collection was accepted are detailed in the minute of this board of the 1st of July 1851.

Upon the subject of the National Gallery, my Lords refer to the report of Sir John S. Lefevre, dated from the Board of Trade the 13th December 1847, who had been appointed by the Government of the day to proceed to Edinburgh, and to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the Board of Manufactures, the Royal Academy of Scotland, and other societies in relation with them. The result of that inquiry was, that Sir J. S. Lefevre recommended the erection of a suitable building for the twofold purpose of a National Gallery, in which should be deposited the different collections of pictures then in the Royal Institution (the building belonging to, and occupied by, the Board of Manufactures), and of a Royal Academy for the use of that incorporation. After much delay and negotiation, provisions were made for the erection of a suitable building upon the mound in the immediate vicinity of the Royal Institution. For the site of the building the public were indebted to the great liberality of the Lord Provost and Town Council, who, desirous to give every encouragement to art, and to the development of the Royal Academy of Scotland, made over the valuable ground required for the purpose, at what may be termed a nominal price. The funds for erecting the building were furnished to the extent of 20,000*l.* by the Board of Manufactures, with the sanction of this Board, and the remainder, to the extent of 30,000*l.*, was furnished by votes of Parliament. By the Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 86, the entire building and property were vested in the Board of Manufactures, as well as the appropriation of the buildings when completed, subject to the approbation of the Treasury.

On the 26th of December 1854, in contemplation of the completion of the building, the following appropriation was duly made of its several parts :—

"*Appropriation of National Gallery.*

26th December 1854.

"1. The five Western Galleries, and one of the small Central Galleries, shall be reserved for the formation of a Scottish National Gallery, and shall be devoted permanently and exclusively to the reception and exhibition of Works of Art in Painting or Sculpture.

"2. The five Eastern Galleries, and one of the small Central Galleries shall be appropriated to the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, for four months in every year.

"3. The two rooms at the south end of the Eastern Galleries shall be appropriated as a Council Room and Library for the Royal Scottish Academy during the whole year.

"4. The Collection of Pictures belonging to the Royal Scottish Academy shall be placed either in the Western Galleries, while there is room for them, or in the Eastern Galleries, when these are not required by the Treasury for any purpose connected with the promotion of Art, as may be arranged with the Academy.

"5. The Eastern Galleries, for the period of the year during which they are not occupied by the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, shall never be used either by the Academy or the Board of Manufactures, except solely and exclusively for purposes connected with the promotion of Art, and under the approval of the Treasury.

"6. No fee for admittance shall be charged on any occasion, except to the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, without the sanction of the Treasury.

"7. The general custody and maintenance of the whole building shall be vested in the Board of Manufactures; but the Royal Scottish Academy shall have the entire charge of the council room and library, and of the exhibition galleries, during their annual exhibition."

Before my Lords proceed to consider the future establishment of the National Gallery, and the position of the Royal Academy, it is necessary that they should take a review of the present functions of the Board of Manufactures, be easy the appropriation of the funds at their disposal. One of the most important and useful functions of the board has, for many years, been the maintenance of a School of Design and Art. It would not, my Lords feel assured, be easy to speak too highly of the efforts which have been made by the trustees and commissioners of the board, as well as by all their officers and the masters employed, in order to render this school as useful and beneficial to the public as

possible; and my Lords are glad to have this opportunity of expressing their conviction as to the success which has attended those efforts. My Lords cannot, however, but feel that a school of this kind entirely isolated, however zealous and able may be the management, labours under great disadvantages, compared with those in other large cities which are associated with the great central department of Science and Art in London. My Lords have long been of opinion that the objects of this school in the capital of Scotland, where there is a great demand for art education, would be much more effectively secured by being affiliated to the central department in London, than continuing to be only the school of the kind which now occupies the isolated position which it does; and this view has been singularly corroborated by the eminent success which has attended the affiliation of the School of Art in Dublin belonging to the Royal Society of that capital, with the department in London. With the success of that experiment before them, my Lords cannot but entertain the strongest hope that the Board of Manufactures will agree with them, that for the future the School of Design and Art, though still remaining under their immediate guidance, should be affiliated to the Department of Science and Art in London; but, in doing so, my Lords are desirous that every possible respect should be paid to the existing establishment, and to the fair claims of the masters and others connected with it. By this means, the funds of the Board will be relieved of the cost of maintaining this school, which will, in future, be borne by the general vote of Parliament, in the same way as that of the other schools in the United Kingdom.

In the next place, it appears that the Treasury, some years ago, directed an annual payment to be made from the funds of the Board of Manufactures of 200*l.*, to the Caledonian Horticultural Society. The great objects for which that society was established having been accomplished, it has been intimated to my Lords that it is about to be discontinued, and they therefore determine upon the application of that sum to objects more strictly contemplated by the Act of 1846, relating to the appropriation of the funds of the Board of Manufactures. Again, it appears that the Treasury made an annual grant to the Corporation of the Royal Institution of 500*l.* This corporation was established expressly for the purpose of collecting and exhibiting pictures, and other works of art and they have, up to this time, occupied a portion of the building belonging to the Board of Manufactures for their exhibition, for which they have paid a rental of 380*l.* a year. So that while, on the one hand, they have received this annual grant of 500*l.*, they have repaid, in the shape of rent 380*l.* to the Board, making a difference of only 120*l.* In consequence of the establishment of a National Gallery, my Lords assume, from the conrespondence that has taken place upon the subject, that the objects of this, at the time it was established, most valuable institution—forming, as it has done, the real foundation of the National Gallery—having been otherwise provided for, neither the rooms occupied, nor the grant received by them, will any longer be required. In arriving at this conclusion, my Lords are governed by the liberal tone and spirit which prevail in the letter addressed by Mr. Machonine, the vice-president of the Institution, to Sir John Lefevre, dated the 1st of December 1847, tendering their co-operation in "the important object of laying the foundation of a National Gallery of paintings in the city of Edinburgh." With that view, the directors of the institution express their readiness to enter "into any arrange-"ment that, on consideration, may be deemed the most expedient for securing "to the public in perpetuity, the permanent right to the paintings and works "of art which they now possess." The great and praiseworthy object which the Royal Institution had in view being now accomplished, in a manner that must be gratifying to their former efforts, my Lords invite them to relinquish the lease of the rooms which they occupy in the building of the board. By this arrangement, the sum of 120*l.* a year will be placed at the disposal of the board applicable to the objects already referred to.

My Lords have now to consider the establishment necessary for the conduct and protection of the National Gallery. The pictures which now form the Gallery in the Royal Institution, consist of four separate collections:—

1. There is a most valuable collection, the exclusive property of the Royal Academy. From the close identity which the Academy has from the first had with the scheme of building and establishing a National Gallery, and from the

fact that the building has been raised in great measure to meet their own wants, and altogether for the purpose of developing the art in which they occupy so conspicuous a place, as well as from their expressed intentions, my Lords cannot entertain a doubt that the pictures belonging to the Royal Academy, as well now as in future, will form a part of the great National Collection.

2. There is a valuable collection belonging to the Royal Institution to which reference has already been made, and which, for the reasons already stated, my Lords do not doubt will always be appropriated to the National Gallery.

3. There is the collection bequeathed to the Lord Provost and the Sheriff of Mid Lothian in trust for the city of Edinburgh, by Sir James Erskin, of Torrie. with a stipulation that it shall be exhibited as one complete collection. From the deep interest which the public authorities took in the establishment of the National Gallery, my Lords cannot entertain a doubt that this collection also will always be available for the National Gallery, subject to the terms of the bequest.

4. There is also a collection belonging to the Board of Manufactures, which will also be available.

Besides these collections, there are pictures belonging to the National Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts, as well as to some private persons. which have hitherto been exhibited in the Royal Institution, and which my Lords doubt not will form a part of the National Collection in the new Gallery.

These separate collections, together with other pictures now in the possession of the Royal Academy, and which the Directors have expressed their intention to add to them, will form the National Gallery, at its first opening.

The establishment which my Lords think, after due consideration, will be required to conduct the National Gallery, including the proper officers to take care of the whole of the building, will be :—

1. Principal Curator and Keeper, at a salary of 250*l.* a year.
1. Assistant-Curator at 100*l.*, rising by 5*l.* to 120*l.* a year.
1. Second Assistant, at 75*l.* rising by 5*l.* to 90*l.* a year.
1. Attendant, at 55*l.*, rising to 70*l.* a year.
2. Doorkeepers at 60*l.* a year each.
1. Porter, at 52*l.* a year.

Half of the charge of an officer for keeping the building, now employed in keeping the adjacent building, 30*l.*

For cleaning, 60*l.*

For rates and taxes, and annual repairs, 350*l.*

The annual charge, therefore, of the National Gallery, which my Lords are pleased to authorize, will amount, at the maximum, to 1,142*l.*, and which they direct to be paid from the funds of the Board of Manufactures.

With regard to the officers to be appointed, my Lords feel that in respect to the principal curator and keeper, it is essential for the beneficial and harmonious working of the National Gallery, and for securing the confidence of the public, that he should always be selected from the members of the Royal Academy ; a provision, too, which my Lords think only fair and reasonable, considering the number of pictures which, forming part of the gallery, now belong to the Royal Academy, and the still greater number which, in future, they are likely to add to it. In the first place, therefore, my Lords are pleased to appoint Mr. Johnstone, the present treasurer of the Royal Academy, to fill this office; and my Lords do so from the knowledge that that gentleman, from his high qualifications in art, possesses the confidence both of the Board of Manufactures and the Royal Academy.

With regard to the mode of filling up vacancies in this office when they occur in future, my Lords are pleased to direct that the council of the Royal Academy shall transmit four names of members of the Academy to the Board of Manufactures, from which the trustees shall submit one for the approval of the Treasury.

With regard to all the other appointments, the Board of Manufactures will proceed in the usual way, with the approval of the Treasury.

With regard to the appropriation of the building, my Lords are pleased to confirm the scheme already adverted to; the west side of the building to be denominated " The National Gallery," and the east side to be denominated

"The Royal Academy," but which different names of appropriation are in no way to interfere with the provisions of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 86. In Sir John Lefevre's report he recommended, "that after the edifice (National "Gallery) should be completed, the Royal Academy should set on foot and "carry on a Life Academy, to which in addition to their own pupils, a fixed "number of gratuitous pupils from the School of Design shall be admitted." It appears that for some time a life school was carried on both by the Royal Academy and by the Board of Manufactures; but there being no scope for two schools of this class, the Royal Academy discontinued theirs: the board have however, up to this time, carried on their school. It appears, however, to my Lords, that in making an arrangement for affiliating the School of Design and Art to the Department in London, a line should be drawn between the functions of that School and those of the Royal Academy, in order that they may work in harmony and with more effect in relation to each other. Upon full consideration of this point, and after consulting the best authorities upon it, my Lords have come to the conclusion that the line to be drawn is, where the Antique finishes, and the Life begins. For all the purposes of art as applied to manufactures and trade, they appear to my Lords to be attainable by students studying up to the point of the Antique inclusive; and that the Life is chiefly necessary for those students who desire to follow the profession of art in painting. The latter object, it appears to my Lords, can, therefore, be best attained by a school under the directions and control of the Royal Academy. My Lords would here add that every consideration they have been able to give to the subject convinces them that nothing is so likely to give vigour and success to all the objects which the Royal Academy has in view, as the establishment and energetic conduct of a Life School under its direct and entire control. My Lords, therefore, express their earnest hope that the Royal Academy will, as soon as the Life Class now belonging to the School of Design is given up, establish one of their own, and that they will admit to it gratuitously, and as a proof of honourable reward, at least of the students from the School of Design; and my Lords would suggest that this number should be selected by the Council of the Academy from the most meritorious students who send in paintings to their annual exhibition. For this Life School, my Lords are pleased to appropriate one of the rooms on the Royal Academy side of the building when the exhibition is not open, and during the time it is open, they hope an arrangement may be made for it in some other part of the building.

With these arrangements carried out, my Lords trust that the two chief objects of the inquiry instituted by the Treasury in 1847 will be attained, viz.:—

"1st. The giving to the Scotch Royal Academy, which must be considered as the representative of the artists of Scotland, its due position in reference to the promotion and teaching of the fine arts.

"2nd. The securing to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, by the annual exhibitions of modern art, and by the foundation of a Scotch National Gallery, opportunities, which cannot be over-estimated, of natural amusement, mental cultivation, and refinement of taste."

It has been represented to my Lords that the building occupied by the Board of Manufactures requires a considerable amount of repair; and that it is probable that a balance will remain of the 20,000*l.* contributed by the Board towards the building of the National Gallery. My Lords are pleased to authorize the application of any such balance as may be found to exist, to the repairs of the building of the Royal Institution.

Museum of Society of Antiquaries.

My Lords have now to advert to the communication from the Board of Manufactures in relation to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. The removal of the several collections of pictures from the Building of the Royal Institution will leave rooms unoccupied in every way adapted to receive the valuable collection of antiquities so generously presented to the public by that society, and will enable my Lords to give effect to the engagements entered into when that gift was made. My Lords are therefore pleased to appropriate the rooms in question for the reception and exhibition (free) to the public of this rare collection. My Lords have before them an estimate of the cost which it will be necessary to incur in repairing the rooms, and adapting and fitting them for this purpose, including the necessary cases, amounting to the sum of 2,032*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, for which sum my Lords desire that an estimate may be

presented to Parliament in the present session, in accordance with the engagement of this Board by their Minute of July 1, 1851.

My Lords are also pleased to authorize the Board of Manufactures to submit for the approval of this Board a proper staff of officers to manage and take charge of this Museum, not exceeding in amount the sum of 300*l.* a year, inclusive of all charges, to be paid out of the Board's own funds.

My Lords have now to advert to the considerable increase of labour and responsibility which the general supervision of these new establishments will devolve upon the secretary of the board; and they are pleased, therefore, to direct that his salary, which now stands at 176*l.* in respect to the building of the Royal Institution and its different departments, should be increased to 300*l.* in respect to his present duties, and those which will now devolve upon him in connexion with the National Gallery. And my Lords cannot omit this opportunity of expressing their sense of the zeal which Mr. Primrose has shown in endeavouring to complete all these arrangements so as to ensure to the public all the advantages which they can confer; and, at the same time, with a just regard to the position and interests of the various parties concerned.

Write to the vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education, that it is the opinion of this Board that the time has arrived when the School of Design in Edinburgh, under the Board of Manufactures, should be affiliated to the general department in London in the same manner as the Schools in Dublin belonging to the Royal Society of that city were affiliated in 1853 and 1854 with so much success, and request that the necessary provision for the same may be made in the estimates of the present year.

State that my Lords have entire confidence in the Department of Science and Art that, in carrying out the change, they will consult, in every way consistent with the object, the wishes of the trustees and commissioners of the Board of Manufactures, and the interest of the masters and others connected with the present school, a list of whom, together with their salaries, is transmitted herewith.

Also state that, inasmuch as my Lords expect that a life school will be established and maintained by the Royal Academy, to which the pupils of the School of Design will have easy access, my Lords are of opinion that the School of Design should not be extended to life-teaching, but should stop with the study of the Antique.

Transmit a copy of this minute to the Board of Manufactures, and to the Council of the Royal Academy; and also to the vice-president of the Department of Education.

List to be transmitted :—

School of Design.

	Salaries. £
Alexander Christin, Director of Ornament - - -	200
Robert Scott Lander, Director of Antique - - -	200
John Ballantyne, Master of Antique - - - -	175
E. W. Dallas, Master of Ornament - - - -	150
James Miller, M.D., Lecturer on Practical Anatomy - -	100
Stephen Phillips, Curator of Antique - - - -	72
George Walters, Curator of Ornament - - - -	50
Expenses of Examples, Library, Exhibitions, Prizes, Incidents, and Life Academy (to be discontinued) - - -	550

Note.—The fees amount to 250*l.*

JAMES WILSON.

Treasury, February 25, 1858.

No. 2.

(Referred to in Mr. PRIMROSE's Evidence, Page 24.)

RETURN shewing the PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS made to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES from 1858 to 1868.

Parliamentary grants to Society of Antiquaries.

Session.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	For Fittings.						
1858.	Vote for converting Galleries within the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, into a Museum and Council Room for the Society - - -	2,033	0	0			
1862.	Vote for Heating and Ventilating the Museum - - -	220	0	0			
1863.	Vote for completing the Heating and Ventilating of the Museum -	98	17	7			
1864.	Vote for Furnishings for the Library of the Society - - -	502	13	9			
1868.	Vote for strengthening the Floor of the Museum and other work connected therewith - -	760	0	0			
1868.	Vote for Museum Cases - -	796	1	6			
	For Fittings -				4,410	12	10
	For Collections.						
1867.	Vote for purchasing the late Mr. Bell's Collection - - -	500	0	0			
	For Collections -				500	0	0
	Total -				£4,910	12	10

16th July 1868.

B. F. PRIMROSE, Secretary.

No. 3.

(RETURN referred to in Mr. PRIMROSE's Memorandum of Evidence, Page 24.)

SCHOOL of ART, BOARD of MANUFACTURES, SCOTLAND.—RETURN of STUDENTS, &c.

Return of numbers of students, in School of Art Edinburgh.

Year of instruction.		Central school. Males.	Central school. Females.	Central school. Total.	Outside schools.	Total under instruction.	Total fees. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
Before affiliation to Science and Art Department -	1848-49 -	140	–	140	–	140	0	0	0	Instruction gratis.
	1849-50 -	154	–	154	–	154	0	0	0	
	1850-51 -	151	–	151	–	151	0	0	0	
	1851-52 -	154	–	154	–	154	0	0	0	
	1852-53 -	136	–	136	–	136	0	0	0	
	1853-54 -	186	36	222	–	222	0	0	0	
	1854-55 -	300	92	392	–	392	0	0	0	
	1855-56 -	384	180	564	–	564	0	0	0	
	1856-57 -	245	97	342	–	342	255	10	0	Under Local fee system.
	1857-58 -	186	127	313	–	313	275	16	0	
After affiliation - -	1858-59 -	280	217	497	1,280	1,777	544	15	6	Under Science and Art Department fee system.
	1859-60 -	262	217	479	1,535	2,014	578	15	6	
	1860-61 -	270	224	494	1,814	2,308	676	12	5	
	1861-62 -	271	196	467	2,126	2,593	661	5	6	
	1862-63 -	329	209	538	1,406	1,944	614	16	10	
	1863-64 -	344	218	562	1,495	2,057	687	15	0	
	1864-65 -	383	198	581	1,462	2,043	681	17	6	
	1865-66 -	399	222	621	1,616	2,237	744	5	0	
	1866-67 -	404	215	619	1,031	1,650	794	2	6	
	1867-68 -	413	235	648	1,057	1,705	810	15	0	

B. F. PRIMROSE,
Secretary.

Board of Manufactures,
Edinburgh, 16th July 1868.

APPENDIX D.

(PAPER referred to by the LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, page 51.)

Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Dublin, October 5, 1868.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Council held upon the 6th day of July 1868 :

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor in the chair.

It was moved by Councillor J. Vokes Mackey, J.P., seconded by Councillor Devitt, and unanimously resolved—

Resolution of the Town Council of Dublin relative to purchase of the Exhibition Palace.

That this corporation looks with anxious pleasure for the realization of the promise made by Her Majesty's Government to found in Dublin an Irish Institute or Department of Science for Ireland analogous to that at South Kensington for England, and trusts that the site of the Exhibition Palace, so central and yet so extensive, and possessing architectural beauty with stability, may be without delay in the possession of the Crown for that purpose, and we respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Government and the proprietors of the said building the hastening of the arrangements necessary for so desirable an object.

A true extract of the Council minutes of 6th July 1868.

WM. CARROLL, Lord Mayor.
(L.S.)

APPENDIX E.

(NOTE referred to in the Hon. Mr. VEREKER'S Evidence, page 76.)

In correcting the minutes of his evidence for the press, Mr. Vereker desired to make the following alterations in the answers given by him before the Commission :—

Question 519. Instead of "that the South Kensington Museum did not pay the same attention to the Irish schools of art," &c., &c., "that the *Scientific* "*Institutions* in England, who had public money placed at their disposal for "national objects, did not pay the same attention to the Irish schools of "art and design that they did to the English. It may be right or it may be "wrong, but I know that the fact I have stated created a strong impression," &c.

Question 520. Instead of "There was no person," &c. "There was no student," &c.

Question 521. Instead of "No, they were selected by the Department of Science and Art," "No, they were selected by the Society of Arts."

Question 523. Instead of "I am satisfied that it was not offered," &c., "I "am satisfied that boon was not offered to any Irish student or workman in "Ireland."

Question 525. Instead of "They were selected by the Department of Science and Art," &c., "selected by the Society of Arts," &c.

APPENDIX F.

PAPERS HANDED IN BY MR. HENRY COLE, C.B.

No. 1.

(Referred to in Mr. COLE'S Evidence, Question 840.)

MEMORIAL addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by 245 Students of the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Memorial from students in Dublin School of Art.

WE, the undersigned students of the School of Art (Royal Dublin Society,) having heard that it is proposed to establish a Science and Art Department for Ireland, pray that no step may be taken which will prevent the students of Irish Schools of Art from competing for national medals and prizes with those of the Schools of Art in England and Scotland.

No. 2.

(Referred to in Mr. Cole's Evidence, Question 1049.)

Summary extracted from the Science Directory of the Science and Art Department.

Summary, extracted from the Science Directory, of the Nature and Amount of Assistance afforded by the Science and Art Department to the Industrial Classes in procuring Instruction in Science.

I. A sum of money is voted annually by Parliament for scientific instruction in the United Kingdom.

II. This sum is administered by the Science and Art Department.

III. The head of the Education Department, of which the Science and Art Department is a branch, is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence. (Order in Council, 25th February 1856, Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 116.)

IV. The object of the grant is to promote instruction in science especially among the industrial classes,* by affording a limited and partial aid or stimulus towards the founding and maintenance of science schools and classes.†

Payment of fees by students.

V. The payment of fees by the students can be looked upon as the only solid and sufficient basis on which a self-supporting system can be established and supported. Though my Lords do not consider it necessary at present to lay down any rules making the payment of fees an absolute condition of the grants on account of science instruction, yet as the payments from the State must be expected to diminish, and as aid on account of those persons who do nothing for themselves cannot be justified, committees of schools and classes and teachers are strongly urged (should it at present not be the practice) at once to impose as high a scale of fees as they consider can be raised not only on middle class students but also on artisans.

Subjects of scientific instruction.

VI. The following are the Sciences towards instruction in which aid is given :—

Subject 1. Practical plane and solid geometry.
" 2. Machine construction and drawing.
" 3. Building construction *or* naval architecture and drawing.
" 4. Elementary mathematics.
" 5. Higher mathematics.
" 6. Theoretical mechanics.
" 7. Applied mechanics.
" 8. Acoustics, light, and heat.
" 9. Magnetism and electricity.
" 10. Inorganic chemistry.
" 11. Organic chemistry.
" 12. Geology.
" 13. Mineralogy.
" 14. Animal physiology.
" 15. Zoology.
" 16. Vegetable physiology and economic botany.
" 17. Systematic botany.
" 18. Mining.
" 19. Metallurgy.
" 20. Navigation.
" 21. Nautical astronomy.
" 22. Steam.
" 23. Physical geography.

VII. The assistance granted by the Science and Art Department is in the form of—

1. Public examinations, in which Queen's Medals and Queen's Prizes are awarded, held at all places complying with certain conditions.

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* Direct payments are made to teachers only on behalf of adult *artisans*, or the children of artisans, or the children of persons who are not assessed to the income tax, that is, who do not possess an income of 100*l.* a year. (See § xxiii.)

† The amount is liable to be decreased and eventually withdrawn. Payments to teachers therefore must not be looked upon as perpetual, or in any way conferring on the teacher a claim to any payments beyond those offered for each current year.

2. Payments on results to teachers.
3. Scholarships and Exhibitions.
4. Building Grants.
5. Grants towards the purchase of apparatus, &c. (See § XXXV.)

School premises.

VIII. Suitable premises, with firing, lighting, &c., must be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held. If at any time the funds do not cover these requisite local expenses, it must be inferred that there is no such demand as the Government is justified in aiding, for instruction in the locality; and the assistance of the Department will be withdrawn (*see* Building Grants § XXXIV).

Local committee.

IX. A Local Committee of Management of not less than five well known responsible persons must be formed in connexion with every science class, who will carry out the instructions contained in the Appendix. Instructions for a committee when payments are to be claimed are issued on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Examinations.

Examination of classes.

X. The Science and Art Department holds annually about May, through the agency of the local committees, public examination in all the before-mentioned sciences in any place in the United Kingdom which complies with the requisite conditions. (§§ VIII. and IX.)

XI. The examinations are of two kinds, but held on the same evening and conducted by the same committee.

a. The class examinations for students under instruction in science classes whether taught by teachers qualified to earn payments on results or not.

b. The honours examination, of a highly advanced character.

The class examination is of two grades or stages; the first stage or elementary examination, and the second stage or advanced examination. On this examination the payments on results and prizes, &c. are awarded as specified in §§ XVIII. and XXIII.

XII. Application for examination must be made on Science Form No. 119 before the end of March, stating the number of persons and the subject or subjects in which they are to be examined.

Navigation schools.

XIII. In addition to the above, class examinations are held in mathematics, navigation, nautical astronomy, steam, and physical geography for the benefit of sea-faring men—and for them only—three times a year in all seaports where local committees are formed and are willing to undertake them. These examinations takes place in the beginning of March, September, and December. The application for these examinations must be made on Science Form No. 119. before the 10th day of the previous month.

Re-examination.

XIV. If at any time there be reason to suspect the fairness of the examination generally, or of the way in which particular candidates have worked their papers, a further examination will take place in such manner as may be deemed most advisable. Refusal on the part of any candidate to answer will entail the cancelling of his previous examination.

Amalgamation of classes and committees.

XV. If two or more classes in the same town, or within a reasonable distance of one another, apply for the examination of the Science and Art Department, a general examination committee must be formed by the amalgamation of the several Committees to carry out the examinations at some common centre, such as the town hall or other public building. It is only when the classes consist of 50 or more candidates that such amalgamation of the committees will not at present be insisted on.

Examination of external students.

XVI. Besides the registered students of a class, any other person may present himself for examination before the local committee whenever an examination is being held for the class. He must apply to the local secretary before the 26th of March, and if required by the local committee, pay a registration fee of not more than 2*s*. 6*d*. Arrangements must therefore be made by the local committee, or the general examination committee, as the case may be, to enable other candidates, besides the students in the class for which the committee act, to sit at the examination. The registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*., which such candidates may be required to pay, is to reimburse the committee for any extra expenses incurred by such attendance, and may at their option be remitted.

XVII. At the May class examinations and the quarterly examinations of seamen the grades of success are:—in the first stage or elementary paper, first, second, and third class; and in the second stage or advanced paper, first and second class. For the third or lowest class the standard of attainment is only such as will justify the examiner in reporting that the instruction has been sound, and that the students have benefited by it. The standard may be raised from year to year. Classification of results of class examinations.

XVIII. To all successful students are given printed lists of results showing their position; to the first class in both stages are given Queen's prizes, consisting of books or instruments chosen by the candidates from lists furnished for that purpose. Queen's prizes.

These are unlimited in number, and are open to all candidates who come within either of the following categories, (1) Students in science classes under teachers qualified to earn payment; (2) Registered students in artisan classes taught by other teachers.

Other candidates, if successful, only receive cards of merit.

The following are exceptions to the above rule:—

a. Teachers earning or who have earned payments on the results of instruction; and

b. Students who have previously received the same, or a higher class, in the same subject.

XIX. Four medals, one gold, one silver, and two bronze, are given in each subject for competition among the *bonâ fide* students of science classes who either come within the category of persons on account of whom payments can be earned or are under 17 years of age. Queen's medals.

Only registered students of schools and classes under local committees (see § IX) are eligible for medals. They cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age nor by persons engaged in teaching even if qualified as above. Should a student take more than one gold, silver, or bronze medal, he will receive books instead.

Payments on Results.

XX. Persons are qualified to earn payments on results who have:— Qualification to earn payments on results.

a. Obtained certificates as teachers in any of the before-mentioned sciences according to the rules in force previous to January 1867, or,

b. Obtained a first or second class at the May examination since that date, or,

c. Who have taken honours at the May examination.

No payments are made to a teacher on account of instruction given in subjects in which he is not so qualified.*

XXI. Payments on results are made either directly to teachers or to the committee or managers of the school. Where classes are formed by a teacher incidentally, in addition to his regular duties, the payments may be made directly to him. Where there is a regularly organised Science School with day or day and evening classes in science, the payments will be made to the Committee. The question of a school claiming under this last head will be specially considered by the department. To whom made.

XXII. Payments are only made to the teacher or to the committee on condition that the student has received 25 lessons† at least from the teacher or teachers in each subject in which payment is claimed since the last examination, each lesson being an attendance at a meeting of the school of at least three-quarters of an hour's duration on a separate day. The 25 lessons need not necessarily be all given in one year, but may extend over a longer period.

XXIII. Payments are made to the qualified teacher on account of the instruction of students of the artisan class as follows:—The payments claimable for each student in each subject are—3*l.* for a first class in the elementary Payments to teachers.

* Such examination will be dispensed with in the case of a candidate who has taken a degree at any University of the United Kingdom, or who has obtained the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines, London, or the Royal College of Science, Ireland. Full particulars must be furnished by the applicant, and his diploma sent for inspection.

† It must be clearly understood that the number (25) of lessons which the teacher is required to give is the minimum fixed as a criterion that the pupil has received his instruction from the teacher. It is not meant in any way to specify that that amount of instruction is sufficient, or to guarantee the teacher's receiving payment, if that amount of instruction alone is given.

stage, 2*l.* for a second class, and 1*l.* for a third class, and a further payment of 2*l.* for a first class and 1*l.* for a second class in the advanced stage, provided the student has in a previous year passed in the elementary stage ;* but these amounts are reduced in the following ways :

1st. If the student has been previously successful in the same stage of the same subject, such payments are reduced by the normal payment which was claimable on such previous success ; for instance, the 2*l.* payment for a second class in the first stage would, if the student had previously taken a third class, be reduced by 1*l.*†

2nd. When on this scale they would amount to more than 60*l.* the excess up to 40*l.* is diminished by one quarter, the excess above 40*l.* by one half. Thus payments which on the above scale would be 100*l.* and 150*l.* will be reduced to 90*l.* and 115*l.* respectively.‡ If the teacher be instructing classes three miles or more apart this deduction will be reduced by the amount of his travelling expenses.

Payment to committee.

XXIV. Payments are made to the committees on the same scale as that given in § XXIII. with the exception of the reductions described in the last paragraph (XXIII 2nd.) which do not apply, but no payment of more than 15*l.* will be made on account of any one student, nor will the total payment to the school exceed a maximum of 2*l.* per successful paper worked at the examination by artizan students taught during the preceding year.

These payments may be divided in any proportion the committee think fit among the teachers of the school, and a proportion not exceeding 20 per cent., nor exceeding the local voluntary contribution to the expenses of the school, may be deducted by the committee in aid of such expenses.

Form of claim for payment.

XXV. The claim for the payments must be made on Science Form No. 51, or Science Form No. 51a. The voucher must be signed by the secretary or chairman and two members of the committee at least, at a meeting of the committee held specially for the examination and certification of the claim.

School register.

XXVI. A school register must be kept in each subject on a form which will be supplied on application. This must be made up from day to day, and will be examined and approved by the inspector on his visit. It must be sent to the department with the claim for payment, and no payment can be made unless the register is properly kept.

Instruction in elementary school.

XXVII. All payments to qualified teachers on account of science teaching are made by the Science and Art Department, and are only made in respect of a school in connexion with the Science and Art Department. No such payments are made in respect of any instruction in science that may be given during the three attendances of an elementary school receiving aid from the Educational Department, Whitehall.

Use of elementary school premises.

XXVIII. These grants are only made while the teacher is giving instruction in a day or evening school or class for the industrial classes (adults or boys), approved by the Science and Art Department, and open at any time to the visit and inspection of its officers. The managers of an elementary school under the inspection of the Education Department can permit their premises to be used for science teaching, provided that no interference be allowed with the primary purposes of such elementary school, or in any way with the three attendances of the elementary school.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Elementary schools' scholarships.

XXIX. The detailed rules are given in the Minute of the 21st December.

This Minute provides for two forms of scholarship in connexion with elementary schools whether receiving State aid, as such, or not. The first of these is the elementary school scholarship. 5*l.* are granted to the managers of any elementary school for the support of a deserving pupil if they undertake to support him for a year and subscribe 5*l.* for that purpose. One such scholarship is allowed per 100 pupils in the school. The selection of the pupil for the

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* Students who have already, 1868, passed are considered as satisfying the conditions.

† Deductions will be made in payments on account of Subject I. to the amount of any payments that have been made on second grade examinations in art, in practical geometry, perspective or mechanical drawing.

‡ Thus, 100, that is 60 + 40, is reduced to 60 + 40 — ¼ of 40 = 60 + 30 = 90. 150, that is, 60 + 40 + 50 is reduced to 60 + 30 + 25 = 115.

scholarship is to be by competition; the details of this, however, the managers of the school may arrange as they please, subject to the approval of the Science and Art Department. The payment of 5*l.* by the Science and Art Department is made conditional on the scholar passing in a branch of science at the May examination.

Science and art scholarships.

XXX. The second, a more advanced scholarship, is "the Science and Art Scholarship," of which, again, there may be one per 100 pupils. This is granted without any corresponding contribution on the part of the locality. The Science and Art Department makes grants of 10*l.* towards the maintenance, for one year, of the most deserving pupil or pupils in an elementary school who may have taken a first grade in elementary geometry and free-hand or model drawing,* and passed in some branch of science, on condition that, at the end of the year, the scholar obtains at least a third class in the subject of science in which he originally passed or passes in some other subject.† In both these cases the scholar must be from 12 to 16 years of age.

Local exhibitions.

XXXI. Thirdly, for advanced scientific instruction, the Minute offers local exhibitions to enable students to complete their education at some college or school where scientific instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. The Science and Art Department will make a grant of 25*l.* per annum, for one, two, or three years for this purpose when the locality raises a like sum by voluntary subscriptions. And if the student attend a State school, such as the Royal School of Mines in London, the Royal College of Chemistry in London, or Royal College of Science in Ireland, the fees are remitted. It is a condition that the exhibition is awarded in competition, the branch or branches of science for which may be fixed by the locality, and that the student pursues his studies satisfactorily.

XXXII. Royal Exhibitions, of the value of 50*l.* per annum tenable for three years, to the Royal School of Mines, London, and the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are given in competition at the May class examinations.

XXXIII. Whitworth Scholarships of the value of 100*l.* per annum, tenable for two or three years, are also given in competition at the May examinations. The special conditions which have been framed for these can be obtained on application.

Building Grants.

Building grants.

XXXIV. A grant in aid of a new building, or for the adaptation of an existing building, for a school of science may be made at a rate not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per square foot of internal area, up to a maximum of 500*l.* for any one school, provided that the school—

a. Be built under the Public Libraries Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 65.; 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70.; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 114); or—

b. Be built in connexion with a school of art aided by a department building grant.

And provided that there is a population in the neighbourhood which requires a school of science; that it is likely to be maintained in a state of efficiency; and that the site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust deeds are satisfactory (see form of application).

Apparatus Grants.

Grants for apparatus.

XXXV. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, &c. of 50 per cent. on the cost of them, is made to science schools and classes in mechanics' and similar institutions with a properly constituted committee (see § IX.). A requisition must in these cases be made on Science Form No. 49.

Teachers' Visits to London.

XXXVI. Science teachers who have taught two years consecutively and passed not less than 30 students each year, are allowed 2nd class railway fare and 3*l.* towards their expenses while living in London for the purpose of visiting

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* The examination in drawing can, where there is no art certificated teacher, be held by the science class committee, to whom the neccessary papers will be sent.

† After May 1869 this condition will be:—passes in the advanced or second grade paper.

the South Kensington Museum and other Metropolitan institutions, in order that they may acquire for the benefit of their students a knowledge of the latest progress in those educational subjects which affect the schools, on condition that they remain there five days at least (see form of application).

N.B.—On the next page will be found a table of memoranda for the use of secretaries and members of science committees (Science Form, No. 170) which it is expected will be carefully attended to. This, as well as the other forms given in the Directory, can be had on application to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

*** The Directory for Science Schools and Classes is sold by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly, London, or may be obtained from the Secretary, Science and Art Department, by enclosing six postage stamps.

SCIENCE FORM, No. 170.

Memoranda for the Use of Secretaries and Members of Science Committees.

Dates.	
1st November -	Form No. 120. The report informing the department of the existence of a school must be carefully filled in and sent immediately on its opening, or, if it be an old school, on its re-assembling after the vacation. This must be accompanied or closely followed by Form No. 88, forming the committee, or No. 168, continuing a committee.
Constantly -	To visit the school and see that the register is kept from day to day, and that everything is regular.
Before 31st March	To send Form No. 119 applying for examination in May.
Before 24th April	To see that Form No. 91 is hung up in the school-room.
On the 27th April	If a parcel containing (1) the papers for the candidates to work upon, (2) copies of Form No. 91, one for each day's examination, and (3) envelopes in which to return the worked papers, should not have been received, or if there should be any mistake in the numbers sent for each subject as applied for, or in the covering letter, to communicate at once to the department.
During the May examinations.	The examination papers for each evening will leave London by the night mail two evenings before, *i.e.*, Thursday evening papers will leave on Tuesday evening, Friday's on Wednesday evening, etc. Should they not arrive accordingly, a telegram to be sent *at once* to the department.
On the evening of examination.	The candidates being all seated at 6.50, to read out the rules on Form No. 91, then give out the papers to be worked on. Then at 6.55 to break the seal of the examination papers and distribute to the candidates. To adhere rigidly to the rules on Form No. 91. To sign Form No. 91. To seal up the papers in one of the envelopes provided and at once post them.
After the May examinations.	On receiving lists of the results to give one copy to each candidate whose name appears in it as being successful; to inform the others they have failed.
	To return Form No. 161 filled up as soon as possible in strict accordance with the rules on Form No. 110 (Prize List). To return Form No. 244*a*. To examine and certify teacher's claims for payment, Form No. 51, and the school register, which must be sent up at the same time. To return Form No. 108.
	To keep a record of, and inform the department of the number of individuals examined.

No. 3.

(Referred to in Mr. Cole's Evidence, Question 1049.)

Art Directory.

Art Directory of the Science and Art Department.

I. A sum of money is voted annually by Parliament for the purposes of science and art.

II. That sum is administered by the Science and Art Department.

III. The head of the Educational Department, of which the Science and Art Department is a branch, is the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a member of the Privy Council, who is called the Vice-President of the Committee on Education, and who acts under the direction of the Lord President, and for him in his absence. (Order in Council, 25th February 1856, Act 19 and 20 Vict. c. 116.)

IV. A portion of the sum voted is set apart for the promotion of instruction in art in the United Kingdom.

V. The object of this grant is to promote instruction in drawing, painting, and modelling, and designing for architecture, manufactures, and decoration, especially among the industrial classes.

VI. To effect this object, the department will give aid towards the teaching of elementary drawing in schools for the children of the poor; towards the teaching of drawing in night classes for artisans; towards instruction in art in schools of art; and towards the training of art teachers. The collection of decorative art at South Kensington will also be made available for the purposes of instruction in schools of art.

Aid to Schools for the Poor.

Aid to School for the Poor

1. A school for the poor is one established to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour.

2. The department will encourage the teaching of drawing in such schools under the following regulations, provided the children are instructed in drawing by teachers holding certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade granted by the department.*

3. A payment of 1*s.* will be made for every child who gives under examination satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing. *Payments.*

4. The payment will be raised to 2*s.* for every child showing proof of proficiency in drawing.

5. The payment will be raised to 3*s.* for every child who may excel in the examination.

6. A small prize will be given to every child whose drawing may reach the required standard of excellence.† *Prizes.*

7. A payment of 10*s.* will be made on every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked at an annual examination by a pupil-teacher of the school

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* The teacher of drawing may be the master or mistress of the school, or any other person possessing the required qualification, viz.:

The second grade certificate for elementary drawing.

The holder of a second grade certificate is qualified to give instruction in drawing in night classes or in parochial schools.

The third grade or art master's certificates, for advanced instruction.

The holder of third grade certificates is qualified to give instruction in a school of art.

The second grade certificate is granted to a candidate who has passed successfully at an examination conducted under the regulations of the department, in freehand and geometrical drawing, perspective and model drawing.

Teachers in charge of National and other elementary schools for the poor, who wish to obtain a second grade drawing certificate, are required, in addition to the above subjects, to pass an examination in drawing from memory on the black board.

The first four exercises may be performed at the annual examination held in the month of March, at the schools of artand night classes in connection with the department; or by teachers, with the sanction of the Principal, at the drawing examination held at the various training colleges in November of each year. The black board exercise cannot be performed at a school of art or night class, but only at a training school in November, before one of the Inspectors.

Candidates for certificates of the third grade must apply for Form No. 136, which contains full information upon the subject. See also page 618.

† Prizes.—These will consist of drawing boards, books, instruments, colours, &c.

AID TO SCHOOLS FOR THE POOR.

who has been taught drawing in the school, and a prize to every pupil-teacher who may reach the required standard of excellence.*

8. A payment of 1*l.* will be made for conducting the annual examination, provided 20 children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing.

9. All payments will be made to the managers of the school.†

Examinations.

10. The department will determine the number of payments to be made, and the prizes to be given, annually, by means of the examinations of a very elementary character, called of the 1st grade, in freehand drawing from copies, freehand drawing from models, and in practical geometry, and of a more advanced examination, called of the 2nd grade, in freehand, geometric, perspective, and model drawing. As respects all awards of payments and prizes the department will be the sole judge, and will not enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.‡

11. These examinations will take place in the month of May, and must be conducted by the local committee or managers of the school, who must undertake—

a. To provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the detailed regulations under that head.

b. To send in to the secretary of the Science and Art Department,§ before the 14th of April, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil-teachers to be examined in the 2nd grade; to be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for that purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations in the presence of at least two of their number; to send the worked papers, under seal, by the first post after the examination, to the secretary of Science and Art Department.

c. To certify that the school is one established for the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour, and that the children have been instructed by a person holding a certificate from this Department (*vide infra*, par. 13).

d. That one member of the Committee be appointed to act as Secretary, through whom the correspondence with the department on the business of the school will be carried on.‖

e. That the school shall be open at all times to the visits of the officers of the Science and Art Department.

Examples.

12. The department shall give aid to the extent of 75 per cent. towards the purchase of examples of suitable character.¶

13. Examinations under the above regulations may be held in schools where drawing is taught by persons who, though not fully certificated, have passed successful examinations in either freehand, geometric, or model drawing of the 2nd Grade. In such schools payments will be made only on account of children instructed in the subjects in which the teacher has passed, and not on account of the instruction of pupil-teachers.

14. Children who have previously passed in all the subjects of the first grade may be examined in the 2nd grade. A payment of 5*s.* will be made on account of every child who may "pass" in one or more exercises of this grade. A prize will be given to every child whose exercise may reach the required standard of excellence.

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* Whether pupil teachers receive instruction in a school of art, a night class, or a school for the poor, they should present themselves for examination before the Committee entitled to claim payment on their instruction, They cannot be examined both in the school of art or night class and in the school for the poor.

† When a payment of 2*s.* or 3*s.* has been made on account of the success of a child in any of the three subjects of the examination, he cannot be again examined in that subject; but a child who has shown only enough skill to earn a payment of 1*s.* may be re-examined in a future year.

‡ Middle-class Schools cannot be examined in the first grade.

§ On form No. 520. The form of claim for payments is No. 521.

‖ The department will not correspond directly with the teachers, who cannot act as secretaries, nor on the committee for the examination.

¶ Apply for form No. 30.

Aid to Night Classes.

Aid to Night Classes.

1. A night class is a class for instruction in elementary drawing held after 6 p.m., to which the public is admitted on payment of fees within the reach of persons who support themselves by manuel labour.

2. The Science and Art Department will give aid to such classes when conducted under the direction of a local committee of not less than five well-known responsible persons, and instructed by a teacher, or teachers, holding the certificate of the department for elementary drawing, called of the 2nd grade, or the art-master's certificate, called of the 3rd grade. One member of the committee must be appointed to act as secretary, through whom the correspondence with the department on the business of the class will be carried on.* *Conditions.* *Committee.*

3. The Department will pay annually to the local committee, or managers, of such classes the under-mentioned sums on account of the instruction of artisans,† teachers or their children‡ above 12 years of age, viz.:— *Payments.*

a. Ten shillings for every exercise in freehand drawing from the flat, practical geometry, drawing from models, perspective, or mechanical drawing, satisfactorily worked in a given time by an artisan who pays fees for being taught.§ ‖

b. For every artisan who shall submit satisfactory works¶ executed, in the class, during the previous year, in drawing from flat examples; mechanical, or architectural drawing; drawing from geometric models, objects of general utility, or casts of ornament, or drawing flowers and foliage from nature, a sum in proportion to the works sent up, but not exceeding 15*s.* for any one artisan.

4. Prizes will be given to students, whether artisans, teachers, or of other classes, who excel in the examinations, and also to those students who execute highly meritorious works of the classes named in clause 3*b*.** *The degree of success for which a prize will be awarded will be determined by the Department from year to year.* *Prizes.*

5. The department will determine the number of the payments to be made under clause 3*a*, and prizes to be given, annually, by means of examinations of an elementary character, called of the 2nd grade. The payments and prizes under clause 3*b* will be determined by an inspection of the works of the various classes named. As respects all awards of payments and prizes, the Department will be the sole judge, and will not enter into correspondence respecting its decisions. *Examinations.*

6. A payment of 2*l.* will be paid to the managers of night classes in Mechanics' Institutes and National Schools, or other schools for the poor, for conducting an annual examination of 10 persons (artisans) and upwards, provided the detailed instructions for the conduct of the examinations be strictly carried out.

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* The department will not correspond directly with the teachers, who cannot act as secretaries nor on the committee for examination.

† Definition of artisans.

1. Artisans or operatives in the receipt of weekly wages, supporting themselves by their own manual labour, or the children of the same not earning their own livelihood.

2. Persons who, though paid at longer intervals than a week, or for piece work, support themselves by their own manual labour.

3. Persons not supporting themselves by manual labour, but being of the same means and social level as those who do, such as small shopkeepers (having petty stocks, and employing none but members of their own family), and small tradesmen (not employing apprentices), village carpenters and the like, policemen, coastguards, &c.

4. Persons not supporting themselves by manual labour, but such as it would be unreasonable to expect to pay the fee of middle-class students, as some description of clerks, shopmen, &c.

5. No payments will be made on account of any artisan as above defined who is assessed to the income tax.

‡ Children who attend the day classes of schools for the poor can only be examined in May, and are not eligible for examination in the 2nd grade with the Night Class.

§ Students who have once passed in any of these exercises cannot be re-examined in the same subjects. Students who have passed successful examinations in the first four of these subjects will receive certificates of the 2d grade, and will be eligible to give instructions in Schools for the Poor and in Night Classes. Teachers of National and other schools for the poor, who are required to perform in addition an exercise on the black board, must present themselves for that purpose at a training college in November.

‖ When payments have been made by the department on account of the success of students in any of these subjects at the examinations of the Science division, payments will not again be made should the same students be successful in the same subjects at the Art Examinations.

¶ By satisfactory works must be understood the year's work well executed, from examples of a good class, in the section of study through which the student is passing.

** These prizes will consist of books, instruments, &c.

AID TO NIGHT CLASSES.

7. The examinations will take place in the month of March, and must be conducted by the Local Committee, or Managers, of the Night Class, who must undertake—

a. To provide a room, or rooms, of sufficient size to carry out the examination in accordance with the detailed regulations on that head.*

b. To admit for examination candidates not connected with the class who may desire to present themselves.†

c. To send in to the secretary of the Science and Art Department, before the 10th of February, a statement of the number of students to be examined in each of the subjects of the 2nd Grade.‡

d. To be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for that purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations, in the presence of three of their number (the presence of two members of the Committee will be sufficient when fewer than 10 students are under examination); to send the worked papers, under seal, by the first post after the examination, to the secretary of the department.

e. That the school shall be open at all times to the visits of the officers of the Science and Art Department.

Transmission of works.

8. The Local Committee must also transmit to the offices of this department for inspection, on or before the 9th of April, the works of students in the various classes named in ¶ 3 *b*, on account of whose instruction payment is claimed, or who compete for prizes.§ The Department will pay the carriage of works sent up which are within imperial size.

Certificate of payments.

9. The secretary and two members of the Local Committee must certify that the students on account of whose instruction payment is claimed are teachers or artisans within the definition given on page 20, and that they have been instructed by teachers certificated by the Department in accordance with ¶ 2.‖

Examples.

10. Grants of 75 per cent. will be made towards the purchase of art examples approved by the department and selected by the managers.¶

11. Night classes may be held in schools of art, mechanics' or literary institutions, national or other public schools, or in any educational institution.**

Examinations for Prizes only.

12. Examinations may be held elsewhere than in night classes or schools of art, provided that a committee of not less than three well-known responsible peasons be formed, to conduct them under the regulations laid down for night classes, ¶ 7.

13. Prizes will be given to successful candidates, whether artisans or not.

14. Payments can be made only on account of the success of artisans instructed by certificated teachers.

AID TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

AID TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

1. A school of art is a room or rooms devoted wholly to instruction in Art, where examples of art are always open for study and inspection, and where the managers employ a teacher who has taken an art teacher's certificate of the 3rd grade.††

Conditions. Committee.

2. The Science and Art Department will aid the instruction given in schools of art to artisans, and teachers, when under the direction of a local committee of not less than five well-known responsible persons, and instructed by teachers holding one or more art certificates of the 3rd grade, provided day

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* Apply for form No. 522.

† A fee of not more than 2*s.* 6*d.* may be charged on each applicant for examination who is not a student in the class to reimburse any extra expenses the Committee may be put to in providing a room.

‡ On form No. 523.

§ Apply for form No. 528. The department will pay the cost of cases for the transmission of these works on the receipt of proper vouchers.

‖ The form of claim for payments is No. 525.

¶ Apply for form No. 30.

** Local Committees desirous of introducing drawing into night classes under the above conditions, must fill up form No. 524.

†† Schools already in existence and which have been recognized as Schools of Art under former rules will be admitted to the full benefit of the above regulations although not strictly conforming to this definition. Local Committees desirous of establishing Schools of Art should apply for form No. 527.

classes are held and that artisan night classes meet under the instruction of the master at least three times in each week for two hours.

One member of the committee must be appointed to act as secretary, through whom the correspondence with the department on the business of the school will be carried on.*

3. The following payments will be made to the Local Committee on account of students who are artisans or teachers: *Payment.*

a. Ten shillings for every exercise in freehand drawing from the flat, practical geometry, drawing from models, perspective, or mechanical drawing satisfactorily worked in a given time by an artisan who pays fees for being taught.†

b. On account of every artisan who shall submit satisfactory works‡ executed, in the school, during the previous year, in drawing from flat examples; mechanical or architectural drawing; dawing from geometric models, objects of general utility, or casts of ornament, or drawing flowers and foliage from nature, a sum in proportion to the works sent up, but not exceeding 15*s.* for any one artisan.§

c. On account of every artisan who shall submit satisfactory works‡ executed in the school during the previous year in drawing, painting, modelling, or designing for architecture, manufactures, and decoration, belonging to classes not included in clauses 3 *a* and *b*,§ a sum in proportion to the works sent up, but not exceeding 20*s.* for any one artisan.

d. On account of free studentships, a payment of 3*l.* for every artisan, being a draughtsman, designer, modeller, or handicraftsman, who shall be recommended jointly by the Local Committee and by the departments examiners, and who shall submit satisfactory works under clause *c*. Students on whose account these payments are made must be prepared to attend regularly for the year following the date of appointment, and must be admitted to study in the school without payment of fees.

e. Fifteen pounds in every school in which 20 artisans are satisfactorily taught; and thirty pounds in every school in which 50 and upwards are so taught, for art pupil-teachers.‖ *Art pupil teachers.*

f. Five pounds for every student, being an artisan or designer, trained in the School of Art who shall obtain a National Scholarship in the National Art Training School. (See page 622.) *National Scholarships.*

g. Ten pounds for every certificate of the 3rd Grade taken at the annual examination in London by an artisan or teacher trained in the School of Art.¶ (See page 618.) *Third-grade Certificates.*

h. Ten pounds for keeping the necessary registers of students and forwarding at the appointed time and on the prescribed form, an annual report of the proceedings of the School, and holding an annual examination. This payment is contingent on the holding artisan night classes three times a week for forty weeks, and on the transmission of works to the national competition. *Annual report.*

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* Teachers cannot act as secretaries. For definition of artisans see page 611 (note †).

† Students who have once passed in any of these exercises cannot be re-examined in the same subjects. When payments have been made by the department on account of the success of students in any of these subjects at the examinations of the science division, payments will not again be made should the same students be successful in the same subjects at the art examination of the 2nd grade.

‡ By satisfactory works must be understood the year's work well executed from examples of a good class in the section of study through which the student is passing.

§ Payments *b* and *c* cannot be made on account of the same student in the same year.

Under clause *b* are included the following stages of the course of instruction pursued in the National Art Training School, viz.:

Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 23*a*.

Under clause *c* are included all works in other stages than those in clause *b*.

‖ Any artisan who passes a 2nd grade exercise, or sends satisfactory works under clause *b* or *c*, will be considered satisfactorily taught. This payment will be made after the examinations in March and April, and its distribution must be fully reported in the annual report of the School of Art. The selection of the art pupil-teacher and the duties to be allotted to him are left to the Local Committee.

¶ Candidates who obtain this certificate become eligible to compete for admission, with a maintenance allowance, to the National Art Training School. They are allowed second-class railway fare to and from London, and 10*s.* a day while under examination.

AID TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

Bonuses.

i. Bonuses, consisting of—

One sum of	50*l.*
Three sums of	40*l.*
Five „	30*l.*
Ten „	20*l.*
Twenty „	10*l.*

will be awarded to the head masters of schools of art in which the results of instruction, as tested by the examinations of the department, shall be most satisfactory.

Masters' visits to London.

4. In Schools of Art conducted satisfactorily, and where artisans are satisfactorily instructed, grants will be made to enable the masters to visit the South Kensington Museum, and other metropolitan institutions, in order that they may acquire, for the benefit of their students, a knowledge of the latest progress made in those educational subjects which affect the schools.

5. Special grants of the works published under the sanction of the department, and of other examples, will be made from time to time to such schools as have suitable premises for exhibiting and protecting them, and for their effective use as a means of instruction.

Prizes.

6. Prizes will be given to students of all classes who excel in the examinations of the 2nd Grade, and to students who send up works of great merit in the classes named in clause *b*, ¶ 3.* The degree of success for which a prize will be awarded will be determined by the Department from year to year.

Examinations.

7. The Department will determine the number of payments to be made under clause 3*a*, and prizes to be given, annually, by means of examinations of an elementary character, called of the 2nd Grade. The payments and prizes under clause 3*b*, will be determined by an inspection of the works of the various classes named. As respects all awards of payments and prizes the Department will be the sole judge, and will not enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

8. The examinations will take place in the month of March, in the evening, and must be conducted by the Local Committee or Managers of the School of Art, who must undertake—

a. To provide a room, or rooms, of sufficient size to carry out the examination in accordance with the detailed regulations on that head.†

b. To admit for examination candidates not connected with the school who may desire to present themselves.‡

c. To send in to the secretary of the Science and Art Department before the 10th of February a statement of the number of students to be examined in each of the subjects of the 2nd Grade.

d. To be responsible for conducting the examination; to give out the examination papers which will be sent for that purpose; to see them fairly worked according to the detailed regulations, in the presence of at least three of their number; to send the worked papers, under seal, by the first post after the examination, to the secretary of the department.

e. That the school shall be at all times open to the visits of the officers of the Science and Art Department.

Transmission of works.

9. The local committee must also transmit to the offices of this Department for inspection, on or before the 9th of April, the works of students in the various classes named in ¶ 3, on account of whose instruction payment is claimed, or who compete for prizes.§ Models in clay or plaster are only to be transmitted when of great excellence, and far the national competition, (see ¶ 11,) when they must be in low relief and of imperial or half imperial size. Payments will be made on account of students in modelling classes who send up a single satisfactory drawing or model, accompanied by a certified statement of the number of times the student has attended the modelling classes of the school during the year.

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* These prizes will consist of works of art, books, instruments, &c. No examples will be prescribed for prize drawings, but prizes will only be awarded to works excuted from examples of a sound and useful character.

† Apply for form No. 522.

‡ A fee not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* may be charged on each applicant for examination who is not a student in the class, to reimburse any extra expenses the Committee may be put to in providing a room.

§ The department will pay the cost of cases for the transmission of these works on the receipt of proper vouchers. Apply for form No. 528.

10. The secretary and two members of the local committee must certify that the students on account of whose instruction payment is claimed are teachers or artisans within the definition given on page , and that they have been instructed by teachers certificated by the Department in accordance with ¶ 2, and must make an annual report, on the prescribed form, of their proceedings to the Science and Art Department.* *Certificate of payments.*

11. The best works sent up in clause *c*, ¶ 3 will be selected to enter into a national competition between the works of all the schools of art in the kingdom, and medals and prizes will be awarded to the students who execute the most meritorious of the competing works, by examiners appointed by the Department.† *National competition.*

12. The prize list will include ten gold medals, distributed as follows: *Medals.*

One medal for the best study from the antique, in chalk or monochrome.
One medal for the best study of the figure modelled from the antique.
One medal for the best example of painting a group of still life from nature in oil colour or water colour.
Six medals for the best designs in the three classes, architectural design, surface design, plastic design.
One medal for a work of a class not included under the above-named heads.
Twenty silver medals, of which part will be given to the second best works in the various subjects to which gold medals are assigned, and the rest to meritorious works in the same, or the best works in other, subjects of study.
Fifty bronze medals to meritorious works in any of the various subjects of study.

Any of these medals may be withheld if, in the opinion of the examiners, the works in any subject are not of sufficient merit to deserve them.

Should any student obtain more than one distinction in any national competition, he will be allowed the medal attached to the highest distinction he has obtained, with a certificate of his farther success.

Students who obtain medals of the same class in more then one year's competition may receive books instead of medals.

No student can receive a medal of the same class twice for the same subject.

13. Additional prizes of work of art, books, &c., will also be awarded.

14. Works executed by students not included under the definition of artisan will be admitted to the national competition and be eligible to gain prizes.

15. The Department will pay the carriage of works sent up under these rules within imperial size; or when larger if on stretchers constructed to fold within the imperial size. *Carriage of works.*

16. The works entering into the national competition will be exhibited in London, and in some one of the more important towns in the kingdom where suitable space can be provided.

17. A night class forms part of a school of art, and night classes taught by the master of a school of art, or by teachers holding certificates of the 3d Grade under his direction, but meeting elsewhere under the management of local committees, may be considered as branches of the School of Art, and works under clause *c*, ¶ 3, executed in them may be sent up with the works of the School of Art for payments and for admission to the national competition. *Branch classes.*

18. A grant not exceeding 2*s*. 6*d*. per superficial foot will be made, up to a maximum of 4,000 feet, in aid of new buildings, or buildings to be adapted, for schools of art, provided:

a. That there is a population in the neighbourhood which requires a school of art.
b. That the school of art is likely to be maintained in efficiency.
c. That the site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust-deed be satisfactory to the committee of council.

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* The form of claim for payment is No. 526.

† No examples will be prescribed for competition, but the prizes awarded will be so distributed as to encourage students to pursue a sound and useful course of instruction, similar to that which has hitherto been pursued in schools of art. See page 616.

AID TO SCHOOLS OF ART.

BUILDING GRANTS. *Examples.*

19. Grants of 75 per cent. will be made on art examples selected by the managers and approved by the Department,* and in special cases, where buildings or rooms are permanently and entirely devoted to instruction in art, this aid will be extended to the provision of apparatus and fittings.†

20. Schools of art are entitled to borrow from the South Kensington Museum and Library objects of decorative art, drawings, prints, books, &c., for exhibition and for use as examples under the regulations given at page 626.

The Department will also, guided by the classification of school under the heads named at page 624, issue such works, reproductions, &c., as may appear suitable to be retained as permanent loans for longer periods.

21. Students of schools of art who propose to become teachers, and who have taken the first certificate of the 3rd grade, are eligible to compete for admission to the National Art Training School at South Kensington, with a maintenance allowance of 15*s.* or 20*s.* weekly. (See page 618.)

National scholarships.

22. Students in schools of art may compete for national scholarships which have been established at South Kensington. These are of the value of 50*l.* per annum, and are tenable for one or two years. (See page 622.)

Princess of Wales's scholarships.

23. Two scholarships, of the value of 25*l.* and 11*l.* respectively, have been founded, and called "The Princess of Wales's scholarships," for the two students who, being females, have taken the highest prizes of the year in the national competition of all the schools of art.

The holders of these scholarships are able to compete annually for the retention or renewal of them, but the same individuals cannot hold them for more than three years.

A report is required, from each recipient of the scholarship, of the course of study or occupation pursued by her during the year following the award of the scholarship. This report should be sent through the secretary of the school of art in which the student is studying, in the month of April, when the works of the school are sent to the Science and Art Department in accordance with the regulations.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PRIZES ONLY.

1. Public examinations may be held in places where no school of art or night class exists, provided that a committee of not less than five well-known responsible persons be formed to conduct them under the regulations laid down for schools of art.

2. Prizes will be given to successful candidates of all classes, but no payments can be made on account of the success of students instructed by uncertificated teachers.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

Course of instruction.

1. The National Art Training School at South Kensington is established for the purpose of training art masters and mistresses for the United Kingdom, and for the instruction of students in designing, &c., to be applied to the requirements of trade and manufactures.

2. The course of instruction is as follows (it should be understood that it is not progressive in the order in which the Stages are named) :—

Stage 1. *Linear drawing by aid of instruments.*

a. Linear geometry.
b. Mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture from copies.
c. Linear perspective.

Stage 2. *Freehand outline drawing of rigid forms from examples or copies.*

a. Objects.
b. Ornament.

Stage 3. *Freehand outline drawing from the "round."*

a. Models and objects.
b. Ornament.

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* Apply for lists of approved examples (No. 30). In special cases, aid may be given towards the purchase of works of reference or examples not included in the lists.
† Apply for Form No. 662.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

Course of instruction.

Stage 4. *Shading from flat examples or copies.*
- *a.* Models and objects.
- *b.* Ornament.

Stage 5. *Shading from the round or solid forms.*
- *a.* Models and objects.
- *b.* Ornament.
- *c.* Time sketching and sketching from memory.

Stage 6. *Drawing the human figure, and animal forms, from copies.*
- *a.* In outline.
- *b.* Shaded.

Stage 7. *Drawing flowers, foliage and objects of natural history, from flat examples or copies.*
- *a.* In outline.
- *b.* Shaded.

Stage 8. *Drawing the human figure, or animal forms, from the "round" or nature.*
- *a.* In outline from casts.
- b_1. Shaded (details).
- b_2. Shaded (whole figures).
- *c.* Studies of the human figure from nude model.
- *d.* Studies of the human figure, draped.
- *e.* Time sketching and sketching from memory.

Stage 9. *Anatomical studies.*
- *a.* Of the human figure.
- *b.* Of animal forms,
- *c.* Of either, modelled.

Stage 10. *Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history, from nature.*
- *a.* In outline.
- *b.* Shaded.

Stage 11. *Painting ornament from the "flat" or copies.*
- *a.* In monochrome
- *b.* In colours

} either in water-colour, tempera, or oil.

Stage 12. *Painting ornament from the cast, &c.*
- *a.* In monochrome, either in water-colour, oil, or tempera.

Stage 13. *Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still-life, &c.*
- *a.* Flowers or natural objects, in water-colour, in oil, or in tempera.
- *b.* Landscapes.

Stage 14. *Painting (general) direct from nature.*
- *a.* Flowers, or still-life, in water-colour, oil, or tempera *without backgrounds.*
- *b.* Landscapes.

Stage 15. *Painting groups as compositions of colour.*
- *a.* In water-colour, oil, or tempera.

Stage 16. *Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome from casts.*
- *a.* In oil, water-colour, or tempera.

Stage 17. *Painting the human figure or animals in colour.*
- *a.* From the flat, or copies.
- *b.* From nature, nude or draped.
- *c.* Time sketches and compositions.

Stage 18. *Modelling ornament.*
- *a.* Elementary, from casts.
- *b.* Advanced, from casts.
- *c.* From drawings.
- *d.* Time sketches from examples and from memory.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

Stage 19. *Modelling the human figure or animals.*

a. Elemementary, from casts of hands, feet, masks, &c.
b. Advanced, from casts or solid examples.
c. From drawings.
d. From nature, nude or draped.

Stage 20. *Modelling fruits, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from nature.*

Stage 21. *Time sketches in clay of the human figure, or animals, from nature.*

Stage 22. *Elementary design.*

a. Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.
b. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces in monochrome.
c. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces in colour.
d. Studies of historic styles of ornament drawn or modelled.

Stage 23. *Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies.*

a. Machine and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, mapping, and surveys done from actual measurement.
b. Architectural design.
c. Surface design.
d. Plastic design.

Training class.

3. Students proposing to qualify themselves as teachers of art schools, who are personally eligible, and have given satisfactory proof of the possession of general knowledge, are admitted free, when vacancies occur in the training class, upon the submission of works in geometry, perspective, freehand drawing, drawing from nature of plants or foliage, and drawing from models, approved by the head master; or, in lieu of these, some more advanced studies of drawing from the antique, or painting. These students, when they have obtained the 1st certificate, are eligible to compete for weekly allowances, according to their progress in the school and the certificates obtained, of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, or 15*s.*, in return for which they have to perform certain duties as teachers, and must engage to accept the situations to which they are recommended.

Maintenance allowances.

A limited number only of students may compete with students of local schools of art for maintenance of 20*s.* or 25*s.* weekly. No student will be eligible to receive such higher payments who has not taken one art certificate, or a science certificate in mechanical drawing or building construction. Such allowances will be granted for one session only. They may be renewed at the discretion of the department according to the progress and conduct of the student, and the demand for certificated teachers. No student in training will be allowed to remain as such after he has obtained five certificates. Besides their studies in the training school students in training will be required to give instruction in parochial and district schools as a part of their training.

Application for admission must be made the first Saturday in February or the first Saturday in September.

4. With a view to assist female students in obtaining the necessary qualifications to become art teachers,* admission to the training school for females is regulated by the rules stated above; they may then receive an allowance of from 5*s.* to 15*s.* a week, according to vacancies on the list for a period not exceeding two years, to enable them to obtain the certificate of the 3rd Grade. If their progress and promise justify it, they may (having obtained the 2nd certificate within the two years) continue to receive an allowance for another year, while working for the 3rd certificate.

Certificates.

5. The 23 Stages of instruction are divided into six Groups.

Certificates of competency to teach the subjects included in each group are given to candidates who pass the necessary examinations.

These are called certificates of the 3rd Grade.

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* Should opportunities offer for a female student in training to employ a portion of her time in teaching, she may accept engagements, with the concurrence of the head master, and receive a reduced allowance, proportionate to the time remaining for studies connected with her certificate; it being understood that the duration of the allowances will in no case exceed three years.

It must be distinctly understood that at the termination of the allowance, the department in no degree undertakes to provide or obtain employment, as teacners, for the male or female students so trained.

The following are the groups which form the subjects of certificates:—

GROUP 1.—ELEMENTARY DRAWING AND COLOURING, Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 13.

GROUP 2.—PAINTING, with examination in styles of art, and in the elementary principles of ornament, Stages 11, 12, 14, 15, and 22.

GROUP 3.—THE FIGURE drawn and painted, with examination in the historic styles of ornament, Stages 8, 9, 16, and 17.

GROUP 4.—MODELLING ORNAMENT, with examination in styles of art, and in the elementary principles of ornament, Stages 18, 20, 22.

GROUP 5.—MODELLING THE FIGURE, with examination in the historic styles of ornament, Stages 8, 9, 19, 21.

GROUP 6.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Examinations.

6. The Examinations will take place annually at the offices of the Department, South Kensington, in the month February.

Candidates who are desirous of passing such examinations must forward their names, together with all the requisite works, to the secretary of the Department, on the first Saturday in February. They must state the group or groups for which they seek to obtain certificates. These works, if accepted, will be retained by the Department: works of unsuccessful candidates, and candidates not proposing to earn payments from the State will be returned. They will be informed whether their drawings have been accepted, and whether permission can be granted to them to present themselves for examination.

These examinations will take place before the Inspector-General for Art, assisted by other Examiners who may be associated with him. They will be conducted partly by written exercises and partly by studies made in a given time. Each candidate may be required to teach a class in the presence of the Examiner.

Travelling expenses will be allowed to candidates from provincial schools who obtain certificates. (See note, page 613.)

FIRST GROUP.

Candidates for certificates for the First Group—

1. If they have attended the Training School of the Department at South Kensington they must have obtained a recommendation for admission to examination from the head master. Candidates from the provincial or other schools will be required to execute an extra work in the presence of the Examiner.

2. They must be prepared to instruct a class in the presence of the Examiners either in freehand drawing, geometrical drawing, perspective or model drawing.

3. To sketch, in a given time, a group of models, placed by the Examiners for that purpose.

4. To solve, in writing, questions on geometry, perspective, orthographic projection,* and the rudiments of constructive architecture.*

For the First Group the following are necessary, ten in number:—

Stage 1*a*. A sheet of geometrical problems.
„ 1*b*. A sheet of mechanical drawings.*
„ 1*c*. A sheet of perspective diagrams.
„ 1*d*. A sheet of architectural details.*
„ 3. An outline from the Madeleine pilaster.
„ 5*a*. A sheet of drawings from models, shaded in chalk or pencil.
„ 5*b*. A sheet of ornament shaded from the cast, in chalk.
„ 6. An outline of the figure from the flat.
„ 10. A shet of foliage drawn from nature.
„ 13. A sheet of flower painted from the flat.

* Female candidates are not examined in mechanical or architectural drawing.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

Examinations.

SECOND GROUP.

For the Second Group each Candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for the First Group.

2. Will be required to sketch, in colour, in a given time, a group placed by the Examiners for that purpose—using any medium or vehicle which the Examiners may propose.

3. *Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the elementary principles of ornament and on the history and peculiarities of the ornamentation of the class chosen for illustration in the drawings sent up in Stage 22d.*

4. Will be required to answer, in writing, a paper of technical questions in art, and on the general principles and execution of the several historic schools; and a paper of questions on elementary botany.

For the Second Group the following works are required, six in number :—

Stage 13 or 14. A landscape in oil from nature, or from some approved example.
„ 12. A painting of ornament in monochrome from the cast, in oil or tempera.
„ 14. A study of flowers painted from nature in water-colour.
„ 15. A study of a group as a composition of colour, in oil.
„ 22*c*. A sheet of at least two studies of ornamental arrangements in colour.
„ 22*a*. A sheet of studies of some plant or plants botanically analysed with a view to ornamental details.
„ 22*d*. *A set of studies executed during the period of training, from some one class of objects in the South Kensington Museum, sufficiently extensive to represent the history of the class selected.*

THIRD GROUP.

For the Third Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained certificates for the First and Second Groups.

2. Will be required to answer, in writing, a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human figure.

3. To answer, in writing, a paper on the history of ornament of the various periods and styles *and a paper of questions on the elementary principles of ornament and on the history and peculiarities of the ornamentation of the class chosen for illustration in the drawings sent up in Stage 22d.*

4. To draw in a given time the bones or muscles, within the outline of an antique figure, from memory.

5. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.

*** From candidates who are, or have been, students of the Royal Academy, and have been there admitted to study from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

For the Third Group the following works are necessary, seven in number—

Stage 8*b*. An antique figure shaded from the cast, in chalk.
„ 8*c*. A study in chalk from the living model.
„ 9. The bones and muscles placed within outlines of an antique figure.
„ 16. A painting of the human figure from a picture in oil.
„ 17*a*. A painting of the nude or draped figure from the life, in oil.
„ 22*d*. *Varied studies of historic styles of ornament, *sufficiently extensive to represent the history of the classes selected,* sketched from works in the Museum, the authority in each case being appended. If they are from coloured ornament, the sketches are to be coloured also.

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* It is intended by these studies to test the knowledge of ornament possessed by the candidate; he should therefore send a sheet or sheets of the most characteristic details of the best periods of the various styles, and should give the source from whence the examples are derived. Candidates from provincial schools must use for the same purpose the works circulated by the Department, such as casts, electrotypes, photographs, books, prints, &c.

Examinations.

FOURTH GROUP.

For the Fourth Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for the First Group.

2. *Will be required to answer in writing a paper of questions on the elementary principles of ornament and on the history and peculiarities of the ornamentation of the class choses for illustration in the drawings sent up in Stage 22d.*

3. To sketch from memory elementry details of ornament, and in a given time to model a piece of ornament, in low relief, from a print or drawing.

For the Fourth Group the following works are required, five in number :—

Stage 18*a*. A modelled study of ornament from the cast.
„ 18*b*. A modelled study of ornament from a drawing.
„ 20. A modelled study of flowers or foliage from nature.
„ 22. A modelled study of any one of the sections of this stage.
„ 22*a*. A sheet of studies of some plant or plants, botanically analysed with a view to display their ornamental details, drawn or modelled.
„ 22*d*. *A set of studies executed during the period of training, from some one class of objects in the South Kensington Museum, sufficiently extensive to represent the history of the class selected.*

FIFTH GROUP.

For the Fifth Group each candidate—

1. Must already have obtained a certificate for the First Group.

2. Will be required to answer, in writing, a paper of questions on the anatomy of the human frame.

3. To answer, in writing, a paper on the history of ornament of the various periods and styles.

4. To make, in a given time, a sketch in low relief, from a print or drawing of an antique figure; and to give the anatomical details from memory.

5. The living model will be posed for a time-study by each candidate.

*** From candidates who are, or have been, students of the Royal Academy and there admitted to study from the living model, this last exercise will not be required.

For the Fifth Group the following works are ruquired, six in number :—

Stage 8. An antique figure shaded from the cast.
„ 9. An anatomical rendering of an antique figure, modelled.
„ 9*a*. A drawing of the skeleton placed within the outline of an antique figure.
„ 19. A model of an antique figure in the round, rendered in relief.
„ 20. A model of the human figure from nature, nude or draped.
„ 22*d*.* Varied studies of the relief ornament of historic styles sketched from the casts, carvings, metal work, &c., in the Museum of the Department, with written authorities for each; and sufficiently extensive to represent the history of the various classes selected.

SIXTH GROUP.

1. Certificates in the Sixth Group are granted on proof of competency to teach (*a*) domestic architectural drawing; and (*b*) the special application of ornament to plastic and surface decoration for various fabrics, manufactures, and architectural purposes.

2. The candidate for a certificate for architectural drawing must have already passed in Group 1; must send in a tinted drawing, from measurement of some architectural subject, and a design with plans and sections, for permission to compete; he will have to answer a paper on the details of architectural construction, and on the characteristics of the architectural ornament of various historic styles and periods, and make a design from specifications of some architectural subject in the presence of the Examiner.

3. Candidates for a special certificate on ornament who have been educated

* It is intended by these studies to test the knowledge of ornament possessed by the candidate; he should therefore send the most characteristic details of the best periods of the various styles, and should give the source from whence the examples are derived. Candidates from provincial schools must use for the same purpose the works circulated by the Department, such as casts, electrotypes, photographs, books, prints, &c.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.

in the Training School must have previously taken certificates for Groups 1, 2, and 3, or 1, 4, and 5. They will be required to send in, for permission to compete, two original works, painted or modelled, in order to show their technical skill as well as their power of designing; also a monograph, drawn up by themselves, of at least two historic styles illustrated by sketches from works or drawings in the Museum. They will be examined by papers on the elements, history, and application of ornament, and will be required to design some work in the presence of the Examiners.

4. The character of the examinations in this Group, for special certificates of technical knowledge, will be determined by the natures of the applications for Examination; and the conditions will be declared according to the circumstances of the case.

National scholarships.

5. A limited number of students from the local art schools, who are, or intend to become, designers for manufactures, or art workmen, will be appointed to National Scholarships in the National Art Training School, with weekly allowances for maintenance of 20*s*., which may be increased at the end of the first session if the studies submitted are approved. The duties of such students will be defined by the Inspector-General for Art, but the students will be responsible to the head master. Appointments to National Scholarships will be for one year only, but in special cases of great proficiency they may be renewed for a second year.

Applications, accompanied by drawings, designs, or other evidence of the candidate's ability must be made on the first Saturday in February or the first Saturday in November.

Prospectus.

Prospectus of the National Art Training School.

INSTRUCTION in Art as afforded at the National Art Training School, South Kensington.

Inspector-General for Art.—Richard Redgrave, R.A.

Head Master.—Richard Burchett.

Deputy Head Master.—R. W. Herman.

Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.—H. B. Hagreen.

Geometry and Perspective.—E. S. Burchett.

Painting, Freehand Drawing of Ornament, &c., the Figure and Anatomy, and Ornamental Design.—R. Burchett, R. W. Herman, W. Denby, R. Collinson, and C. P. Slocombe.

Modelling.—F. M. Miller.

FEMALE CLASSES:—*Lady Superintendent.*—Miss Trulock.

Female Teachers.—Mrs. S. E. Casabianca, and Miss Channon.

Matron.—Mrs. Garrett.

Attendant.—Mrs. Abel.

1. The courses of instruction pursued in the school have for their object the systematic training of teachers, male and female, in the practice of Art and in the knowledge of its scientific principles, with a view of qualifying them to give art-instruction, and to develop its application to the common uses of life, and its relation to the requirements of trade and manufactures. Special courses are arranged in order to qualify schoolmasters of parochial and other schools to teach elementary drawing as a part of general education concurrently with writing.

2. The instruction comprehends the following subjects:—Freehand, architectural, and mechanical drawing; practical geometry and perspective; painting in oil, tempera, and water colours; modelling, moulding, and casting. The classes for drawing, painting, and modelling, include architectural and other ornament, flowers, objects of still-life, etc., the figure from the antique and the life, and the study of anatomy as applicable to art.

3. The annual sessions, each lasting five months, commence on the 1st of March and the 1st of October, and end on the last day of February and the last day of July respectively. The months of August and September, one week at Christmas, and one week at Easter or Whitsuntide are vacations. The classes meet every day *except Saturday*. Hours of study—day, 10 to 3; evening, 7 to 9.

NATIONAL ART TRAINING SCHOOL.
Prospectus.

4. In connexion with the Training School, and open to the public, separate classes are established for male and female students; the studies comprising drawing, painting, and modelling, as applied to ornament, the figure, landscape and still-life. Fees for classes studying for five whole days, including evenings, 5*l.* for the session of five months; 4*l.* for three months; 3*l.* for two months. For three whole days, including evenings, 4*l.* for the session of five months; 3*l.* for three months; 2*l.* for two months. For the half day, morning or afternoon, 4*l.* for the session of five months; 3*l.* for three months; 2*l.* for two months. To all these classes there is an entrance fee of 10*s.* Evening classes: male school, 2*l.* per session; artisan class, 10*s.* per session, 3*s.* per month; female school, 1*l.* per session, three evenings a week.

5. Classes for schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and pupil teachers, meet on two evenings in each week. Fee, 5*s.* for the session. Similar classes are formed at the Spitalfields, St. Martin's, and Lambeth District Schools.

6. The morning class for practical geometry and perspective, and that for drawing from models, is open to all students, but may be attended independently of the general course, on payment of a fee of 1*l.* per session for either class.

7. With the view to meet the applications of parents, young persons at home for the Christmas and Midsummer vacations can attend the drawing classes at South Kensington from the 15th December to the 14th February, or from the 15th June to the 31st July, on a payment of 1*l.* Hours of attendance, daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 12.30, or from 1 to 3.

8. Students properly qualified have full access to the collections of the Museum and Library, either for consultation or copying, as well as to all the School Lectures of the Department. The public also are admitted to the same privileges on payment of small admission fees; for which see the prospectuses of the Museum and Library.

9. A register of the student's attendance is kept, and may be consulted by parents and guardians.

Lectures at South Kensington.

Lecturer on Anatomy.—John Marshall, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.

A course of twelve lectures on Anatomy as applicable to the Arts is given in each session. The spring course may be attended by ladies. Fee for the course, 6*s.* For a single lecture, 1*s.*

Lecturer on Botany.—Christopher Dresser, Ph.D. (Jena).

The course of lectures on Botany may be attended separately on payment of a fee of 6*s.* for the course.

Other lectures are delivered occasionally, which will be duly announced.

Metropolitan District Schools of Art are now established at the following places, and are open in the evening from 7 to 9:

1. The Female School of Art, 43 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. (removed from 37 Gower Street).
2. Spitalfields, 12 White Lion Street, Norton Folgate.
3. St. Thomas' Charterhouse, Goswell Street.
4. Rotherhithe Grammar School, Deptford Road.
5. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle Street, Long Acre.
6. Lambeth, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.
7. St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon Street Road.
8. St. Mary's, Hide Place, Vincent Square, Westminster.
9. West London, 204 Great Portland Street.
10. North London, Sandringham Road, Kingsland.

At the Bloomsbury, Spitalfields, Charterhouse, Westminster, Lambeth, West London and North London Schools, there are Female Classes. Applications for admission, prospectuses, or any other information, to be made at the Schools in each district.

There is an annual examination for prizes in all the schools, and their works are eligible for the national competition.

ART MUSEUM.

MUSEUM.—CIRCULATION OF OBJECTS OF ART IN THE PROVINCES.

Circulation of Art objects.

1. The Museum at South Kensington contains objects collected with a view to illustrate the history, theory, and practical application of decorative art.

2. Collections have been formed of objects in the Art Museum suitable for exhibition in connexion with Local Schools of Art.

3. Selections from these collections can be made according to the special requirements of any locality.

They include the following classes, viz.:—

Division I. Sculpture, carvings in wood, &c.
„ II. Medals, electrotypes of medals, and engraved gems.
„ V. Japanned or lacquered work.
„ VII. Enamels.
„ VIII. Pottery.
„ IX. Glass manufacturers.
„ X. Works in metal and electro-copies.
„ XII. Jewellery and decorative objects in precious metals.
„ XIII. Arms, armour, &c., electro-copies.
„ XIV. Furniture.
„ XVII. Textile fabrics.

Also a few examples in the divisions of—
Glass painting.
Watches and clocks.
Leather work.
Basket work.
Bookbinding, and
Book decoration.

It is not proposed to send more than two divisions, with a collection of framed examples, to any one school of art at the same period.

Art collections.

4. The following series are mounted in suitable glazed frames for exhibition:—

No.	——	Number and Size of Frames.	Wall space required. Dimensions.	Total.
	Photograms.		ft. in.	ft. in. sq. ft.
1	Busts from the antique in the British Museum - -	34 royal† -	25 0 ×	5 6 137
2	Turner's "Liber Studiorum"	15 imperial† -	16 8 ×	5 8 94
3	Original drawings by various old masters - -	3 imperial - / 10 royal -	8 10 ×	6 6 59
*4	Original drawings by Raphael —Group I. - - -	13 royal - / 1 imperial -	8 6 ×	6 6 56
5	„ II. - -	13 royal -	8 6 ×	6 3 53
6	„ III. - -	16 royal -	10 6 ×	6 3 66
7	„ IV. - -	8 royal -	8 6 ×	3 8 31
8	Cartoons by Raphael, and studies from the cartoons - -	33 ($38\frac{3}{4}$ × $27\frac{1}{4}$)	28 0 ×	12 6 350
9	Original drawings by Michael Angelo - - -	15 royal -	10 6 ×	6 3 66
*10	Objects in the South Kensington Museum (sculpture, terra-cotta, and bronze)—			
	Group I. - - -	6 imperial - / 4 royal -	8 6 ×	6 6 56
11	„ II. - - -	8 imperial -	8 6 ×	5 6 47
12	„ III. - - -	8 imperial -	8 6 ×	5 6 47
13	Furniture, bronzes, and pottery	64 ($17\frac{3}{4}$ × $14\frac{1}{2}$)	21 0 ×	7 0 147
14	Photograms (various) presented by Mr. Henry Vaughan -	20 (various) -	10 0 ×	6 3 60

* In groups 4, 5, 6, and 7, and also in groups 10, 11, and 12 the subjects are sometimes repeated, but each group, as far as it extends, may be considered as complete in itself.

† Imperial frames are each $33\frac{1}{4}$ × $24\frac{3}{4}$.
Royal frames „ $24\frac{3}{4}$ × 20.

No.	——	Number and Size of Frames.	Wall space required. Dimensions.	Total.
	Coloured Photograms of various Objects of Art.		ft. in. ft. in.	sq. ft.
15	Enamels	84 ($17\frac{3}{4}$ × $14\frac{1}{2}$)	30 0 × 7 0	210
16	Crystals	35 ($17\frac{3}{4}$ × $14\frac{1}{2}$)	10 0 × 7 0	70
17	Precious materials and earthenware	27 ($17\frac{3}{4}$ × $14\frac{1}{2}$)	9 0 × 7 0	36
	Etchings.			
18	Original etchings by members of the Etching Club, and other artists—Group I.	12 royal	10 3 × 4 6	46
19	Group II.	11 royal	10 6 × 4 0	42
20	Group III.	12 royal	10 4 × 4 3	44
	Engravings.			
21	Group I.	9 imperial	8 6 × 6 6	56
22	„ II.	6 imperial 3 royal	8 0 × 6 6	52
23	„ III.	8 various	21 6 × 6 6	140
	Drawings.			
24	Original drawings for the "Grammar of Ornament"—Group I.	5 (24 × $16\frac{3}{4}$)	7 2 × 6 6	46
25	„ II.	15 (24 × $16\frac{3}{4}$)	7 2 × 6 6	46
26	„ III.	15 (24 × $16\frac{3}{4}$)	7 2 × 6 6	46
27	Original cartoons for glass panels. Swiss 15th or 16th century—Group I.	15 royal	8 6 × 6 6	56
28	Group II.	7 imperial	8 6 × 5 0	43
29	„ III.	3 imperial 8 royal	8 6 × 6 6	56
30	Oil paintings selected chiefly from the Sheepshanks Collection	73 frames of various sizes.	Six of these are ordinarily lent at a time, occupying on an average, about 54 square feet.	
31	Oil paintings of the Flemish and Dutch Schools. Copies of Italian and English pictures.	27 frames of various sizes.		
32	Water-colour drawings	7 imperial 2 royal 1 ($34\frac{1}{2}$ × $47\frac{1}{2}$)	A selection of these, occupying about 60 square feet, is usually sent at a time.	
33	Drawings in crayon, sepia, Indian ink, &c.	11 imperial 15 royal 1 ($38\frac{1}{4}$ × $28\frac{1}{4}$) 1 (33 × 39)		
34	Original drawings made for the publications of the Arundel Society	11 imperial 20 royal 2 (39 × $32\frac{1}{2}$) 2 (35 × 36) 1 ($33\frac{1}{2}$ × 35)	A selection of these, occupying about 60 square feet, is usually sent at a time.	
35	Coloured photographs of objects in the South Kensington Museum, prepared for execution in chromo-lithography	10 imperial	—	57
36	Etchings of objects in the South Kensington Museum, executed by students of the Etching Class, under the superintendence of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A.	14 imperial	—	80
37	Forty-four architectural sketches made in France, Italy, &c. by the late Mr. Godfrey Sykes	11 imperial	—	63

ART MUSEUM.

The series will be added to from time to time according to the acquisitions made by the Department and the requirements of the various schools of art.

Glass cases for Art Museum objects.

5. Suitable glass cases, for the objects belonging to the art collections which require such protection, are provided by the Department. These cases are constructed to occupy the centre of a room, and are generally 12 ft. 6 in. long by 7 ft. wide, and 7 feet high in the central portion.

Descriptive tabels.

Every specimen exhibited in these cases is accompanied by a card label on which is printed its title and description, and all framed matter is labelled in a similar manner. Copies of these labels will be sent as soon as the contribution of the objects has been officially decided upon, for insertion in any printed catalogue of the exhibition, on a special application being made for such copies.

Additional glass cases for local objects.

Applications for the loan of glass cases for the protection of local contributions will be entertained, and when practicable such cases will be forwarded; the local committee defraying the cost of packing and the carriage of such cases from and on their return to the South Kensington Museum (as a separate transaction from the art collection).

Condition of circulation.

6. The conditions under which portions of the collections of art objects will be circulated to schools of art will be as follows:—

a. Adequate provision should be made by the committee of the local school for exhibiting the collection, during a limited period, to the students and the public, both in the day-time and the evening; such provision to be first approved by the department.

b. It should be understood that in contributing objects, the department does not undertake to make an exhibition, but to add to collections of objects brought together by committees of schools of art, and contributed by the localities in which such schools are situated. It is of great importance on such occasions to bring together, as far as possible, all art objects of interests in the district.

c. Artisans being students of the school of art must be admitted free; but all other persons should pay a moderate fee for admission, which should be higher in the morning than in the evening. To enable artisans, not students in the school of art, and others employed in the day-time, to share in the benefits to be derived from the collection, the fee on two evenings in the week is not to exceed one penny each person.

d. Should there be a balance of profit after all local expenses are paid, it must be applied for the benefit of the School of Art with which the exhibition is connected.

7. In such cases as appear of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure in the interest of a school of art or manufacturing locality, the Department will pay the whole cost of packing and transport, and will (when necessary) send down an officer to remain in charge of the collection. In other cases the local committee will be required to pay the cost of carriage to the place of exhibition, and the Department will pay the carriage back.

8. Applications for circulating collections for exhibition during any year must be made on or before the 31st March of each year, and the Committee must be prepared to furnish the Department with full information, when asked for, as the nature of the building in which the exhibition is to be held, provision for the safety of the objects from fire, police arrangements, the admission of the public, especially artisans, and the date of opening and closing the exhibition, and on such other points as may be deemed necessary.

9. Application for any of the series of engravings, photograms, &c., named in the table page 50, may be made at any time. The charges for carriage to the local school must be paid by the Local Committee, but the Department will pay the carriage back. The Local Committee must guarantee the security and safe reture of the works lent; and the secretary upon receiving any work of art from the Department must immediately report its condition to the Department, should it be received by him in a state damaged or calling for remark, such as injury to the frame, breakage of seal, &c.

10. A collection of water-colour drawing studies, &c., is in course of formarion from which schools of art may borrow for use as examples for study by the students. Three or four may be lent at one time for a period of eight weeks on the same condition as books from the Art Library. The Local Committee must enter into the same guarantees as for the framed works lent for exhibition.

11. The principle of circulation will be extended to the deposit on loan in schools of art, for lengthened periods, of art objects not required for exhibition in the central museum, of reproductions, and examples. ART MUSEUM. *Art collections.*

The period for which examples may be deposited in the schools will be determined by the nature of the object, and the circumstances of particular schools.

12. With reference to arrangements for the deposit loan, exhibition, and circulation of objects of art, buildings affording accommodation for schools of art and art classes have been classified as follows:

CLASS A.

Schools expressly built for, and devoted wholly to purposes of art, having sufficient galleries for the exhibition of works of art at all times, and subject to proper legal trusts for securing permanency of tenure for public use in respect of such purposes.

CLASS B.

Premises mainly, but not wholly, devoted to the accommodation of art schools, and expressly built to contain such schools, having not less than 1,500 superficial feet of floor space in which objects of art may be permanently placed, and subject to proper legal trusts for securing permanency of tenure for public use in respect of such purposes.

CLASS C.

Premises not originally built for schools of art, but having not less than 1,500 superficial feet of floor space exclusively devoted to the purposes of art nstruction, and a room set apart for a library.

CLASS D.

Rooms, not fewer than three in number, in which art classes are held, but which are not exclusively occupied for that purpose, and having not less than 1,000 feet of floor space, where casts of statues of the size of life, &c., may be permanently placed, and having cases for a library of books.

CLASS E.

Rooms in which art classes are held, but which do not fulfil the conditions of any of the preceding classes.

13. Exceptional applications from localities where no school of art exists will also be considered to a limited extent, on conditions determined by the circumstances of each case.

ART LIBRARY.

ART LIBRARY. *Contents.*

1. The Art Library is a collection of books, prints, drawings, and photograms.

2. The objects of the Library are special: 1st, for the instruction of students of the National Art Training School and the Schools of Art; and 2nd, for the use of the general public on subjects connected with the history, practice, and illustration of art. The collection of books has been restricted therefore to works illustrative of fine and useful art.

The collection of drawings and prints illustrates ornamental art and affords materials of study for students and others. The collection of photograms includes architectural subjects, ancient drawings, examples of ornament and specimens of art from various public and private collections, both in Great Britain and abroad.

3. The Department affords to the schools of art of the United Kingdom the privilege of sharing in the use of this collection as far as the extent of it permits.

4. Works will be lent to every school of art according to the definition on page 23 for periods of four weeks. No book below the value of 10*s.* will be circulated. Schools are entitled to borrow two folios, four quartos, or eight octavo volumes at one time. *Circulation of books.*

5. The charges for carriage to the local school must be paid by the Local Committee, but the Department will pay the carriage back.

NATIONAL ART.

6. The Local Committee must guarantee the security and safe return of the works lent; and the secretary upon receiving any work of art from the Department must immediately report its condition to the Department, should it be received by him in a state damaged or calling for remark, such as injury to the frame, breakage of seal, &c.

7. All teachers certificated either in the 2nd or 3rd Grade, and all students of local schools of art who have been successful in the 2nd Grade examination, or who have taken medal, medallions, or other Department prizes, may obtain tickets of admission to the Library and Museum on personal application to the Secretary's office, South Kensington Museum.

No. 4.

(Referred to in Mr. COLE'S Evidence, Question 1073.)

List of Irish science teachers, schools, and subjects taught.

LIST of IRISH SCIENCE TEACHERS, with the places at which they teach, and the subjects taught.

Name.	School.	Subjects taught.
Baker, Bernard M.	Newport, Co. Mayo	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
Barbour, Samuel	Wolfhill, Belfast, Academy St.	Physical Geography.
		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
Beatty, John	Oldcastle, Co. Meath	Physical Geography.
Black, Robert	Braidwater, Co. Antrim	Magnetism and Electricity.
Bresland, James	Coleraine	Elementary Mathematics.
		Physical Geography.
Brown, W. J.	Comber, Co. Down	Elementary Mathematics.
Byrne, James	Ranlagh School, Athlone	Elementary Mathematics.
Carroll, John	May Street, Belfast	Magnetism and Electricity.
Cavanagh, John	Ranelagh School, Athlone	Navigation.
		Physical Geography.
Cleeland, Robt., M.A.	Fisherwick Place, Belfast	Elementary Mathematics.
		Theoretical Mechanics.
Clements, Andrew	Pilot Street, Belfast	Elementary Mathematics.
		Navigation.
Clements, William T.	Ballyboley, Co. Down	Magnetism and Electricity.
Collins, Thomas	Crumlin Road, Belfast, Milford Street.	Elementary Mathematics.
		Physical Geography.
Cotter, Edwd. G.	Raphoe, Co. Donegal; Strabane, Co. Tyrone.	Elementary Mathematics.
		Physical Geography,
Cullen, William	May Street, Belfast; Hamilton Street, Belfast.	Physical Geography.
Doherty, Joshua J.	Bailieboro', Co. Cavan	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
Doogan, Patrick	Enniskillen	Elementary Mathematics.
Drennan, Alexander	Lurgan, Portadown	Elementary Mathematics.
Doran, Charles	Louginisland, Co. Down	Zoology.
Doran, George	Belfast Model School	Elementary Mathematics.
Dowling, James	Waterford	Inorganic Chemistry.
Dunlop, Samuel	Carninny Ballymena	Elementary Mathematics.
Elliott, Torrens	Fisherwick Place, Belfast	Physical Geography.
Engledow, Wm. H., LL.D.	Santry, near Dublin, (incorporated Society's Training School).	Elementary Mathematics.
		Higher Mathematics.
		Theoretical Mechanics.
		Applied Mechanics.
		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Magnetism and Electricity.
		Geology.
		Zoology.
		Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany.
		Systematic Botany.
		Navigation.
		Nautical Astronomy.
		Steam.
		Physical Geography.

Name.	School.	Subjects taught.
Erwin, Moses	Newtonbreda, near Belfast	Physical Geography.
Fitzgerald, Edward	Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow	Elementary Mathematics.
		Magnetism and Electricity.
Freehill, Michael	Trim	Geology.
Gillespie, James	Banbridge	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Physical Geography.
Greer, Wm. H.	Newtownards	Animal Physiology.
		Magnetism and Electricity
Harbison, Mann	Newtownards	Physical Geography.
Hay, William	Larne Model Agricultural School.	Elementary Mathematics.
		Navigation.
		Physical Geography.
Heasley, Richard	Dundalk	Navigation.
		Physical Geography.
Hyde, Samuel	Eglish, Co. Armagh	Magnetism and Electricity.
		Physical Geography.
James, Matthew H.	St. Mary's School, Athlone	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Magnetism and Electricity.
Joyce, P. W.	Dublin Central Model School	Magnetism and Electricity.
Keenan, Michael, B.A.	Whitehouse, near Belfast	Elementary Mathematics.
		Theoretical Mechanics.
Kelly, Daniel	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford	Elementary Mathematics.
		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Physical Geography.
Kelly, Patrick	Fintona, Co. Tyrone	Elementary Mathematics.
Kilroe, James R.	Aungier Street, Dublin	Elementary Mathematics.
		Theoretical Mechanics.
		Physical Geography.
Latchford, George D.	Cork Model School	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Navigation.
Lee, Henry	Ballywilly, Markethill, Co. Armagh	Physical Geography.
Leech, Josias	Comber, Co. Down	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
Leonard, Francis	Newry Model School	Machine Construction and Drawing.
		Elementary Mathematics.
Linehan, P.	Cork Model School	Magnetism and Electricity.
Lyons, Michael	Dundalk	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Theoretical Mechanics.
Macbeth, John	King's Hospital, Dublin	Elementary Mathematics.
		Physical Geography.
McConnell, Francis	Ballycarry, near Belfast	Physical Geography.
McCormick, John	Braidwater, near Ballymena	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
McCullough, Hugh	Newry Model School	Physical Geography.
McDermott, Cornelius	Cooraclare, Co. Clare	Elementary Mathematics.
McEwen, Hugh	Dundalk	Elementary Mathematics.
McGiffin, Robert	Ballycarry, near Belfast	Elementary Mathematics.
		Navigation.
McIlroy, Hugh	Galgorm, near Ballymena	Magnetism and Electricity.
McIlroy, Robert	Galgorm, near Ballymena	Animal Physiology.
		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
MacMillen, Robert	Armagh, Portadown, Tandragee, Co. Armagh.	Magnetism and Electricity.
		Physical Geography.
		Elementary Mathematics.
		Theoretical Mechanics.
		Applied Mechanics.
		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
MacMillen, William	Belfast, St. George's School	Elementary Mathematics.
		Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
		Physical Geography.
Magennis, P.	Garrison, Co. Fermanagh	Elementary Mathematics.
Martin, Hugh	Gilford, Co. Down	Physical Geography.
Mayne, Arthur J.	Carlow; Santry Training School, near Dublin.	Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry.

Name.	School.	Subjects taught.
Mayne, Arthur J. -	Carlow; Santry Training School, near Dublin.	Machine Construction and Drawing. Building Construction.
Moylan, Jeremiah -	Galway Model School - -	Elementary Mathematics. Theoretical Mathematics. Magnetism and Electricity.
Muldoon, Charles -	Roscrea, Co. Tipperary - -	Elementary Mathematics. Theoretical Mechanics. Applied Mechanics. Physical Geography.
Nesbitt, John - -	Loughinisland, Co. Down -	Physical Geography.
O'Brien, Miss E. M. -	Cork Model School - -	Zoology.
O'Neill, Samuel -	Larne, Co. Antrim - - -	Navigation. Elementary Mathematics.
O'Reilly, John C. -	Newtownards, Bangor, Co. Down.	Magnetism and Electricity. Geology.
O'Shea, Michael J. -	Drogheda - - - - -	Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry. Animal Physiology.
Pattison, Thomas -	Gilford, Co. Down - -	Magnetism and Electricity.
Ryan, Lawrence J. -	Kilkenny Model School - -	Elementary Mathematics. Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
Savage, Hugh - -	Antrim - - - -	Geology.
Scott, Samuel M. -	Newtownards Model School, Crossgar.	Elementary Mathematics. Acoustics, Light, and Heat. Physical Geography.
Shannon, Augustine F.	Ballymena - - - -	Elementary Mathematics. Physical Geography.
Small, Hugh - -	Lurgan - - - - -	Magnetism and Electricity.
Smeeth, Joseph F. -	Dublin Central Model School	Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry.
Smeeth, Rowland -	Belfast Model School - -	Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry. Machine Construction and Drawing. Building Construction.
Smyth, Andrew -	Oldcastle Endowed School, Co. Meath.	Magnetism and Electricity.
Speers, Adam - -	Holywood, Co. Down - -	Acoustics, Light, and Heat. Physical Geography.
Speers, Robert - -	Antrim - - - -	Acoustics, Light, and Heat.
Stevenson, John McN.	Union Place, Belfast; Carrickfergus Model School.	Elementary Mathematics. Navigation Nautical Astronomy. Physical Geography.
* Sullivan, Michael -	Croydon; Lambeth - -	Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry. Machine Construction and Drawing. Building Construction.
Todd, Joseph J. -	Castleshane, Co. Monaghan, Monaghan.	Magnetism and Electricity.
Watt, William D. -	Downpatrick, Comber, Co. Down.	Acoustics, Light, and Heat. Magnetism and Electricity.
Wren, Edmond - -	Belfast Model School - -	Elementary Mathematics. Theoretical Mechanics. Acoustics, Light, and Heat. Magnetism and Electricity.

* This gentleman is the only Irish Science Teacher employed in Great Britain. He is a student in the Central Art Training School.

No. 5.

(Referred to in Mr. Cole's Evidence, Question 1073.)

CERTIFICATED ART TEACHERS employed in IRELAND.

List of Irish certificated art teachers, and art students trained in London.

Name of Certificated Teacher.	Schools where they are at present teaching.
E. A. Fraser	Clonmel School of Art and District Model School.
J. J. Brenan	Cork School of Art.
Edwin Lyne and Miss M. Julyan	Dublin School of Art.
A. J. Mayne	Dublin Queen's College.
N. A. Brophy	Limerick School of Art and Presentation Convent School.
Samuel McCloy	Waterford School of Art and Model School.
R. Smeeth	Belfast Model School.
J. F. Smeeth	Dublin Central Model School.

The total number of certificated art teachers now employed is 123:—

In Ireland - - - - 8 masters and 1 mistress.
In England and Scotland - - 109 „ „ 5 mistresses.

STUDENTS from IRISH SCHOOLS employed in SCHOOLS of ART or NIGHT CLASSES in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND as Certificated Teachers:—

Casey, W. L.	now at	St. Martin's District School of Art, London.
Elton, Samuel	„	Darlington School of Art.
Holmes, Thomas	„	Torquay „ „
Hosford, F. F.	„	Swansea „ „
Kemp, John	„	Gloucester „ „
Kennedy, John	„	Dundee „ „
Kennedy, Joseph	„	Kidderminster „ „
McCarty, Wm. M.	„	Art Training Class.
Ryan, Charles	„	Leamington Art Night Class.
Stopford, Wm.	„	Halifax School of Art.

STUDENTS from IRISH SCHOOLS who, having been trained in London, have become Artists or Private Teachers, &c., and have ceased to be connected with the Department as teachers:—

Atkinson, G. M.
Cahill, R. S.
Drummond, J. G.
Healy, James.
Heazle, William.
Kennedy, James.
Ryan, James.
Stannus, Anthony.
Williamson, J. B.
Brophy, Andrew.
Shiel, Edward.

No. 6.

(Referred to in Mr. Cole's Evidence, Question 1073.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Payments for the SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS in May 1868.

Payments for science.

	England.			Ireland.			Scotland.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims ordered to be paid	6,289	10	0	2,277	0	0	147	0	0
Claims sent in not yet paid	2,078	15	0	578	0	0	134	10	0
Estimated further claims not yet sent in	1,728	0	0	544	0	0	256	0	0
	10,096	5	0	3,399	0	0	537	10	0

No. 7.

Payments for art.

(Referred to in Mr. COLE's Evidence, Question 1073.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PAYMENTS to ART SCHOOLS on Results of EXAMINATIONS &c., for the Year 1867.

—	Payments on Results.	Cost of Prizes and Examples.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ireland - - -	196 10 0	38 16 1	235 6 1
Scotland - -	699 5 0	158 4 1½	857 9 1½
England - - -	3,863 16 8	837 14 11	4,701 11 7

APPENDIX G.

PAPERS handed in by Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD D'OLIER.

No. 1.

(Referred to in Mr. D'OLIER's Evidence, Question 1114.)

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Answers to Queries.

Early history of Royal Dublin Society.

I.—The original objects of the society appear to have been the introduction into the country of all useful machinery for manufactures, or for arts or agriculture. The great object appeared to be to promote domestic manufactures, to check importation of raw and manufactured articles, and to raise from the soil everything that it would produce.

II.—It received countenance and aid from the Irish Parliament, before its incorporation, for the express purpose of promoting manufactures; also, before its incorporation, 500*l.* a year was given to the society, during pleasure, from the privy purse, by King George the Second in the time of Lord Chesterfield, to be employed by it in the same way as it used its own private funds, in premiums for encouraging husbandry and other useful arts. The society appears to have had numerous donations, some of them anonymous, in sums from 10*l.* to 20*l.* and 30*l.*, and more. Dr. Samuel Madden settled 130*l.* a year upon the society for his life. Sir Richard Levinge gave 2,000*l.*, to be vested as the society pleased, the interest of which was to be at their disposal for 21 years. Dr. Samuel Madden also presented the society with a list of subscriptions, to the amount of 500*l.*, which he had procured. Its sources of income were also largely augmented by the admission fees of its members

The society was originally incorporated in the year 1749.

III.—It appears that the usual average parliamentary grant, in early times before the union, was about 5,000*l.*, but, on special emergencies, much larger appropriations were made by that Parliament, which were disbursed through the Royal Dublin Society. In and previous to 1779 it appears that there were grants by Parliament to the amount of 10,000*l.* annually, to be disbursed, through the society, for encouraging manufactures, but the first parliamentary grants were given for specific purposes, such as agriculture, manufactures, &c., and for the due disbursement of which returns were required to be made to Parliament.

The King's Bounty of 500*l.* a year, Irish, which was granted in 1746 was continued up to 1786, and was to be disbursed by the society as they thought fit, and for the same purposes as they employed their own funds.

IV.—The general scope of this query it is not in my power to answer, but it appears by the society's transactions that in and previous to 1819 the following professorships existed, viz., those of chemistry, mineralogy, botany, mining-engineering, natural and experimental philosophy, veterinary art, school of art, sculpture, &c., &c.

V.—By the Act of Union, 40 Geo. III. c. 38, Article 7, it was enacted, "That a sum not less than the sum which had been granted by the Parliament "of Ireland, on an average of six years immediately preceding the 1st January "1800, in premiums for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, &c., "shall be applied for the period of 20 years after the union to such local "purposes in Ireland, in such manner as the Parliament of the United Kingdom "shall direct."

No. 2.

(Referred to in Mr. D'Olier's Evidence, Question 1164.)

The Charter of the Royal Dublin Society.

Charter of the Royal Dublin Society, dated 2 April 1750.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas several of our nobility and gentry of our kingdom of Ireland, members of the Dublin Society, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the members of the said society, have by their petition to you, as our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of our said kingdom set forth, that having observed vast tracts of land and bog in our said kingdom uncultivated, and a general want of skill and industry in the inhabitants to improve them, they formed themselves into a voluntary society, by the name of the Dublin Society, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in the said kingdom, and have at their own expense made many experiments, and published useful observations and instructions, for raising flax, draining bogs, and improving unprofitable lands, and distributed considerable sums of money, in premiums, to the most deserving, whereby a spirit of industry and emulation hath been raised, and great hopes conceived that much greater effects might arise therefrom, tending farther to civilize the natives of our said kingdom, and render them well affected to us, and our Royal Family, and more able to contribute to the increase of the revenue, and the support of the establishment of our said kingdom. That divers of our good subjects are willing to contribute large sums of money for the good ends and purposes aforesaid: But the said voluntary society are not capable in law of taking or receiving such contributions, or of carrying their good intentions effectually into execution, unless they be incorporated by our Royal Charter, for the ends and purposes in the said petition mentioned, with such clauses, powers, jurisdictions, and authorities, as are usually contained in charters of the like nature. And whereas you did by your order, bearing date the 12th day of April 1748, refer the said petition to our Attorney and Solicitor-General of that our kingdom, to examine and consider the allegations of the said petition, and report unto you, whether it would be advisable for us to grant the charter thereby desired, who by their Report, bearing date the 22nd day of January 1749, are of opinion that the granting the petitioners such a charter as is desired, will be of great benefit and advantage to that our kingdom: We, therefore, being graciously pleased to encourage so laudable an undertaking.

Know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, William Earl of Harrington, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letters under our privy signet and sign manual, bearing date at our court of St. James's the 20th day of February, 1749–50, in the 23rd year of our reign, and now enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, have willed, ordained, constituted and appointed, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and suc-

cessors, do, will, ordain, constitute, declare, and grant, that our well-beloved cousin and counsellor, William Earl of Harrington, our Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that our kingdom of Ireland, our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, William Duke of Devonshire, our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, Lionel Cranfield Duke of Dorset, our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor, Philip Dormer Earl of Chesterfield, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, George Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Robert Lord Newport, Chancellor of our said kingdom, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, Charles Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor, James Earl of Kildare, our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor, John Earl of Grandison, our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor, Wills Lord Viscount Hillsborough, our right trusty and well beloved cousin and counsellor, Humphrey Lord Viscount Lanesborough, our right Reverend and well-beloved Father in God, Robert Lord Bishop of Clogher, our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Charles Lord Tullamore, our right trusty and well beloved Richard Lord Mornington, our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Henry Boyle, Esq., Chancellor of our Court of Exchequer, our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., our trusty and well beloved Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., our trusty and well beloved Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq., our trusty and well beloved John Maxwell, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Thomas Butler, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Thomas Tennison, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Robert Downes, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Thomas Prior, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Arthur Jones Neville, Esq., our trusty and well beloved John Putland, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Thomas Waite, Esq., our trusty and well beloved Alexander M'Awley, Esq., our trusty and well beloved William Maple, Esq., our well beloved in Christ Samuel Hutchinson, Dean of Dromore, our well beloved in Christ Richard Pocoke, Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of our city of Dublin, our well beloved in Christ John Kearney, Doctor in Divinity, our well beloved in Christ John Wynne, Doctor in Divinity, and such others as shall from time to time be elected in the manner herein-after directed, to be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of the Dublin Society for promoting Husbandry and other Useful Arts in Ireland, and by the same name to have perpetual succession, and to purchase, have, take, receive, and enjoy to them and their successors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of whatsoever nature or kind, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of 1000*l.* and also all manner of goods and chattels, of what value soever, and by the same name to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts and pleas whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, in all suits, plaints, and demands whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, such as they shall think proper, for the use of the said corporation, and that it shall and may be lawful for them and their successors to change, break, alter, or make new the said seal, from time to time as they shall think fit.

And our will and pleasure is, and we ordain and grant, that the said corporation and their successors for ever, shall have one President, seven Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, two Secretaries, and one Registrar; and that our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and counsellor, William Earl of Harrington, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, be the first President, and the most Reverend Father in God our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor, George Lord Archbishop of Armagh, our right trusty and right entirely beloved counsellor Charles Lord Archbishop of Dublin, our right trusty and right well beloved cousins and counsellors, James Earl of Kildare, John Earl of Grandison, Humphrey Lord Viscount Lanesborough, our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., and our trusty and well beloved Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., to be the seven first Vice-Presidents, and Robert Downes, Esq., the first Treasurer, and John Wynne, Doctor in Divinity, and Thomas Prior, Esq., to be the first two Secretaries, and William Maple, Esq., the first Registrar to the said Society, each of them to continue in their said respective offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Registrar, from

the day of the date of these presents, until the second Thursday in November next ensuing, and until others be chosen in their respective rooms.

And our will and pleasure is, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and Registrar, and the rest of the members of the said Society also above-named, or as many of them as conveniently can, within forty days next after the date of this our grant, to meet together at such time and place, as the said President, or any one of the said Vice-Presidents, shall appoint by summons, which the said President or any one of the said Vice-Presidents, are by these presents empowered and required timely to issue for that purpose, to the said members, or such of them as live within our city, or liberties of our city of Dublin, in our said kingdom, where they, or the major part of them then present, may nominate, elect, and choose new members, fill up vacancies in offices (if any should happen), choose clerks and other inferior officers and servants, as shall be thought necessary or useful for the said corporation, to serve in the said offices until the second Thursday in November following, unless they shall sooner die, resign, or be removed.

And our further pleasure is, that there be every year three stated general meetings of the said corporation within the liberties of the said city of Dublin, to wit, on the second Thursday in November, the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in June, every year, and as many other general meetings, and at such times as the said society, or any five or more of them, shall appoint.

And our will and pleasure is, that at the general meeting of the said corporation, on the second Thursday in November, in all times coming (or in case of any emergency preventing their meeting on that day, then at the next meeting), seven at least being then present, whereof the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, to be always one, shall be elected a President, and seven Vice-Presidents, to continue in their respective offices for one year, and until others be elected in their room, unless such President or Vice-Presidents shall sooner die, or resign his or their respective offices.

And our further pleasure is, that it shall be lawful for the said Corporation or any seven of them, whereof the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, to be always one, to elect on the second Thursday in November, in all future times (or in case of any emergency preventing the meeting on that day, then at the next meeting), a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Registrar, and all such other officers and servants as they shall think needful for the said Corporation; and the persons so chosen shall continue in their respective offices until the second Thursday in November in the year following, and until others shall be chosen in their room, unless such person so chosen, or any of them, shall sooner die, be removed from, or resign their respective offices.

And our further will is, that upon the death of the Treasurer, Secretaries, Registrar, and other officers or servants, or by the resignation or removal of them, or any of them, the said Corporation shall have full power, at any time, to choose others in their places, seven members at least being present, whereof the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, to be one.

And our further will and pleasure is, that at all general meetings, in case of the absence of the President, the Vice-President first-named in the list of Vice-Presidents then present shall be the chairman of the said meeting, and have a casting voice in case of an equality of votes; and in case the President and all the Vice-Presidents shall be absent, the said Corporation, or any five or more of them, shall have power to appoint one of the members then present, to preside for such time.

And our further will and pleasure is, that the said Corporation, or any seven or more of them, whereof the President or one of the Vice-Presidents to be one, shall have full power to elect such persons to be members of the said society as they shall judge proper, which persons from time to time elected, shall be deemed to be members of the said Corporation, as if herein particularly named.

And our will and pleasure is, that the said Corporation at any of the three stated general meetings, seven members at least being present, whereof the President or one of the Vice-Presidents to be one, shall have full power to make such byelaws, rules, and ordinances for the good government of the said Corporation, as they shall judge meet and convenient. Provided such

byelaws be not repugnant to the laws of our kingdom of Ireland, and that the same be confirmed by some succeeding general meeting, at which seven at least of the members shall be present, whereof the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents to be one; and the same method shall be observed in the altering or repealing any such byelaws, rules, and ordinances after they shall be so made and confirmed.

And our further will and pleasure is, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the President or one of the Vice-Presidents to be one, at any of the said stated general meetings, to make or execute leases of any lands or tenements belonging to the said Corporation, provided such leases do not exceed three lives or 31 years in possession, and be set for the best yearly rent that can be got for the same, without any fine to be taken for the same.

And our further will is, that the said Corporation, or any five of them, at any general meeting, shall have power to give such sum or sums of money to such person or persons as they shall think fit, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in our said kingdom of Ireland, and that the chairman at such general meeting shall have power to administer an oath to any person or persons for discovering the truth or value of anything offered or proposed to the said Corporation.

And our further will and pleasure is, that in case the President, or any one or more of the Vice-Presidents, or any one or more of the members of the said Corporation for the time being, or any person that shall hereafter be chosen, shall happen to die, that then the remaining and surviving members of the said Corporation shall continue and remain incorporate by the name aforesaid, to all intents, constructions and purposes.

And that it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, or any seven of them, whereof one of the Vice-Presidents to be one, in case the President shall happen to die or resign, to elect a new President in the room of the President so dying or resigning; and in case one or more of the Vice-Presidents shall happen to die or resign, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the President or any of the surviving Vice-Presidents to be one, to elect a new Vice-President, or Vice-Presidents, in the room of such Vice-President or Vice-Presidents so dying or resigning.

And we will moreover, that the said Corporation shall cause fair accounts in writing to be kept of all receipts, payments, and other doings and transactions of the said Corporation, and of their officers and agents respectively, to be viewed and inspected by any subscriber or subscribers, benefactor or benefactors, upon occasion, which accounts shall be examined, audited, and subscribed upon the first Thursday in June every year, or within fourteen days after, by the said Corporation, or any seven of them, whereof the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, to be one.

And lastly, we do declare and ordain, that these our letters patent, and every clause, sentence, and article therein contained, or the enrolment thereof made in our High Court of Chancery, in our said kingdom of Ireland, shall be in all things firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in law, unto the said society and their successors, according to the purport and tenor hereof, without any further grant, license, or toleration from us, our heirs or successors, to be procured or obtained; provided always, that these our letters patent be enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in our said kingdom of Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness our aforesaid Lieutenant-General and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the second day of April, in the twenty-third year of our reign.

Royal Dublin Society.—Supplemental Charter.

Supplemental Charter of the Royal Dublin Society, dated 27 Dec. 1865.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all unto whom these Presents shall come, greeting :—

Whereas the body politic and corporate of the Dublin Society, better known as the "Royal Dublin Society" for the promotion of husbandry and other

useful arts and sciences in Ireland, was incorporated or re-established under and by virtue of a certain Charter or Letters Patent, bearing date the second day of April, in the twenty-third year of the reign of King George the Second, or otherwise, as in said Letters Patent mentioned or referred to; and the said society is now regulated and governed by the provisions of such Charter or Letters Patent, and according to certain byelaws and ordinances made by the said society for its regulation and better government. And whereas the body politic and corporate of the said society at present consists of persons duly elected as members of the said society. And whereas the governing body of the said society consists of the members, or the majority of the members, lawfully assembled, and it is expedient that the government of said society should from henceforth be vested in a council to be constituted and appointed as herein-after mentioned. And whereas our Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, with the advice of our Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of Ireland, is of opinion that we might (if we should be graciously pleased so to do), grant unto the said body politic and corporate of said society a supplemental charter for the purposes herein-after mentioned:—Upon consideration thereof, and we, being graciously pleased to encourage and promote so laudable an object, have condescended thereto.

Know ye, therefore, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well beloved counsellor, John, Lord Wodehouse, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland; and according to the tenor and effect of our letter, under our Privy Signet and Royal Sign Manual, bearing date, at our court at Saint James's, the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the twenty-ninth year of our reign; and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery, in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland;—have granted, declared, ordained, and directed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, declare, ordain, and direct:—

I. That a council shall be nominated and elected by the said society, to consist of not more than thirty-three members; viz. the President of the said society, the seven Vice-Presidents, the two Secretaries, the Chairman (or in his absence the Vice-Chairman) of each of the standing committees of the society all for the time being, such standing committees to be not more than eight in number, and as many other members to be elected by and out of the said society as will make up the required number of thirty-three. And the presence of at least seven members of the said council shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said council competent to transact business and perform the duties of said council.

II. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and appoint that the President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected as is provided under the existing Charter; and that the two secretaries shall be elected by the society, and shall each continue in office for two years; and that the members elected by the society at large shall each continue in office until the election of their successors as herein-after provided (except so far as relates to the secretary and members retiring during the two years next succeeding the date of these presents); one only of the said secretaries, and one-third, or the integer number less than one-third, of the said councillors elected by the said society, who shall have been in office for the longest term without re-election, retiring each year but not being disqualified for immediate re-election; and that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each of the several standing committees shall be elected by and out of such committees; and that such standing committees shall be elected annually by the society, and that a seat on same shall not be a disqualification for holding a seat on the council also. Provided that the secretary who shall first retire by virtue of these presents shall be the one last elected a member of the society; and that the members of council elected by the society retiring at the end of the first year, under and by virtue of these presents, shall be those last elected members of the society; and that the members of council elected by the society retiring at the end of the second year, shall be those next last elected members of the society who were elected members of the council in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the majority of the council

always determining, when the dates of election of any two persons shall have been the same, who shall be the persons so to go out of office.

III. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, constitute, and appoint, that at a general meeting of the said society to be held on the first Thursday in January, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, or within one month after the date of these presents, the said society shall elect the required number of members of the said society to be members of the said council as aforesaid, and shall also elect the several standing committees; and the said persons so elected and chosen by the society as members of the said council, together with the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Chairmen, or, in their absence, the Vice-Chairmen of the standing committees, to be elected by such committees, as herein-after provided, shall constitute the first council under this Charter, and shall so continue until the election and appointment of their successors in the manner herein provided.

IV. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, ordain, and appoint, that at the general meeting of the said society, in the month of January in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the byelaws, and in every succeeding year, the said society shall elect out of their own body, by a majority of votes, the required number of members of council, in lieu and stead of the members of council, who shall retire in accordance with the provisions herein-before contained, but who shall be eligible for re-election as aforesaid, and that the persons so elected shall enter into office immediately after their election. And further, that at the said annual general meeting, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the byelaw, and in every succeeding year, the said society shall elect the several standing committees, each of which committees shall elect its respective Chairman and Vice-Chairman within one fortnight after the election of such committees, who shall enter into office as members of council immediately on their election by their respective committees. Provided that in the meantime, and until the election of such Chairman and Vice-Chairman, it shall be competent and lawful for the remaining members of council to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges appertaining to the complete council, notwithstanding that there shall be no Chairman or Vice-Chairman to represent all or any of the standing committees on the council. And provided, further, that in case, through any contingency, such annual election of the President, Vice-President, Secretaries, Members of Council, and Standing Committees shall not be held or completed at the time herein-before appointed for same, it shall and may be lawful for the said society to hold such election at a subsequent stated or ordinary meeting, or at a special meeting, to be duly convened for that purpose; and in the meantime the existing members of council shall continue to discharge the duties and exercise the powers herein conferred on the council of said society.

V. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant and ordain, that if at any time any vacancy or vacancies shall occur by death, resignation, removal, or incapacity of any member of the said council, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the body by whom the member so dying, resigning, being removed, or becoming incapable, shall have been elected, to elect in the manner herein-before specified at a special meeting to be duly convened for that purpose, a person, or persons, to fill up and supply the said office or offices, or such of them as shall have so become vacant; and the person or persons so elected shall thereupon enter upon the office to which he or they shall have been so elected, and shall have all the powers, authorities, and privileges which should have belonged to him, or them, if originally elected and appointed thereunto; and that the member so elected shall remain a member of the council for the period for which the member so dying, resigning, being removed, or becoming incapable, would have remained. Provided that in the meantime the remaining members of council shall discharge the duties, and exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges appertaining to the council, as fully and completely as if no such vacancy or vacancies existed.

VI. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant, ordain, and direct that the general management and control over the affairs of the said society (excepting so far as may affect the constitution of the society), and over its paid officers and servants, including the power of appointing and dismissing such officers and servants, as well as of regulating their duties and emoluments,

shall be vested in and exercised by the said council exclusively; and that the said council shall have power at its discretion to require from each committee, standing or otherwise, that the minutes of its proceedings be laid before council, who shall have power to make such order thereon as the said council shall see fit, and shall also be empowered to make such references as it shall think proper to any committee upon any matter within the department of said committee; and the committee so referred to shall make a report on the subject of such reference to the council, who shall make such orders or regulations thereon as it shall deem expedient; which orders or regulations shall thereupon be carried into effect. And that the said council shall cause minutes of all its proceedings to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, such book to be accessible at all times to the members of the society; and the council shall report to the society at each of its stated meetings, and also at other times, whenever any matter shall have been referred to them by said society.

VII. And whereas the said Corporation of the Royal Dublin Society has now full power under its Charter to make such byelaws, rules, and ordinances for the good government of the said Corporation as they shall judge meet and convenient, provided such byelaws be not repugnant to the laws of the kingdom of Ireland. And whereas it is expedient that in furtherance and confirmation of the powers herein-before granted to the council, all byelaws, rules, ordinances, and changes in the same, shall be framed and enacted in the first instance by the council. Know ye further, that we, of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, and according to the tenor and effect of our aforesaid letter, have granted, ordained, and directed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant ordain, and direct that the said council shall have power from time to time to frame byelaws, rules, and ordinances for the good government of the said society, provided that such byelaws, rules, or ordinances shall not be repugnant to the laws of our said kingdom of Ireland, or to these presents, and to alter and repeal same; such enactment, alteration, and repeal to be subject, however, to the approval and confirmation of the said society, to be declared at some one subsequent general meeting; and that no byelaw, rule, or ordinance shall be enacted, altered, or repealed, unless as aforesaid.

VIII. And whereas it is desirable to amend the provisions of the herein-before cited Charter with respect to the convening of extraordinary or special meetings of the society, now, our further will and pleasure, therefore, is that no such extraordinary or special meeting shall be convened unless by order of the council, or upon a requisition in writing duly signed by fifteen or more members of the society, stating the object of such proposed meeting. Such requisition to be addressed to the secretaries, who shall, upon receipt thereof, convene such meeting for the earliest convenient opportunity, and shall cause due notice thereof to be given by advertisement or otherwise.

IX. And we do hereby grant and declare, that it shall and may be lawful for the said society at all times hereafter to exercise and enjoy the right and privilege of having a mace, and of same to be borne upon all such occasions as they shall think proper or expedient by such officer as they shall appoint for that purpose.

X. And we do hereby further declare our will and pleasure to be, that except as herein declared, that is, saving with respect to the government of the society, which is by this our Charter placed in the hands of the council as above provided for, the said Royal Dublin Society shall continue to have all such the same jurisdictions, powers, authorities, and discretions, as such society now has, under or by virtue of the said herein-before recited Charter or Letters Patent, or in any other lawful manner whatsoever. And we do hereby further for us, our heirs and successors, grant and confirm unto them all such jurisdictions, powers, authorities, and discretions accordingly.

XI. And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, further grant unto the said society, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning hereof, notwithstanding the not fully or not duly reciting the said in part recited Letters Patent, or the date thereof, or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in the same, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favour-

able and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said body politic and corporate and their successors, as well in all Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular the officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors; provided always, that these our Letters Patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in that part of our said United Kingdom called Ireland, within six months next ensuing the date hereof; otherwise these our Letters Patent to be void and of none effect.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent:

Witness John Baron Wodehouse, our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the Twenty-seventh day of December, in Twenty-ninth year of our reign.

(Signed) RALPH CUSACK,
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.

SEAL.

Enrolled in the office of the Rolls of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, on the fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(Signed) JOHN REILLY, D.K.R.

No. 3.

(Referred to in Mr. D'Olier's evidence, Question 1389.)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Council of Royal Dublin Society.

Extract from Minutes of Council of Royal Dublin Society, 22 Aug. 1867.

Report, dated 22d August 1867.

" The Committee appointed to consider and report upon the feasibility of establishin a Veterinary School or Institution in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, beg to present the following report:

" The immense pecuniary value of live stock in Ireland, and the great importance of her trade in cattle and horses, which is one of the principal sources of national wealth, render it a matter of surprise that all efforts to found in this country an institution for the education of veterinary surgeons as well as of other persons whose pursuits in connexion with cattle, such as stockmasters, stewards, or herds, should have been heretofore unsuccessful; and this, notwithstanding that veterinary schools and colleges have long been in operation both in England and Scotland, where the cattle trade is relatively of much less importance than in Ireland. This is the more to be wondered at, when it is considered that a large number of Irish cattle perish annually through the operation of zymotic causes; many, if not all of which, if traced to their origin, could be removed by proper sanatory regulations.

" At no time was the want of a sufficient number of well-educated veterinary surgeons so severely felt as during the late apprehended visitation of the cattle plague to Ireland. Hence several members of the medical profession were appointed to examine and report generally upon the nature and treatment of this formidable malady, whilst in some instances English veterinary surgeons were called upon to report upon the appearance of the cattle plague in Ireland.

" It is much to be regretted, that at present young men who wish to study the veterinary art as a profession, whether in a civil or military capacity, should not possess any means whatsoever in Dublin for doing so, but should be compelled, at a great disadvantage and considerable expense, to proceed to London or Edinburgh for such purpose.

" In the year 1864, a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Scientific Institutions in Ireland reported on the importance to this country of a 'Veterinary Institution,' recommending, at the same time, that such an

establishment should be undertaken by the Royal Dublin Society. The following are extracts from the report of that committee :—

" Page xxiii.—' Resolved—5. That it has been proved by unanimous testi-
' mony that the establishment of a veterinary school would be of great
' importance to Ireland; this would legitimately fall within the province of
' the Royal Dublin Society.'

" Page xxviii.—' It has been felt that in a country like Ireland, where one
' of the main sources of wealth is derived from pasture, a school of instruc-
' tion, where young men could be sent to obtain a knowledge of the medical
' treatment of horses, cattle, &c., is of the first importance. No such school
' exists, and private enterprise has failed to establish one. The Royal Dublin
' Society has already many of the chief requisites for such a Department.'

" Page xviii..—' A veterinary school and an agricultural chemist are
' legitimate adjuncts to a society originally formed for the encouragement of
' agriculture and the improvement of land, and containing so large a body of
' country gentlemen perfectly capable of forming a judgment in veterinary
' matters, and the application of agricultural chemistry.'

" ' So far back as the year 1800 an Act was passed providing for a veterinary
' institution in connexion with this society; and out of a grant of public
' money provision was made that certain premises should be appropriated for
' the purpose. These were to comprise a forge for instruction in shoeing, and
' a number of loose boxes to exhibit the treatment of horses labouring under
' disease. A veterinary museum was purchased, which is still in good order,
' and available. Two professors were appointed, and lectures were instituted
' on the constitution, diseases, cures, &c. of horses, and other domestic ani-
' mals. About the year 1826 this department of the society was abandoned,
' but latterly there has been a most anxious and widespread desire to renew it.

" The committee are therefore of opinion, that the time has now come when a strenuous effort should be made to found such an institution, in which they are strengthened by the fact, that at a public meeting, lately held in Dublin, a deputation was appointed to confer with your committee on the subject, and who undertook to afford the Royal Dublin Society every possible assistance in establishing such an institution in connexion with that society.

" The committee have had before them the Charter of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England, the Rules and Regulations of the Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh, as well as other documents bearing upon the subject, by which they have been greatly aided in forming an opinion upon the nature of the proposed establishment—the outline of which they now beg leave to submit to the council.

" The existing veterinary institutions in the sister countries are either of a twofold nature, or have two distinct objects—the one being established for educational purposes solely, the other for examining and granting diplomas, authorizing their holders to practise the veterinary art. Amongst the *educational* establishments may be enumerated the Royal Veterinary College of London, and the Veterinary College of Edinburgh; whilst the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, incorporated by Royal Charter, is a purely *examining* body, by which candidates, if found qualified, are granted the *diploma* qualifying them to practise the art and science of veterinary surgery and medicine, and are admitted as members of such college. The Edinburgh Veterinary College also issue diplomas to the like effect.

" The committee have carefully considered the question, whether the Royal Dublin Society should seek for powers to examine and qualify candidates as veterinary surgeons, or simply found a school for the education of such persons; and they are unanimously of opinion, that the society should, in the first place, seek to found an educational institution or school only, whose students would be entitled to present themselves for examination at the ' Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons,' or other qualifying body possessing similar powers.

" The committee have ascertained that candidates for the diploma of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons are examined in the following subjects, viz :—chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy; anatomy and physiology of the horse; pathology and treatment of the horse; anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the ox, and other domesticated animals. Hence it is evident, that any institution established for educating candidates for such examination

should possess means for affording instruction in such subjects, and should comprise the following:—

" 1. An anatomy house and lecture room attached.
" 2. A chemical laboratory and lecture room.
" 3. An infirmary and offices attached.
" 4. A museum of veterinary preparations.

For conducting the instruction of the students, the following staff of teachers at least would be required, viz.:—

I. A lecturer on anatomy, surgery, and medicine;
II. A lecturer on chemistry and the "materia medica;"
III. An anatomical demonstrator.

The society being already provided with a chemical laboratory, and lecture room attached thereto, and also with a museum of veterinary preparations illustrative of the anatomy and diseases of the horse, small expense is necessary to be incurred for such portions of the proposed establishment. But an anatomy house and infirmary in a suitable locality will have to be provided.

With regard to the staff necessary for carrying out the course of instruction that may be determined on, the committee are of opinion, that the lecturer on anatomy, surgery, and medicine should appoint, under the sanction of the council, a properly qualified person as anatomical demonstrator. He (the former) should also attend the infirmary—the management of which should be undertaken by him on his own responsibility.

The agricultural chemist or analyst to be appointed by the society might be also the lecturer on chemistry and on the "materia medica" used in the treatment of animals.

It would not be possible to state at present the cost of the site and buildings necessary for the anatomy house and infirmary, but the committee submit the following as the annual cost of the establishment; viz.:—

Lecturer on anatomy and surgery,	£150	per annum.
Demonstrator - - -	100	"
Lecturer on chemistry and "materia medica" (additional) - -	100	"
Clerk - - - -	75	"
Porter - - - -	75	"
Contingencies (say) - -	100	"
Annual outlay - -	£600	

In the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, before referred to, it is stated that, "should it not be considered advisable that an annual subsidy be given for veterinary purposes, your Committee is of opinion that a portion of the private contributions of the society may be applied to the maintenance of this department." But it is well known to the council that the Royal Dublin Society has no funds whatever available for such purpose; hence it is absolutely necessary that means should be sought from other sources for this object.

The Committee finds that in the early years of the "Royal Veterinary College" of London, Parliamentary grants were liberally accorded; but that at the present time the annual subscriptions of its members, and the grant of 200*l.* per annum from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are sufficient for its maintenance. It is therefore but reasonable to expect that Government will not deny pecuniary assistance in order to found in Ireland a similar Institution; and the Committee consequently recommend that an earnest application may be made to the Irish Government, through the President of the Society, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that it may be pleased to bring the matter under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with the view of obtaining a Parliamentary grant for the formation of so important an institution.

(Signed) Geo. Handcock, Chairman.

RESOLUTION of COUNCIL on the previous REPORT.

Resolved,—That the report just read be received; that the Committee be requested to continue their labours with the view to ascertain the probable cost of the proposed veterinary institution, including an infirmary for the treatment of diseased cattle; and to submit the result of their deliberations by further report to the council, to enable them, should it appear advisable, to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 4.

(Referred to in Mr. D'Olier's evidence, Question 1390.)

Memorial for Establishment of a Veterinary School in Dublin.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the Memorial of the undersigned noblemen, gentlemen, and others of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland,

Sheweth,

That your memoralists have long been convinced of the great want existing in Ireland of a properly organized institution for the education of persons in the knowledge of the diseases of horses, cattle, and other domestic animals, and their treatment.

That the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Scientific Institutions, Dublin, reported in the year 1864 in favour of the establishment of such an institution in Ireland, and recommended that it be placed in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, in the following terms:—

Page xxiii.—"It has been proven by unanimous testimony that the establishment of a veterinary school would be of great importance to Ireland: this would legitimately fall within the province of the Royal Dublin Society."

Page xxviii.—"A veterinary school and an agricultural chemist are legitimate adjuncts to a society originally formed for the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of land, and containing so large a body of country gentlemen perfectly capable of forming a judgment in veterinary matters, and the application of agricultural chemistry.

"So far back as the year 1800 an Act was passed, providing for a veterinary institution in connexion with this society, and out of a grant of public money provision was made that certain premises should be appropriated for the purpose. These were to comprise a forge for instruction in shoeing, and a number of loose boxes to exhibit the treatment of horses labouring under disease. A veterinary museum was purchased, which is still in good order, and available. Two professors were appointed, and lectures were instituted on the constitution, disease, cures, &c., of horses and other domestic animals. About the year 1826 this department of the society was abandoned, but latterly there has been a most anxious and wide-spread desire to renew it.

"It has been felt that in a country like Ireland, where one of the main sources of wealth is derived from pasture, a school of instruction, where young men could be sent to obtain a knowledge of the medical treatment of horses, cattle, &c., is of the first importance. No such school exists, and private enterprise has failed to establish one. The Royal Dublin Society has already many of the chief requisites for such a department."

That premises admirably suitable in every respect for the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine and surgery in the city of Dublin can now be secured on advantageous terms.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Lordships may be pleased to empower the said Royal Dublin Society to secure the premises in question, for the establishment of the veterinary institute, and to recommend Parliament to supply the society with the necessary means for its adequate support.

No. 5.

(Referred to in Mr. D'Olier's Evidence, Question 1468.)

Balance Sheet of Royal Dublin Society's School of Art.

BALANCE SHEET of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the School of Art, Royal Dublin Society, for the Year ending 31st March 1868.

RECEIPTS.

1868.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 31	Pupils' fees for year ending 31st March 1868	485	2	6			
„	Dividends on stock - - - -	8	17	2			
					493	19	8
	Grant in aid from society's private funds -	-		-	100	0	0
	Total -				£593	19	8

EXPENDITURE.

1868		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
March 31	Head master's salary to date -	175	0	0						
„	Gratuitous allowance - -	33	0	0						
					208	0	0			
„	Art mistress's salary, one year -	85	0	0						
„	Gratuitous allowance - -	15	0	0						
					100	0	0			
„	Clerk of school's salary, one year -	50	0	0						
„	Gratuitous allowance - -	4	10	0						
					54	10	0			
„	Three pupil teachers' salaries for one year (at 20*l.* each) -	60	0	0						
„	Gratuitous allowances - -	9	0	0						
					69	0	0			
„	Servants' wages, one year -		-	-	32	17	0			
								464	7	0
„	Medals - - - -		-	-	34	1	6			
„	Printing, advertising, and stationery		-	-	11	13	3			
„	Fuel and light - - -		-	-	21	0	0			
„	Sundry incidentals - -		-	-	13	13	3			
„	Repairs, &c. - - -		-	-	6	2	5			
„	Life model - - -		-	-	2	17	1			
								89	7	6
	Total -							£553	14	6

APPENDIX H.

(Referred to in the Minutes of Mr. M. A. HAYES' Evidence, Question, No. 1623.)

Royal Hibernian Academy and National Competition.

The following correspondence has reference to Mr. Michael Angelo Hayes' evidence about Mr. Byrne. It appeared as if the School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society took credit for a work executed by Mr. Byrne, in the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the Commission wished that I should look the matter up.

J. F. D. DONNELLY.

Science and Art Department, London, W.

SIR, 11th day of December 1862.

I AM directed to inform you that my Lords have received the inspector's report on the Royal Hibernian Academy and the list of medals awarded to the school.

With respect to the silver medal it is stated that the conditions on which it should be awarded in future are not defined with sufficient clearness. My Lords

are of opinion that it should only be given for some definite work of distinguished excellence, and would request the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy to communicate their views on this point, in order that no future difficulty may arise. One of the students of the Royal Hibernian Academy, Mr. E. R. Byrne, requests that his drawing, a study from the Antique, may be admitted to the national competition which takes place annually among schools of art in connexion with this department. To this the department willingly accedes, the inspector having sanctioned its acceptance, but as it is necessary that the secretary or teacher of the school in which any work submitted has been executed should certify that it is wholly the work of the student submitting it, the department wishes to be informed if you or the keeper of the Royal Hibernian Academy can undertake this duty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) NORMAN MACLEOD,
Assistant Secretary.

The Secretary Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin.

[Copy.] Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts,
Lower Abbey Street,
Dublin, 18th December 1862.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I am directed by the Council of the Royal Hibernian Academy to state that the rules respecting the awarding of the silver medal shall be submitted to a general meeting of the Academy for revisal.

The intention of the framers of the rule respecting the silver medal was that it should be given for the best work produced in any of the schools, a bronze medal being awarded for the best in each school, but at the last adjudication this rule was not strictly adhered to.

I beg also to forward the enclosed certificate respecting Mr. E. R. Byrne's study in the Antique school.

I am, &c.
(Signed) M. ANGELO HAYES,
Secy. R. H. A.

Norman Macleod, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Department of Science and Art,
South Kensington.

Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts,
Lower Abbey Street,
Dublin, 18th Dec. 1862.

We hereby certify that Mr. E. R. Byrne executed the drawing from the Venus of Milo in the Antique School of the Academy, and that said drawing has been executed solely by himself.

(Signed) MATTHEW KENDRICK, R.H.A.
M. ANGELO HAYES, R.H.A., Sec.

APPENDIX I.

(Referred to in the Hon. J. P. VEREKER'S Evidence, Question No. 1880.)

The ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTE of SCIENCE and ART.—Some SUGGESTIONS for the FOUNDATION of a ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTE of SCIENCE and ART. Suggestions for the foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art.

General Committee appointed at a Meeting held at the Mansion House, in the City of Dublin, on the 1st of February last (the Lord Mayor in the chair), for the Purpose of supporting a Project for the Foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art:— (1-3.)*

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff of the city of Dublin; His Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Hon. J. P. Vereker,

* These figures correspond to the paging of the pamphlet as referred to in Minutes of Evidence.

(1–3.) Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart., M.P.; Sir R. Shaw, Bart.; Sir Thomas Deane, Bart; Sir Edward Grogan, Bart.; Right Hon. H. E. Chatterton; Right Hon. R. Warren, M.P.; Alderman Tait, Mayor of Limerick; Anthony Lefroy, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Taylor, M.P.; Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P.; Jonathan Pim, M.P.; Alderman Joynt, D.L.; Alderman Manning, Alderman Crotty, Alderman Gregg, Major Knox, W. R. Stephens, Thomas Vance, W. Russell, Thomas Fottrell, J. W. Switzer, John Fry, H. Andrews, A. H. Bagot, Thomas Brunker, Henry Parkinson, J. H. Kirk, A. E. Guinness, W. H. Kerr, Gilbert Sanders, Thomas Gresham, J. F. Lombard, Edward Fox, Alexander Boyle, James Howard, J. V. Mackey, James West, F. W. Brady, Q.C.; Samuel Waterhouse, John Barrington, J. L. Carroll, George Smith, Edward Purdon, Alexander Parker, H. O. Barker, LL.D.

JOHN P. VEREKER,
J. L. CARROLL, } Honorary Secretaries.

(5.) Some SUGGESTIONS for the FOUNDATION of a ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTE of SCIENCE and ART.

In the year 1862 the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company was formed. Its principal objects were to found in Ireland, by private enterprise, an institution analogous to that founded by the State at South Kensington.

The impracticability of supporting such an institution by private enterprise having been proved by experience, an influential deputation waited on the Earl of Mayo, the Chief Secretary, on the 27th of September last; and, at Lord Mayo's request, the memorandum annexed hereto was prepared under the direction of the Duke of Leinster, and forwarded to his lordship.

Subsequently, some suggestions for the foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art were prepared at the request of the Earl of Mayo. These suggestions will be found at page .

At the same time the following memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, was adopted and signed by most of the leading noblemen and gentlemen, bankers, merchants, &c., both in Dublin and the provinces.

(6.) To his Excellency James Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant General and Governor General of Ireland.

The Memorial of the undersigned Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Dublin, Bankers, Merchants, and others, interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

Humbly sheweth unto your Excellency,

That some years ago the Department of Science and Art was founded in London, under the sanction of Parliament, and with a considerable public grant for its support.

That it was intended that the advantages of this department should be diffused over the whole kingdom.

That this department has wholly failed to afford to Irish arts, industry, and manufacture, the same benefits it confers on English artizans, students, mechanics, and others.

That the foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art, analogous to South Kensington, in this metropolis, under a local board, directly responsible to Government, with an adequate grant for its support, would confer inestimable benefits on the industrial classes in this country, and would allay many local jealousies and prejudices.

That we have heard with the greatest satisfaction that a scheme for the foundation of such a Royal National Institute is at present under the consideration of the Government, and we earnestly hope and pray that a measure so conducive to the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this country may receive from Her Majesty's Government that support it so eminently deserves.

That we humbly pray that your Excellency, as representative of Her Majesty in Ireland, will transmit this memorial to Her Majesty's Government, and support the same with your Excellency's great influence and authority.

(7.) A meeting of those interested in the foundation of a Royal Irish Institute were requested by the Lord Mayor to meet at the Mansion House, on the 1st

of February last, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the presentation of the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant.

The meeting was accordingly held, and

The Lord Mayor having taken the chair,

The Hon. J. P. Vereker and Mr. Carroll were requested to act as Honorary Secretaries of the meeting; and Mr. Vereker having been called upon by the Lord Mayor to make a statement, said:—The Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company was founded in the year 1864, by private enterprise, with a view to promote the practical study of Science and Art in Ireland, as applicable to the manufactures and industry of the country. Some years ago the opinion prevailed that the artizans and industrious classes in England and Ireland should be able to cope successfully with their rivals in other countries, without aid or assistance, upon the principle that was then called "free trade." But experience had proved that no amount of industry, intelligence, or good conduct would enable the uneducated British workman to compete with the foreigner who had received that scientific and artistic education, which was so freely provided for people of similar classes abroad. The late Paris Exhibition had shown that while in sterling work and excellence the English workman far surpassed the foreign artizan, the foreigner was immeasurably his superior in all works in which grace, elegance, or design were required. To meet such a disastrous want in England, the Department of Science and Art was founded, (8.) in the year 1853, at South Kensington. This department was intended to be a centre with which all the schools of practical industry in England, Ireland, and Scotland should be connected, and it was intended that, through the instrumentality of this department, scientific education should be diffused among the working classes in all parts of the empire. To carry out this plan, large sums of money had been voted by Parliament with a liberal hand, and this department had already done much to place the English artizan on a level with his foreign rivals. But, however well intended, it was obvious that such a department could confer but few benefits on Ireland. What was done in London could scarcely be felt in Connaught. It was the custom with the Department of Science and Art to send what was called "a travelling museum" to different localities in England. For instance, a collection of china and porcelain models, of different dates and from different countries, to a pottery district, &c. Schools of Art were also founded at South Kensington, where the English artizan could receive an education of the highest class; and from this school lecturers were freely supplied to the provinces. But the distance of Ireland from London presented, both in expense and time, insuperable obstacles: the value of some of the articles, their fragile nature, &c., made such a journey impracticable, while the great loss of time and expense (9.) rendered it impossible for the Irish artizan to visit London for the purpose of artistic education. What, then, was to be done? Was Ireland to be refused that assistance, without which it was conceded English manufactures would soon lose their position in the markets of the world, or was Ireland to obtain what she demanded—"a fair field and no favour?" There were few people in Ireland who knew of the existence of the South Kensington Department; and probably there were not a dozen people who knew that it was established to foster Irish as well as English industry. In London it was found that the South Kensington Museum was too remote from some parts of that city to be of practical utility; and consequently a large sum was now about to be appropriated by Parliament for the erection and endowment of a branch museum at Kensal Green. Thus, the very principle for which they contended was already conceded, for it was admitted that London was too large for the one institution, which it was originally intended should suffice for England, Ireland, and Scotland. The day had gone by when Irish arts and manufactures could be systematically discouraged for the benefit of the English artizan. There was now every desire to give to Irish industry and genius fair play; and it was scarcely probable that the wish for a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art, placed under the management of noblemen and gentlemen interested in promoting the national weal, could be resisted by any Government. In this Irishmen (10.) were not asking for anything unusual or extraordinary: they were only asking for a small portion of that aid which was so freely and liberally supplied, and properly supplied, to promote the industry of England. The name of the Royal Irish Institute had been suggested, and it would not be easy to discover

a name which could inaugurate more appropriately the new era which was now dawning upon Irish trade and commerce; in which the prejudices of former times were forgotten, and every effort made to rival that kindly feeling which Her Majesty entertained for her Irish subjects (loud cheers). He thought the present time afforded a very eligible opportunity. The Exhibition Palace Company was founded by private enterprise, for an object exactly analogous to that for which the Government founded the South Kensington Museum, but it had been found impossible to support by private means on a scale of utility such an institution in Ireland, and accordingly the building was now in danger of being closed. This afforded to the Government an opportunity that might never occur again, of securing for a small price, at least for its adequate value, a building and grounds of unparalleled convenience for the exhibition of our manufactures, mineral products, and raw materials. The object of the present
(11.) meeting was, in fact, to strengthen the hand of Government. The Government was fully alive to the fact that the day had come when Ireland must be governed by a conciliatory policy (hear, hear). He believed the Government was most anxious to give them everything that was fair and reasonable, and he was sure every desire existed to establish a perfect equality in the industrial education of the people of both countries (applause). The scheme, he understood, was at present under the consideration of the Government, and they were willing, if practicable to carry it out in its integrity. (Hear, hear.) memorial accordingly had been drawn up, which had been signed by all the leading bankers, merchants, and men interested in the trade and commerce of Ireland for presentation to the Lord Lieutenant. They had met that day to consider in what manner they ought to present that memorial, so as to give to it the greatest possible weight, and secure for their representations, as expressing the almost universal feeling of the country, that attention which he was sure the Government was willing to give them. (Loud applause.)

Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, M.P., in moving the next resolution said he was sure all present heard with pleasure the able statement made by the Hon. Mr. Vereker. He no doubt had convinced all present of the great necessity which existed in Ireland of establishing a school of art and design for the benefit of
(12.) the lower classes of artizans. (Hear, hear.) The higher classes had obvious advantages in the pursuit of artistic studies. They could go to London, Paris, Rome, and elsewhere, where they would be afforded all possible advantages, but such was not the case with the humbler artizans. They had not advantages afforded in other cities in scientific and artistic exhibitions and schools of design. It was to be regretted that Dublin was under such disadvantage in this respect. In order to carry out the object they had in view it would be necessary to have an executive committee. He therefore begged to move that the noblemen and gentlemen (whose names are printed at the beginning of this Appendix) should be appointed a committee for the purpose of supporting the foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art.

Mr. Lombard had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution was then put and adopted.

Ald. James Vokes Mackey then moved—"That the committee remain in existence until the project be carried through Parliament." It was unnecessary for him to say anything after the observations they had heard from Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness and the Hon. Mr. Vereker. He hoped they would see a happy termination to the movement which had been so well begun. It would well compensate all who took an active part in forwarding such an admirable undertaking, which he hoped and trusted would be carried out by the present Government.

(13.) Mr. Switzer seconded the resolution. He wished to say a word or two with regard to the object they had in view in endeavouring to procure for Ireland an institution somewhat analogous to the South Kensington Museum. Government had not alone done much for that museum, but the public generally had done much for it. Anyone who would visit it would see the immense number of valuable articles which had been sent by the people. If they had a similar institution in this country they would get great support for it from the Irish people. The gentry of Ireland would largely support it, and send in many artistic objects of interest. At present there was no such institution, and consequently many valuable things were lost to the public. If the proposed project be carried out in its integrity they would have an institution worthy of the

country. He had no doubt Ireland would be able to do its part in the great effort of education now so admirably being pushed forward.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Thomas Vance, J.P., then moved "That the noblemen and gentlemen "resident in Ireland, and the heads of the several banks, companies, and other "institutions, and the merchants of Dublin, do form a deputation to the "Viceroy on the subject." He entertained no doubt but that gentlemen of all shades of politics and religion would join in such a memorial to his Excellency, who, he felt sure, would give to it it all the consideration it deserved. He was satisfied that all the leading bankers and heads of public institutions would willingly come forward and join such a deputation. He only regretted that the ladies of Ireland could not be represented. There was not a man worthy of the name, or a lady in the entire country, who would not join heart and hand in forwarding such a movement. (14.)

Mr. Arthur Guinness seconded the resolution, and said that few subjects had ever been brought under public discussion in which so great a unanimity had been shown by persons of all parties and all classes (loud cheers).

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Manning moved the appointment of the following sub-committee, with power to add to the number—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, Alderman Joynt, Hon. J. P. Vereker, G. Smyth, J. Fry, Alexander Boyle, Alexander Parker, Thomas Vance, W. H. Kerr, and James V. Mackey, J.P., Esquires.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith and Dubedat, moved that a committee of Irish members be formed for supporting this movement. He was satisfied no Irish member would be wanting on the present occasion. He had an opportunity of speaking to one or two of them, and they had expressed their warm approval of the movement, and promised to support it. No English member, he was sure, would oppose it, for there was a desire at present to do justice to the country. (15.)

Mr. J. R. Kirk, R.H.A., seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Secretary read a letter from the Hon. Gerald Dillon, stating his Excellency would fix a day as soon as possible for receiving the deputation.

Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, M.P., was then moved to the second chair.

Mr. Foote moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Kerr seconded the motion, and observed that if the important movement in which they were engaged succeeded, they would have reason to look back with much pleasure to the part they had taken in it. It was a movement in the right direction to improve the condition of the country.

Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, in putting the vote of thanks, said they were under an obligation to the Lord Mayor for his assistance in promoting an object which they had all so much at heart.

The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks, stating that in the part he had taken in promoting the objects of the meeting, he was only representing what he believed to be the universal public opinion of all Ireland (loud applause).

The meeting then separated.

The Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company, Limited.—Memorandum for the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland. (16.)

On the 27th September last a conference took place, by appointment, at Dublin Castle, between the Earl of Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the extension and encouragement of the arts and sciences in this country.

The deputation consisted of his Grace the Duke of Leinster; Lord Talbot de Malahide; the Hon. John P. Vereker; Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., M.P.; Jonathan Pim, Esq., M.P.; John W. Switzer, Esq.; W. H. Kerr, Esq.; Thos. Vance, Esq., J.P.; Henry Andrews, Esq.; W. R. Stephens, Esq.; William Russell, Esq.; John Fry, Esq.; Henry Parkinson, Esq.; Edward Hudson, Esq.; Joseph Kirk, Esq., R.H.A.; Francis Wm. Brady, Esq., Q.C.; Thomas Brunker, Esq.; and G. Walker, Esq., Secretary to the Exhibition.

(17.) At the termination of the interview the noblemen and gentlemen present, at the request of Lord Mayo, undertook to supply his lordship with a short statement in writing, embodying their views.

With that object the following memorandum has been prepared, and, with a view to brevity, many topics of importance have only been cursorily glanced at, or altogether omitted.

The Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company was founded in the year 1862, for the purpose (as stated in the memorandum of association) of "The promotion of rational enjoyment, combined with instruction, "by the exhibition of the various subjects of the fine arts, music, manufactures, "and scientific experiments, the delivery of public lectures on scientific and "other subjects, and the exhibition of horticulture."

50,000*l.* constituted the capital of the company, divided into 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each, all of which was subscribed by the public.

The Palace consists of two principal portions; the first, a highly ornamented stone building, having a frontage of 500 feet to Earlsfort Terrace, and the other adjoining, and made of iron and glass, constituting the "Winter Garden." This latter is nearly 500 feet in length, and is surrounded by a wide and capacious gallery. In addition to this, there is the temporary building known as
(18.) the Machinery Court, containing a frontage of 100 feet to Earlsfort Terrace. All the buildings open upon the grounds of the company. These grounds contain 15 acres, and consist of ornamental gardens in the highest state of cultivation and beauty.

The premises are held on two leases, for terms of 250 and 999 years respectively, at a gross rent of 500*l.* per annum.

The directors found it necessary, in order to complete a building suitable for the purposes above mentioned, though erected in the most economical manner, to expend a sum considerably in excess, not only of the estimates, but also of the capital of the company. Thus, a total sum of upwards of 95,000*l.* has been laid out on the building and grounds. The opening of the Palace was inaugurated by an international exhibition in the year 1865, for which some additional buildings were requisite, but these were more than paid for by the sum of 10,000*l.*, the surplus receipts of the exhibition after payment of all expenses.

Furthermore, the disturbed state of the country exercised a depressing influence on the company, by discouraging the influx of strangers; and the Palace from these various causes is now 42,000*l.* in debt.

(19.) The shareholders having failed to assist in raising the additional capital required, the dissolution of the company, and the sale of the Palace and premises, is inevitable, unless the Government assist in their preservation, in the mode presently suggested.

It is unjustly said that Irishmen are too fond of relying on Government aid; but in this case it must be borne in mind, that private persons have actually expended 95,000*l.*, in an effort to render permanent, an institution analogous to that of South Kensington, for the industrial education of the mechanic and artizan; and for the promotion of Irish art and science, such as in England and Scotland are originated by the State, and founded and supported by public grants.

To illustrate a few of the many instances that could be quoted of the liberal way in which English manufacture is encouraged by the Government: in 1852, through Mr. Minton's influence, the Government was induced to purchase at a cost of 12,000*l.* the celebrated Majolica collection, to which he had free access to copy, &c.; and in consequence of the aid he thus received, his house obtained the first position at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Again, the Blacas collection, at a cost of 45,000*l.*, was purchased this time
(20.) last year for Kensington, in anticipation of a grant from Parliament, which was afterwards obtained without difficulty. This collection was bought in this unprecedented manner, on the responsibility of the Government, for the purpose of encouraging English manufactures.

The sum of 50,000*l.* was also voted with the same object, for the expenses to the Paris Exhibition of the Royal Commissioners (Kensington); and the last vote of Parliament for such purposes, was one for the sum of 15,000*l.* for the purchase for Kensington of articles from the Paris Exhibition.

And 78 workmen selected from the various manufactures of England were sent over to the Paris Exhibition, for instruction, at the sole expense of Government and the Society of Arts, while a similar favour was not extended to a single Irishman.

Loans, it is true, have been made from Kensington to Ireland, from time to time, but all such loans were made in the scantiest manner, and in an illiberal spirit; and consequently with little profit to our artizans.

The impossibility of the Irish artizan visiting Kensington with his English fellow-workman is obvious, and this is another strong reason why such an institution should exist within the reach of the natives of this country.

And further, to show the illiberal spirit in which Irish institutions of this (21.)
nature are dealt with, we may instance the Museum of Irish Industry, which received a grant of 10,000*l.* in all, dealt out piecemeal in sums of 1,500*l.* at a time, while one institution in Edinburgh of a like kind got in a single public grant, as we are informed, the sum of 40,000*l.*

Under these circumstances it does not appear unreasonable that Irishmen should expect that their country will be dealt with in the same liberal spirit which has already been so conducive to the industrial progress and prosperity of England and Scotland.

There are already a large number of useful institutions scattered in different parts of the city, whose utility is greatly impaired by want of consolidation. We may instance the Museum of Irish Industry, the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Royal Irish Academy, the Academy of Music, and many other germane institutions. The Exhibition building affords ample space for separate offices, libraries, apartments, &c., for these; and the glass building will not only be sufficient for a permanent exhibition of Irish arts, sciences, and manufactures, but will also enable the collections of the various learned societies to be exhibited in juxtaposition for the valuable objects of comparison and reference.

We therefore respectfully ask the Government to purchase the Exhibition (22.)
Palace gardens and premises, for the following purposes :—

1st. For a permanent exhibition of the manufactures of Ireland, and her raw materials.

2nd. For a permanent exhibition of agricultural and horticultural implements, and all machinery, tools, &c., of the most modern and approved construction.

3rd. For the occasional exhibition of agricultural and horticultural produce.

4th. For the collection of a museum of ancient and modern and home and foreign specimens, by purchase, gift, and loan, for the use and practical education of the industrious classes of this country.

5th. For a consolidation (without altering their constitution) of all the principal learned bodies scattered through the metropolis, and a permanent exhibition of their collections, for the purposes above mentioned.

6th. The delivery of popular lectures to the public in the unrivalled theatres and concert rooms in the Exhibition, on all matters connected with our manufactures, &c., as well as fine arts and music, and all other branches of study calculated to refine and elevate the taste of all classes.

7th. The erection (if desired by the Government) of the Queen's University (23.)
on a site unequalled in beauty, extent, or convenience in this city, and having moreover the vast advantage of close proximity to all the above-mentioned scientific institutions, exhibitions, and collections.

And finally, to increase the means of industrial education, and to extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry; and to secure for Ireland a great centre of scientific and artistic power, which should strengthen local efforts and energies throughout the country.

In order to retain the Exhibition Palace for the purposes originally intended, when the company was projected, the directors are willing to sell the buildings and premises to the Government for the sum actually expended by them in the erection of the buildings, &c.

If it were asked what interest would the Government receive for this outlay, many complete answers could be given.

It could be easily shown that the rents and other expenses, which would be saved by the consolidation of other institutions, would amount to two or three times the interest on the grant now sought.

But such a mode of estimating the prudence or propriety of a public grant would be unstatesmanlike and unworthy of the enlightened policy of modern times.

(24.) The Government does not look for a pecuniary return by way of interest on the immense sums* spent on South Kensington Museum. Both in England and Ireland the return of such an outlay should be sought, not in a sordid profit, but in the incalculable benefits that flow from the increased wealth, the prosperity, and the peace of the country.

Assuming that the Government is willing to purchase these premises for the use of the public, a question will naturally arise as to the body or persons under whose management it is to be placed. This scarcely appears to be within our province; but we believe the great mass of the people would prefer to have this institution, and all similar ones in this country, placed under the control of a Royal Commission of Irishmen, who should transact their business in Dublin. The greatest benefits that can be expected from an institution will be obtained by entrusting its management to those who are personally acquainted with the wants it is intended to supply.

(25.) This project presents to the Government at this eventful time a splendid opportunity which may not again occur of satisfying Irishmen that a generous and liberal spirit will seek to promote the industry and permanent prosperity of their country.

LEINSTER,
Chairman.

Dublin, 1st October 1867.

(26.) Some SUGGESTIONS for the FOUNDATION of a ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTE of SCIENCE and ART.

The Department of Science and Art in England was constituted by Her Majesty's Government, and placed in connexion with the Board of Trade, in order "to extend a system of encouragement to local institutions for practical "science, similar to that already commenced in the Department of Practical "Art; to combine the system on an enlarged scale, and to furnish, through the "instrumentality of one department, in connexion with the Executive Govern- "ment (having the support and being subject to the control of Parliament) "the means for mutual co-operation and correspondence to every district of "the kingdom where the local intelligence and energy of the inhabitants "should create schools of industrial science and art."

(27.) Accordingly, the Government School of Mines and Science applied to the Arts, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Geological Survey, the Museum of Irish Industry, the Royal Dublin Society, and the Department of Practical Art, including the Provincial Schools of Design, were brought into mutual action and co-operation for the benefit, as was then intended, of the whole of the United Kingdom.

It was also designed that the motive power of the united department should be local and voluntary and the system self-supporting, as far as practical.

The object of the metropolitan establishment was to create, exhibit, and distribute the most improved illustrations, models, and diagrams, both in science and art, which should be readily accessible to the public at large, but especially to all persons throughout the country interested in education, &c.

And lastly, a school of the highest class in science and art was to be connected with the metropolitan establishment, capable of imparting to the more advanced students instruction in the best and most perfect manner—a result which could alone be hoped for from an institution which had the command of the most eminent and distinguished talent.

The advantages this school was intended to afford to minor institutions were, (1) the providing of a central source of information, easily accessible to all; (2) the means of furnishing competent teachers; and (3) the opportunity of

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* 120,000*l.* was lately voted by Parliament for the purchase of a site or some additional buildings.

completing the education of pupils who desired higher accomplishments than could reasonably be expected from minor schools. In short, the Department (28.)
of Science and Art was intended to "be a centre of union whence students from "all parts of the United Kingdom might derive knowledge, and carry the "same back to their own localities."

It is obvious that, however well intended, it is scarcely possible for Ireland to share in any of the above-mentioned advantages. It can scarcely be said that London (so far as Dublin is concerned) is "a centre easily accessible to all." On the contrary, London is practically inaccessible to those classes in Ireland who could alone receive benefit from the institution. And, again, a long and expensive journey renders the supplies from London of teachers, models, illustrations, fragile and expensive works of art, &c., almost impossible. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that so much jealousy is felt in this country at the existence of a well-intended yet invidious scheme, which deprives such students of the opportunity natives of England enjoy of completing, at little cost, and education of the highest class.

It must also be borne in mind that the Irish people are intensely national, and that no English institution will ever be so popular as one existing on Irish soil. No department can be so well administered as one conducted by the people whose wants it is intended to supply. Nor can any institution enjoy (29.)
the same confidence in a country as one conducted by persons directly interested in its success. Accordingly, in order that Irishmen may be satisfied that they enjoy the same advantages as their English neighbours, it will be not only desirable but indispensable to institute an independent department in Ireland.

Such an institute might be called "The Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art."

To render it at once popular and useful, it should be placed under the control or management of a board of resident gentlemen, and should be directly in communication with the Irish Government, and responsible to Parliament. It should not be under the control of the Department of Science and Art in London, except for loans contributed by that department from South Kensington or the British Museum.

It should be supported by a special grant from Parliament, sufficient in amount for the purpose. The sum of 100,000*l.* per annum appears large, but such an institution could scarcely effect any useful results with a less liberal grant.

The following institutions (of similar character, though not so comprehensive) should be incorporated with the Royal Irish Institute, viz., the Royal Dublin (30.)
Society, the Museum of Irish Industry, the Geological Survey of Ireland, the Royal Hibernian Academy, &c.; as well as all the Schools of Art and Design in Ireland now in the enjoyment of Government grants.

Arrangements might also be made by which all the National Schools should be entitled to aid for primary instruction, either by teachers, lectures, &c., or by the gift or temporary loan of models, diagrams, drawings, examples, apparatus, &c., suitable to their wants.

Similar aid might, perhaps, be extended without inconvenience to all colleges and schools in Ireland; and as soon as the Museum of the Royal Irish Institute would permit of it, "travelling museums" might be formed, to proceed from Dublin for limited times to the provincial institutions. The travelling museums should be accompanied by a competent lecturer, &c., and every effort should be made to render such exhibitions practically useful to the people.

In the event of the Irish Industrial Schools' Bill being passed, these schools should, in like manner, be placed under the Institute.

Thus the Irish Royal Institute would soon become the great centre of science (31.)
and art in Ireland, in intimate union and correspondence with the minor educational institutions throughout the country.

For the purposes of scientific instruction, chemical preparations, philosophical apparatus, models, machinery, drawings, and diagrams, should be collected and utilized, as is now done at South Kensington. Examples for instruction in art should in like manner be obtained, including models for the study of elementary drawing and colouring, architectural construction, with such general collections for art instruction as could be reasonably procured or removed from existing institutions. The collections in the Museum of Irish Industry, and in the Royal Dublin Society, would form a good foundation for an extensive

collection, to illustrate the industrial progress and resources of Ireland, and to assist in their study. And it may be reasonably assumed that such collections would receive large and valuable contributions from private sources.

Further, to carry out this object a permanent exhibition of Irish raw and manufactured materials, &c., should be constantly accessible to the public.

(32.) The buildings and grounds of the Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company, which could now be obtained for less than 100,000*l.*, offers an opportunity for the purchase of a site admirably adapted for a Royal Institute. Should the present opportunity be lost, it will not be possible to obtain any other site hereafter at all comparable to it; nor would the objects of a Royal Irish Institute be at variance with the purposes for which the Exhibition Palace was originally founded by private enterprise.

The Exhibition Buildings could at a small expense be made available for the purposes proposed. The entrance hall affords a splendid court for the exhibition of sculpture, casts, &c.; the picture galleries are unrivalled for exhibitions of paintings and drawings. The lecture halls, &c., are all that could be desired, and the extensive galleries will supply ample space for the display in the most effective manner of collections of raw or manufactured materials which may be acquired or be placed at the disposal of the Institute. Lastly, the Building is almost fire-proof.

On the incorporation of the Royal Dublin Society with the Royal Irish Institute, the present buildings of the Royal Dublin Society could be granted to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. Thus there would be two great central institutions in Ireland, the one promoting the prosperity of the country by the study of science and art, with their application to agriculture and manufactures; the other engaged directly in promoting the agricultural interests of the country.

(33.) The advantages of the above-mentioned institutions would soon be felt in every town and village in Ireland, and this before long could not fail to produce a good moral effect. Discontent cannot co-exist with national prosperity; and the truest economy is often practised by those who transform the sword into the ploughshare.

APPENDIX K.

Papers handed in by Mr. W. H. Kerr.

No. 1.

(See Mr. W. H. Kerr's Evidence, Page 292.)

The following statement in writing, from Mr. Armstrong, was tendered in evidence by Mr. Kerr:—

Belleek Pottery, County Fermanagh,
September 26, 1868.

Memorandum by Mr. R. W. Armstrong on establishing separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland

Being deeply interested as a manufacturer, &c., as to the conclusions to which the Royal Commission on Science and Art will arrive, I have much pleasure in making the following statement:—

Having been for more than 20 years as an architect practising in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and now being the resident partner and practical director of the porcelain works here, I may be able to combine a little of both science, art, and commerce.

In my opinion there is an immediate necessity for the establishment, on a solid and liberal basis, *not only of a central department of science and art in Dublin, but also active schools under it throughout Ireland, the working of which judiciously must tend to produce the most beneficial results, socially and morally, and do more to elevate the character of the people, and consequently the nation, than any other proposal I could make.*

I am of opinion that the result would be that speedily new branches of manufacturing industry would be commenced in many parts of Ireland, and that those in operation would not only be increased, but would be aided and assisted by the corrective influence of science and art education, after a similar manner as has been done in the sister kingdom, so strikingly manifest in the

remarkable advance made by our manufacturers, as shown in the various exhibitions from that in London, 1851, to last year's in Paris, 1867.

There is no lack of talent, ability, or even genius in Ireland; there is ample industry, but what is required is to collect and to connect them; and without *a comprehensive well-directed head in Ireland* its subordinates cannot realize the desired results, namely, the practical union of art, science, and industry developed throughout our land.

In my own immediate province as director and designer of all the productions of the porcelain works here, I must bear testimony to the quickness and natural taste for art I see daily evinced by the juveniles (about 100 in number) now being instructed and educated in our works; the ready preference given by them to working at articles having beauty in outline, shape, proportions, and colour, and their giving a most decided choice to those articles in which *mental* labour is most prominent, and *manual* least apparent. Art alone may educate and elevate the mind, and charm the eye, but *science* and *art together* not only minister to happiness, to the enhancement of joys, but have a commercial or money value in the busy world.

This was most appropriately illustrated by Mr. Wornum, the keeper of the National Gallery, London, when he exhibited a white jar, containing one pound of marmalade, sold for 7*d.*; he then exhibited another jar of neater outline, having a *thistle* on it, this, with same quantity of marmalade produced 8*d.*; lastly he showed a third jar, having a *delicately proportioned outline*, with colored oranges on its sides, this one, with same quantity of marmalade, produced 1*s.*, it being clear that the last jar did not cost more than 1*d.*, over the first one, but through the agency of science and art skill produced 4*d.*, extra, the reward of knowledge and enterprize. It being an unerring principle, that the value of a manufactured article depends on *the knowledge* displayed in *using* and *adorning* the *materials*, and not the *labour* expended on its construction.

From practical observation on the working of similar art and science institutions, acquired during a residence of 12 years in London, I may say I *regard the grounds and site of the present exhibition building, its construction and general arrangement, as quite capable of being made into all that can be required for a central department of science and art for Ireland.*

ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG.

No. 2.

(Referred to in Mr. W. H. KERR's Evidence, Question 4114.)

Report on the organization proposed for the Royal Irish Institute.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Institute Committee, held at the Mansion House on Saturday the 3rd of October 1868, the Lord Mayor in the chair, it was proposed by Alexander Boyle, Esq., J.P., and seconded by Edwd. Purdon, Esq., J.P., and unanimously resolved, that the following Report be adopted and forwarded to the Chairman of the Royal Commission of Science and Art as the expression of the opinions of the Royal Irish Institute Committee:—

REPORT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated to the deputation which waited on him on the 26th of March last, in reference to the foundation in Ireland of a Royal Irish Institute,—

"That the Government proposed to give to Dublin an institution analogous to that at South Kensington, under the direction of Irish management, and which should be a sister to and not subordinate to the English establishment, to be under Irish direction and responsible to the Minister of Education, and that the various local establishments should be affiliated to the Dublin Institution,"

We beg respectfully to represent to the Royal Commission of Science and Art that no institution which shall not substantially carry out the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will enjoy the confidence or satisfy the wishes of the people of Ireland.

Subsequently another deputation having waited on the Chancellor of the

Exchequer on the 18th of June last, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the following resolutions which had been unanimously passed at a meeting held at the Mansion House on the 5th inst., the Lord Mayor in the chair (viz.):—

"That the Government having decided to establish a Royal Institute in this city, this meeting is of opinion that the most eligible site for the purpose is the Exhibition Palace and grounds, situated in Earlsfort Terrace."

"That with a view to carry out this object a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Mayor, to urge upon them the importance of at once purchasing the Exhibition Palace and grounds for a price to be settled by arbitrators mutually chosen."

And the Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated in his reply to the deputation that the Government would do their best to ascertain whether the views expressed by the deputation were the views entertained by the people of Dublin generally, but judging from the character of the deputation he had no doubt but they were,—

We are of opinion that the wishes of the people of Dublin (as afterwards unanimously expressed by the Corporation) ought to be acceded to, and accordingly that the grounds occupied by the Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden being far the most (if not the only) suitable and sufficient site for the purpose in Dublin, should be at once selected.

The selection of a site too limited (by rendering it impossible to extend the buildings so as to make the Institute commensurate with the increasing wants of the country) would necessarily lead to disappointment and failure, and we consider the Government bound to carry out in this matter the wishes of the Irish people.

We consider such an Institute (which should be analogous to that at South Kensington) ought to be placed under the control or management of a local board, responsible through the Irish Government to Parliament. We respectfully suggest the following scheme for the government of the Institute:—

The Board or Council should be under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, or one of the Royal Family. The Chief Secretary, Lord Chancellor, Lord Mayor, Provost of Trinity College, President of Maynooth, &c. might be *ex-officio* members of the Council. The other members should be appointed by Government, and would comprise the leading members of the affiliated institutions, and noblemen, merchants, manufacturers, &c. interested in the arts, sciences, and industry of Ireland, and also all the heads of departments in the Institute; the latter would of course receive a liberal remuneration. The heads of departments would be appointed by the Government, but the inferior officers should be selected by the Council. The selection of the leading members of the existing institutions does not appear to be absolutely necessary; but such selection would facilitate the affiliation of such institutions, and lead to a more harmonious working. Each department would be under the supervision of a committee of the Council (including the principal officer belonging to that department), but each committee should be responsible to the whole Council, to whom an appeal would lie from any of their decisions or orders. The Council would from time to time report to Parliament through the Government, and as the Parliament would have the control of the grants of money, and as the nomination to vacancies on the Council would be in the hands of the Government, sufficient influence for all legitimate purposes could always be exercised.

WM. CARROLL,
Lord Mayor of Dublin.

JOHN P. VEREKER,
JOHN S. CARROLL, } Hon. Secretaries.

No. 1.

(Referred to in Miss CORLETT's Evidence, Question 2730.)

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE, DUBLIN.

ABSTRACT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

DR. INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year				44	11	7
„ Life Members	5	0	0			
„ Life Governors	10	0	0			
„ Annual Subscribers	293	1	6			
„ Donations	33	12	6			
„ Rent	45	15	8			
				387	9	8
„ Cash from Victoria Co-operative Association				15	10	0
„ Cash—Mortgage on house				250	0	0
CLASS RECEIPTS.						
Engraving—Fees from Pupils	9	8	0			
Work	1	6	6			
				10	14	6
Law Writers—Fees	12	12	0			
Work	144	8	8			
				157	0	8
Sewing Machine—Fees	29	8	0			
Work	11	12	4			
				41	0	4
Commercial—Fees	2	8	0	2	8	0
Photograph—Fees	10	6	0	10	6	0
Lithograph—Fees	10	10	0			
Work	1	14	0			
				12	4	0
Foreign Correspondence—Fees	22	1	6	22	1	6
Telegraph—Fees	25	4	0	25	4	0
Cash from Telegraph Company for Nominated Clerks				45	14	10
Illumination—Fees	3	2	0	3	2	0
				£1,027	7	1

CR. EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Interest	83	16	4			
„ Collector, Salaries, and Wages	144	10	0			
„ Coals, Gas, and House expenses	85	0	3			
„ Printing and Stationery	42	6	6			
„ Advertising	28	0	6			
„ Postage, Porterage, and Contingencies	24	0	4			
„ Repairs	51	0	0			
				458	13	11
„ Victoria Co-operative Association Shares				21	10	0
„ Balance of Fine of House				200	0	0
CLASS EXPENSES.						
Engraving—Teacher	20	10	0	20	10	0
Law Writers—Teacher	42	0	0			
Clerks and Messenger	106	1	7			
				148	1	7
Sewing Machine—Teacher	24	6	8			
Workwoman and Materials	8	7	4			
				32	14	0
Commercial Class—Teacher	12	0	0	12	0	0
Photograph—Teacher	25	4	0	25	4	0
Lithograph—Teacher	18	0	0	18	0	0
Foreign Correspondence—Teacher	13	10	0	13	10	0
Telegraph—Teacher	11	0	0	11	0	0
Cash to Nominated Clerks				45	14	10
Illumination—Teacher	6	6	0	6	6	0
Balance on hand				14	2	9
				£1,027	7	1

Examined the above and found it correct; but there are debts due by the Institute, including one half-year's Rent.

17th December 1867.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
JOHN SIBTHORPE, } Auditors.

29679.

T T

No. 2.

Fees and hours of study, &c., at Queen's Institute, Dublin.

(Referred to in Miss CORLETT's Evidence, Question 2755.)

THE QUEEN'S INSTITUTE, DUBLIN, 25, MOLESWORTH STREET.

Patrons—Her Majesty the Queen; H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

President—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Founded 1861.

The Registry of Classes is open between the hours of 11 and 1, daily.

A reference is required from each lady before entering as a pupil.

All fees to be paid in advance.

Pupils under the age of 14 cannot be received.

N.B.—The Registry and Classes are closed on Saturday.

A Registry is open for various employments for ladies who have been pupils in the Classes of the Institute, or who are recommended by Members; also, a Repository for the Sale of Needle and Art Work.

Orders received for Work of every description taught at the Institute.

Hon. Registrar—Mrs. Meares. Superintendent—Miss M'Carthy.

Library.—The Library is open from 10 to 12 a.m.

The Institute is closed on Ash Wednesday, Whit-Monday, the Queen's birthday, the Princess of Wales' birthday, St. Patrick's Day, Michaelmas-day, one week at Easter, and two weeks at Christmas.

CLASSES.

FEES Per Quarter.		DAYS.	HOURS.
	Art Schools.		
Half-Guinea.	Drawing—Elementary, Advanced, Design	Monday, Thursday	1 to 2
Half-Guinea.	„ On Wood	do. do.	1 to 2
Half-Guinea.	Painting—Oil, Water Color, Flowers, Landscape, Figure	do. do.	1 to 2
One Guinea.	„ Photographs	do. do.	1 to 2
One Guinea.	„ Illuminating		
One Guinea.	„ On Porcelain, Enamel	Tuesday, Friday	12 to 2
One Guinea.	Engraving on Wood	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday	2 to 3
One Guinea.	Lithograph—Drawing on Stone, Writing	Daily	12 to 1
	Languages.		
Half-Guinea.	French—Correspondence, Conversation, Reading	Monday	2 to 4
Half-Guinea.	German—Ditto do. do.	Thursday	2 to 4
Half-Guinea.	Italian—Ditto do. do.	Wednesday	2 to 4
Half-Guinea.	Spanish—Ditto do. do.	Friday	2 to 4
	English Course.		
One Guinea.	Writing, Dictation, Précis, Mercantile, Geography, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Foreign Exchange, Book-keeping	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 to 2
	School of Telegraphy.		
One Guinea.	Magnetic and Electric Systems	Daily	10 to 4
	Writing and Copying.		
One Guinea.	Law Writers	Daily	2 to 3
	Work.		
One Guinea.	Sewing Machine, Cutting out	Daily	10 to 3

A. B. CORLETT, Secretary.

ORDER OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S INSTITUTE.—MANAGER: Miss M. F. GOUGH.

Law Papers and MSS. copied, Envelopes addressed.
Circulars, Drawings, and Music lithographed.
Drawings and Engravings on Wood executed.
Photographs tinted and painted.
Complimentary Addresses and Texts illuminated.
French and German translated.
Crest Dies engraved and stamped.
Sewing Machine Plain and Ornamented Needle-work executed.

APPENDIX M.

(Referred to at pages 370 and 586.)

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

MEMORANDA respecting the SCHOOL of ART by Dr. W. E. STEELE, and Mr. LYNE, Head Master of the School.

I.

Results of Local Examinations, &c., in Royal Dublin Society's School of Art, and successes of its pupils in National Competition.

The following are the results of local examinations in this school in practical geometry, perspective, orthographic projection, freehand drawing, and model drawing, by means of time exercises of one hour, the papers being furnished by the Department of Science and Art :—

TABLE I.

Year.	No. of Students successful.	No. of Pupils passed.	Prizes.
1863	23	30	12
1864	42	63	37
1865	72	15	70*
1866	52	180	27
1867	67	98	28
1868	111	164	50

* In consequence of new regulations in 1866, the standard of the examinations was considerably raised, and fewer prizes given; therefore the number of 52 students successful in 1866 does not indicate any falling off, when compared with 72 students successful in 1865.

II.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of Works selected and Awards made to this School of Art in the London National Competition during the past six years, as follow, viz. :—

Year.	Number of Works selected to compete.	Number of National Awards.†
1863	3	1
1864	10	4
1865	29	4
1866	41	8
1867	48	9
1868	64	10

† The National awards consist of 80 medals and a small number of Queen's Prizes. The number of Schools of Art in Great Britain competing for them amounts to upwards of 100.

TABLE III.—The following shows the proportion of Schools of Art that have gained National Medals during the past three years, viz.:—

Year.	Number of Schools of Art.
1866	31
1867	29
1868	31

At the recent competition in London, the Dublin School has been highly successful, and has taken a position second to none, having gained one out of two of the "Princess of Wales' Scholarships," by a female student for design for wall decoration, together with the following medals and Queen's prizes, viz.:—

MEDALS.			TAKEN FOR
1 gold	-	-	Design.
3 silver	-	-	Ditto.
2 bronze	-	-	Painting of group in oil, and modelling from the life.

Four Queen's prizes were awarded for drawing from the living model in chalk. Ditto from the antique in chalk; painting of a group from Nature in oil-colour as a composition of colour; and design for poplins.

III.

At a competition of those works not entering into the National Competition, held also in London, 16 prizes of the third or highest grade were gained, and three free studentships in the Dublin School were granted. One female student during the year 1868 was successful in the examinations for the first certificate of the third or highest grade, and has been admitted to a National scholarship at South Kensington.

Twenty-one of the works not entering into the National Competition, or gaining prizes of the third grade, were found to be *satisfactory*. At the examinations held in Dublin on the 10th, 11th, and 12th March 1868, 111 students were declared successful, and passed examinations in 164 papers of the second grade (see Table I.).

It may be observed that the present head master, Mr. Edwin Lyne, entered upon his office at this School of Art early in 1864, and has this year gained the second bonus of the Department of Science and Art for successful teaching and high results.

APPENDIX N.

PAPERS handed in by Captain DONNELLY.

No. 1.

(*See Evidence, page* 509.)

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT for the Year 1867–68.

Heads of Service.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grants in aid—Science Schools -	*6,919 11 1	*549 16 2	*2,490 0 0	9,959 7 3
„ Art Schools - -	*18,223 10 2	*2,325 13 11	*1,007 0 8	21,556 4 9
„ School of Naval Architecture -	2,016 1 4	—	—	2,016 1 4
Preparation of copies, diagrams, &c.	*1,051 15 0	*95 0 0	*380 0 0	1,526 15 0
Inspection and examinations, travelling expenses and incidents	*5,619 10 8	*510 0 0	*2,050 0 0	8,179 10 8
Salaries—General management -	*6,370 19 7	*580 0 0	*2,315 0 0	9,266 6 7
South Kensington Museum, including purchases, police, new buildings, &c. - - -	88,160 15 0	—	—	88,161 15 0
School of Mines - - -	11,138 19 7	—	—	11,138 19 7
Geological Survey - - -	8,426 14 11	2,016 0 11	3,641 1 2	14,083 17 0
Edinburgh Museum - - -	—	5,732 18 3	—	5,732 18 3
Museum of Irish Industry - -	—	—	8,123 16 9	8,123 16 9
Royal Dublin Society - -	—	—	12,502 4 11	12,502 4 11
Royal Zoological Society - -	—	—	1,486 6 0	1,486 6 0
Royal Hibernian Academy - -	—	—	300 0 0	300 0 0
£	147,927 17 4	11,809 9 3	34,295 9 6	194,034 8 1

* These sums are approximately divided between the three countries.

No. 2.—Table of Parliamentary Grants in aid of Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom, for the Years 1860–61 to 1868–69.

	1860–61.	1861–62.	1862–63.	1863–64.	1864–65.	1865–66.	1866–67.	1867–68.	1868–69.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
London University	4,820 0 0	4,995 0 0	5,473 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,206 0 0	*8,773 0 0	*8,792 8 0	8,711 0 0	9,063 0 0
								Less Fees	4,019 4 0
Scottish Universities.									
St. Andrews'	1,009 19 4	1,453 17 4	1,946 3 4	2,104 0 4	2,104 0 4	2,104 0 4	2,104 0 4	2,104 0 4	2,104 0 4
Aberdeen	2,130 4 0	7,693 14 0	6,256 16 4	6,256 16 4	6,256 16 4	6,256 16 4	6,256 16 4	5,789 11 0	3,810 4 0
Glasgow	1,360 0 0	1,980 0 0	3,165 0 0	3,165 0 0	3,165 0 0	3,165 0 0	3,165 0 0	3,135 0 0	3,165 0 0
Edinburgh (including the Royal Observatory and Botanic Garden).	2,730 0 0	4,757 15 8	7,193 17 10	7,203 17 10	7,203 17 10	7,203 17 10	7,975 4 0	7,503 17 10	8,513 17 10
Royal College of Science, Dublin	†4,996 16 0	†4,956 16 0	†5,062 16 0	†5,027 6 0	†5,046 8 0	†5,855 10 0	†5,855 10 0	‡8,095 16 0	6,263 0 0
Royal School of Mines, Geological Museum, and Royal College of Chemistry.	6,417 2 6	6,387 2 6	6,677 2 6	7,034 0 0	7,414 0 0	9,287 5 0	12,772 5 0	12,028 17 0	13,003 0 0
Queen's Colleges, Ireland.									
§ Belfast	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
§ Cork	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
§ Galway	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,600 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
General Fund (in augmentation of professors' salaries).	—	—	—	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,265 0 0	1,265 0 0
‖ Maynooth	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0	26,360 0 0
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh	1,943 16 0	1,931 12 0	2,035 12 0	2,065 12 0	2,336 12 0	¶4,816 12 0	¶5,223 0 0	¶5,828 0 0	¶8,219 0 0

* Before 1865–6 the vote for the London University was only taken for the excess of expenditure over fees received. Since that date the whole expenditure has been included, and the fees have been repaid to the Treasury. These are estimated to produce in the current year 4,019*l.* 4*s.*, and they may be taken on the average at about 3,600*l.* per annum.

† Museum of Irish Industry, including a vote for provincial lectures.

‡ Includes 1,000*l.* for the alterations, &c. in the buildings.

§ 7,000*l.* per annum of the amount above stated is paid to each of the Queen's Colleges, under the provisions of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 66, from the Consolidated Fund.

‖ Paid from the Consolidated Fund according to 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 25.

¶ The scope of the Industrial Museum of Edinburgh was extended in 1865, and its name changed to the Museum of Science and Art.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DUBLIN, 1865.

Memorandum on objects lent from Kensington Museum to Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

1. The 172 objects from the Art Museum as per list, value 1,112*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, were sent under a special Minute (see copy appended), and Mr. Worsnop, an assistant keeper, accompanied the collection and arranged it, being engaged on this duty at Dublin from 25th April to 4th May 1865.

Two officers of the department were sent to Dublin in December to pack up and bring back the collection.

2. The six pictures from the Sheepshanks Collection were also sent under a special Minute (see copy appended).

Two of the paintings, viz., "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner," by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., "Contrary Winds," by T. Webster, R.A., were very seriously injured while in the hands of the Exhibition agents, Messrs. Green, and involved considerable expense in restoration.

GEORGE WALLIS,
Keeper, Art Museum.

COPIES of MINUTES of the 9th and 15th March 1865.

By the Rt. Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.
DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

(*a.*)

Read Mr. Bagot's letter of 7th March 1865 (4845).

Although this application is not made by a School of Art, under the special circumstances of the case, a loan of the objects named is to be made, subject to the usual conditions.

(*b.*)

15th March 1865.

My Lords considered the application of the Committee of the Dublin International Exhibition for the loan of six pictures from the Sheepshanks Collection, viz.:—

No. 145	-	Choosing Wedding Gown.
„ 223	-	Contrary Winds.
„ 93	-	The Chief Mourner.
„ 174	-	Roslyn Castle.
„ 105	-	The Hermit.
„ 117	-	Les Femmes Savantes.

My Lords permit, on this international occasion, the loan of the last five pictures, and they direct that instead of Mulready's "Wedding Gown," his picture of "First Love" be contributed.

No. 4.

SUMMARY of the DETAILED LIST referred to in the foregoing Memorandum on the Objects from the Art Museum, and Six Pictures from the Sheepshanks Collection, sent to the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865.

	Specimens.	Value		
		£	s.	d.
Majolica	17	139	2	4
Carvings in Wood	3	18	0	0
Carvings in Marble	2	15	8	4
Terra Cotta	3	38	0	9
Pottery	4	53	4	2
Enamels	10	216	4	0
Metal Work	3	15	4	0
Electrotypes	20	71	7	1
Spanish Salver	1	12	0	6
Iron Work	26 valued and 2 given	96	11	8
Textiles	7	72	0	0
Coloured Photographs	4	No value set down.		
Textiles in imperial frames	69	115	15	0
Wrought-iron Screen from Hampton Court	1	250	0	0
Total	172	£1,112	17	10

APPENDIX O.

(Referred to at Question 4011.)

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S AGRICULTURAL SHOWS prior to 1848.

	1831.	1847.
Bulls	13	85
Milch cows	7	36
Heifers	9	45
Fat Stock	21	43
Sheep (Lots)	6	33
Swine	3	38
Horses	2	7
Fowl	3	136
Implements	0	7

The above table illustrates, in a favourable manner, the steady progress made by the society in its efforts to improve the breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry, from 1831 to 1847. But the most remarkable feature of the success of those days was the rapid strides made in respect of purely-bred stock. In the class of bulls there is an increase of 72 animals, a large number for that period.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SPRING SHOWS, and those initiated by the Society during 1868, including the Summer Horse Show, and Autumn Sheep Show, 1868.

Breed.	1848.	1842.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Horned stock -	269	304	320	362	316	333	369	336	356	325
Horses - -	10	32	31	25	42	54	38	33	39	37
Sheep (lots) -	52	75	46	119	94	79	85	73	70	116
Swine (do.) -	62	100	114	168	132	146	146	106	104	112
Poultry (do.) -	151	199	170	281	227	270	302	224	190	222
Implements (stands)	—	—	31	31	38	—	20	2	37	41

(*continued.*)

Breed.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Horned stock	418	389	386	385	333	329	323	338	No Spring Show.	320	279
Horses -	31	46	23	20	16	16	14	—		—	366
Sheep (lots) -	102	71	85	56	67	39	48	36		29	220*
Swine (do.) -	150	116	56	65	46	43	59	50		45	31
Poultry (do.) -	178	204	176	177	177	149	150	120		—	190
Implements (stands)	71	66	67	65	68	68	67	69		60	150

* Or, 590 sheep.

APPENDIX P.

Referred to in MR. MULVANY'S EVIDENCE, Question 3272.

History of Irish National Gallery.

SIR, Merrion Square, West, Dublin, 14th November 1868.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday, in reference to the contribution of 5,000*l.* by the Dargan Fund Committee towards the erection of the National Gallery of Ireland, and your wish to know if the vote was made at the suggestion of Mr. Dargan himself, I hasten to say that I believe he never interfered in the allocation of the fund raised with a view of commemorating his public services as founder of the Exhibition of 1853; and I extract from the address of the Dargan Committee the first published resolution dealing with the appropriations to purposes of art, dated January 9th, 1854, viz.:—

Resolved,—"That it is the opinion of this Committee that the best way of "applying the funds placed at its disposal, and the most suitable mode, under "all circumstances, of commemorating the Great Exhibition of 1853, and its "generous and patriotic founder, Mr. Dargan, will be by erecting a suitable "building for the reception and exhibition of works of the fine arts, and their "application to industry to be called the Dargan Institute."

You will perceive that the original intention was to establish a "Dargan Institute;" but adequate funds to do so were not forthcoming and we had taken action, as I have given in evidence, under the title of the Irish Institution, to promote the establishment of a National Gallery. The Dargan Committee, recognizing the importance of our movement, agreed to vote 5,000*l.* towards the erection of a suitable building. Some difficulties arose as to retaining the title of Dargan Institute; but the Act of Parliament (17 & 18 Vic. cap. 99) having passed in 1854, the Board of Governors could not accept the proposed vote of 5,000*l.* on any terms involving a change of name, and, ultimately, the Committee contributed the money under conditions which have been faithfully carried out, whereby the name of Dargan and the object of the subscriptions so applied, are duly recorded.

Subsequently the Government, being desirous of making the National Gallery of Ireland (already an institution maintained by the State) as a building public property invested in Trust in the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, agreed with the Governors and Guardians to vote sums in Parliament equivalent to the Dargan Fund for the purchase to works, and so eliminate it as an item of cost of the building. An Act of Parliament was brought in by Mr. F. Peel, then one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, in accordance with these arrangements, and duly passed in 1866.

It is only due to Mr. Dargan to state, that although he never interfered with the allocation of the original subscription fund, he did prove his practical interest in the National Gallery of Ireland, the institution to which it was devoted by subscribing 2000*l.* towards the purchase of Works of Art; nay more, he intimated to me his intention to make his subscription 5,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* if the Government would give as much by Parliamentary grants. This the Government would doubtless have done, and I have no doubt that Mr. Dargan would have carried out his high-minded and generous intentions but for the unfortunate crisis in railway and other speculative concerns, involving him in pecuniary embarrassments, and his death soon after.

I fear that these facts have not been sufficiently developed in my evidence before the Commission, and I should be glad if by any means they could be recorded supplementally or embodied in the Commissioners' Report.

I remain, &c.

GEORGE F. MULVANY.

Captain Donnelly, R.E.
South Kensington Museum.

APPENDIX Q.

(Referred to in Professor FERGUSON's Evidence, Question 4193.)

To Her Majesty's Commissioners on the contemplated Science and Art Department, Ireland.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN, Dublin Castle, November 20, 1868.

Appointment of Veterinary Director.

IN my evidence before the Commission relative to the establishment of a Sub-Department or Institution for Veterinary Education in Ireland, I forgot to mention that no matter how established, there should be, as well as the educational staff mentioned, a *Veterinary* Director or President, appointed by Government, to supervise in its behalf, as well as in that of the body with which Veterinary Education is to be identified, the carrying out of the different educational arrangements with respect both to teachers and pupils. Unless pupils and teachers are under the supervision of some practical veterinary authority, who should be responsible to the educational body, as well as to the Government for the proper performance of the supervising duties entrusted to him, the proposed mode of veterinary education will probably be defective in its operation. The power of making the supervising and teaching appointments, and of changing them, and of making and of changing any regulations relative to the educational course, should be vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or, at least, subject to his Excellency's approval. Although these may be deemed as mere matters of detail, yet it is respectfully submitted that should the Commissioners or the Government approve of such an arrangement, it would be most desirable that any educational body with which negotiations may be entered into for undertaking the financial management and responsibility of veterinary education in Ireland at Government's expense should be at the outset made aware of the conditions to which the undertaking would be subject.

I have, &c.,

HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S.

APPENDIX R.

The accompanying sketch (p. 667) illustrates a proposal for Museum buildings on Leinster Lawn.

In this it is proposed to erect a handsome building facing Merrion Square, to contain the Industrial and Art collections, and the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. It is estimated that floor space of 30,000 square feet will be sufficient for these collections.

It is also proposed to purchase several houses to the south of the Royal Dublin Society's present premises, so as to increase the amount of space available for exhibitional purposes. The Agricultural Hall would then be removed to the space so acquired, which would be devoted entirely to the Agricultural department of the Royal Dublin Society.

The present Natural History Museum building would receive the Royal Dublin Society's library, and a new building would be built on the site of the Agricultural Hall for the Natural History collections, which would comprise zoology, botany, geology, and mineralogy.

There would then be direct communication from the Royal Dublin Society's house to the Natural History collections and to the Library, and the new building facing Merrion Square would also communicate with the Library on one side and the National Gallery on the other.

A floor space of about 30,000 feet would, it is thought, suffice for the Natural History collections; and as the building to contain them would not be on such an important site, it would not be necessary that it should be built in such an ornamental and costly style as the other.

KILDARE STREET

College of Physicians

Club House

LEINSTER STREET

KILDARE LANE

Racket Court

LEINSTER LANE

Site for Building for Natural History Collections

Royal Dublin Society House

Drawing & Modelling School

Space for Agricultural Exhibition

Museum

Site of Prince Consort Memorial

National Gallery

Open Archway

Industrial Collections

Art Collections

CLARE STREET

MERRION PLACE

MERRION STREET UPPER — WEST

Parish & Ward Boundary

Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Scale 5 Feet to 1 Statute Mile.

Vincent Brooks Day & Son lith.

KILDARE STREET

College of Physicians

Club House

LEINSTER STREET

KILDARE LANE

Racket Court

LEICESTER LANE

Agricultural Hall

Royal Dublin Society House

Drawing & Modelling School

SHELBOURNE PLACE

KILDARE PLACE

Education Society's House

Leinster Place Schools

CLARE LANE

CLARE STREET

LEINSTER LAWN

Museum

National Gallery

MERRION PLACE

MERRION STREET UPPER

WEST Parish & Ward Boundary

MERRION ST^T LOWER

Scale 5 Feet to 1 Statute Mile

Feet 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Vincent Brooks Day & Son Lith

PLAN OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S PREMISES.

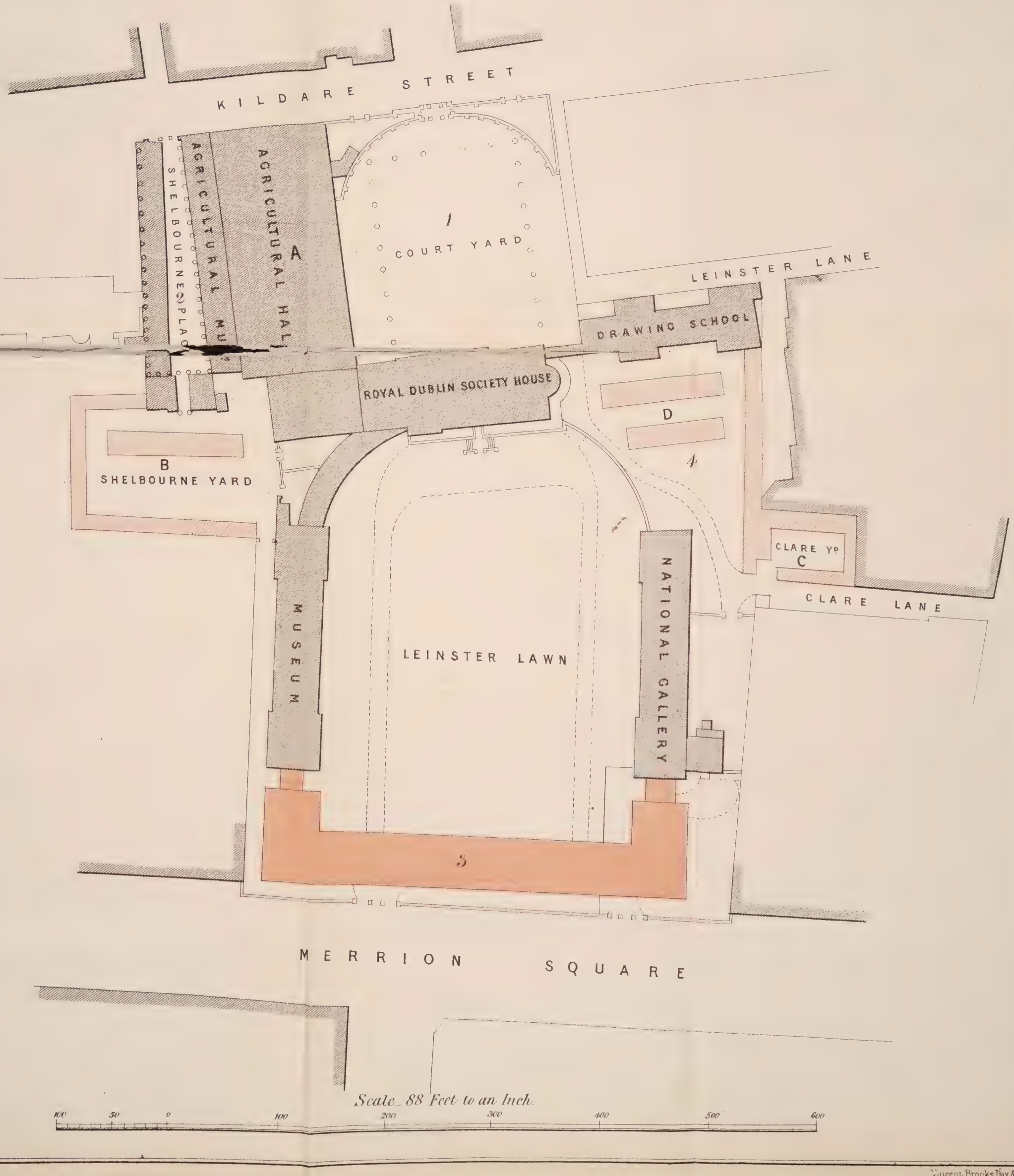
(Referred to in Mr. Cole's Evidence, Question No. 841)

A. *Agricultural Hall erected for £6000*
B. *Shelbourne Yard with 660 Fy of Shedding £3000.*
C. *Clare Yard 242 Fy of Shedding & Horse Stalls*
D. *New Yard with 640 Fy of Shedding – Coloured Red in lines*

To complete this £500 is required to be raised by subscription.

1 New Building raised on Colonnade so as not to reduce size of Ground in Court Yard.
2 Shelbourne Place to be purchased so as to bring all Agricultural Exhibitions into one spot.
3 New Buildings, coloured Pink.
4 Space for additional buildings if wanted.

1. 2. 3. 4. It is estimated that ample space would be found for Royal Irish Academy (in front of Merrion Sq.) Industrial Museum, Ethnographical Collections, increased Library Space, Natural History Museum, Geological Collection, of Survey and Offices, Botanic Museum &c.



Scale 88 Feet to an Inch.

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Vincent Brooks Day & Son Lith

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For Analysis of Index, see Page 767.

INDEX.

A.

Academy of Music. Worthy of state support; pending organization of complete system of musical education, commissioners make no specific recommendation, Rep. p. xxxviii.

See *Irish Academy of Music. Musical Knowledge in Dublin, &c. Royal Academy of Music.*

Admiralty Models. Exhibited at South Kensington, a most magnificent collection, *Cole*, 866.

Agricultural Department of the Royal Dublin Society. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 1, 2.

Agricultural Museum and Shows. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 2.

Allman, Professor. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is Keeper of *Natural History Collections* in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, and University Professor of Natural History. These offices have always been united. Thinks an Act of Parliament would be required to separate them, 104–110, 170–175, and that separation would be fatal as regards instruction of students, 180–181. Keeper's duties include a general scientific surveillance over natural history collections, and the acquisition of important additions, 111. A cordial feeling exists between witness and the director, 112, 135, 183. Does not consider himself merely a consultative officer; but as regards general arrangements would apply to director, 117–118, 122. It is his duty to keep collections in order and up to scientific standpoint; thinks Science and Art Department's letter defining keeper's duty related to condition of museum before its removal to present premises, 127, 129–130. Minutes of senatus of University contain records respecting keeper's official duties, 131, 132, 168–173 (see Appendix B, page 595). Regards his position as technically the same as it was under University, where he was always understood to be responsible to the Crown, which appointed him and to which his annual accounts were rendered. Reports annually to Government on natural history collection, 133–134, 163–167, 152.

Removes specimens from museum to illustrate his lectures; other professors may have same right, but do not exercise it, 153–157. Every facility is afforded for private study, and students are referred to museum for rare objects, so as to avoid injury in transit, 158–162. University virtually retains a hold on collections by its professor being *ex officio* keeper, 176–179. The arrangements between University and Science and Art Department were made previous to witness's appointment, but transfer of collections to present building was subsequent, 137–144. If a difference arose with director respecting alterations in collection or removal of specimens, witness would appeal to Science and Art Department, 146–151, 182.

Thinks it desirable that keeper appointed by Royal Dublin Society should hold same relation to director of a new museum in Dublin as witness in Edinburgh Museum, 184–187.

AMALGAMATION.

1. *Of existing Irish societies under an Irish Department of Science and Art.*

   a. Opinions in favour of.
   b. Opinions against.

2. *Of proposed new Irish Institute with Science and Art Department, South Kensington.*

   a. Opinions in favour of.
   b. Opinions against.

3. *Generally.*

1. *Of existing Irish societies under Irish Department of Science and Art.*

a. Opinions in favour of:

Amalgamation of all small museums in Dublin a necessity; as at present dispersed, they are of little educational value, *Vereker*, 402.

See also *Art Institute in Dublin.*

Amalgamation of all existing Irish societies under one central Irish department highly beneficial; practically South Kensington Museum is useless to Ireland; no confidence felt there that an English institution will encourage Irish enterprise or industry, *McSwiney*, p. 79.

Witness would merge all societies in Dublin in one institution, similar to South Kensington, *Mackey*, 603. Difficulty of dealing with charters of Royal Irish Academy and Royal Dublin Society, *ib.* 605, 606.

Royal Hibernian Society's School of Art and Royal Dublin Society's School of Design should be amalgamated in proposed new institute; *Parkinson*, 641, 643.

Amalgamation of scientific societies in Dublin under one department desirable, *Walsh*, 733.

Consolidation of the various societies in Dublin connected with science and art highly desirable; their separate action causes waste of energy and money, *Hayes*, p. 217, 220.

Consolidation of various science and art institutions in Ireland would create a strong organization for advancement of science and art instruction in Ireland, *Ryan*, 1766. Exhibition Palace site most suitable for such an institution, *ib.* 1767.

b. Opinions against:

Witness opposed to amalgamation of different societies in Dublin; they might be concentrated, but their separate rights must be preserved, *D'Olier*, 1297, 1298.

Amalgamation of Royal Irish Academy with proposed new institute would be opposed by Academy, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2569–2572.

2. *Of proposed new Irish Institute with Science and Art Department, South Kensington.*

a. Opinions in favour of:

One great institution preferable, with departments embracing England, Ireland, and Scotland, as insuring uniformity of action, interchange of products and specimens, and free field for competition, *Corrigan*, 362.

Disadvantageous to Irish Art and Science Schools to be dissevered from imperial system; if they were, many Irish teachers would be starving, cost of administration would be doubled, and Irish students could not go to Jermyn Street School of Mines, *Cole*, 840.

Difficult position of a director supposed to control combined institutions, especially in Ireland, *ib.* 849–851.

Present system not inexpedient, *ib.* 852.

b. Opinions against:

Strong feeling in Ireland against, *Vereker*, 376. There should be competition, but no connexion with South Kensington, *ib.* 377, 378, 445, 446. Amalgamation of proposed institute in Dublin with South Kensington would be generally unpopular, *ib.* 448 *et seq.* Connexion with South Kensington not suitable to Ireland, *Parkinson*, 654, 658.

Museum in Stephen's Green, Royal Dublin Society's Natural History Museum and School of Art, Royal Hibernian Academy, Irish Academy of Music, and National Gallery, should be amalgamated into one institution, under exclusively Irish management, which would be more popular, *Walsh*, 749–766.

Irish schools of art should be under local Irish management, responsible to Lord Lieutenant, and through him to Government in England, *Switzer*, 1541–1546.

Science and Art Department in Ireland, unless totally distinct from South Kensington, would not be a success, *Hayes*, 1580, 1719, 1720.

3. *Generally.*

Disinclination of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to be absorbed by any other institution, *Stuart*, 233–235.

Museums at present separate would have a far better effect if collected under their proper head, *Balfour*, 279.

Amalgamation of all museums now existing in Dublin highly desirable, *Vereker*, 481.

Museums of Royal Irish Academy and Royal Dublin Society should be amalgamated and made public, *Parkinson*, 702–706.

Amalgamation of libraries of different Dublin institutions desirable, but they should be independent of administration of Royal Dublin Society, *Cole*, 903.

A general museum should have a general superintendent, but curators of sections should be independent in their own department, *Carte*, 2037–2046.

In Irish Academy of Music, witness would prefer local teaching and imperial competition, *Brady*, 2103–2105; and in all other arts, *ib.* 2106–2108.

Antiquities of Ireland, collection of, *Cole*, 828. See *Royal Irish Academy.*

Antiquities, Museum of. See *Museum of Antiquities, Dublin. Royal Irish Academy*, 3. *Society of Antiquaries (Edinburgh).*

Archæology, broadly speaking, is proper function of Royal Irish Academy, *Cole*, 828.

ARCHER, PROFESSOR T.C. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is director of *Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.* Its principal objects are technology and natural history, 1. Possesses few antiquities, a deficiency not seriously felt, facility for comparative study of ancient manufactures being afforded by neighbouring museum of Society of Antiquaries, 2–5. Explanation of present arrangement and projected extension and re-arrangement, 16, 21. Appropriation of space and purchase of objects regulated by director, 21. Possible effect of discretionary power as regards relative development of technological and natural history collections, according to particular bias of director, 22.

Edinburgh Museum intended for instruction of uninstructed persons. Its condition as a place of study and in what it differs from British Museum, 101–103. From 1st June 1866 to 16th July 1868 number of students' admissions was 295,—73. A general collection is more useful to the public than elaborate and special ones, which are but little used. Refers to large expenditure on fossils while general zoological specimens are worn out. Consultative collections rendered as complete as is consistent with duty to the public, 74–78.

Highland Society's Museum and Agricultural Museum of University were given unconditionally; the latter, however, reserving right to use specimens. Government has lost by accepting these, and natural history collections of University, as far better ones could have been obtained, 79-81. Thinks Antiquarian Society's collection might be advantageously added to Museum of Science and Art, but without office of keeper, the duties of which require stricter definition, 92–101.

Connexion with Science and Art Department highly beneficial; no advantage in direct communication between himself and Committee of Council on Education, or in having a separate department for Scotland, 82–87. University is the only institution connected with Museum of Science and Art, 88–91.

Natural History Collection of Edinburgh University transferred to Museum of Science and Art, 6–8. Reads letter from Dr. Lyon Playfair to Treasury, dated 1st April 1854, relative to terms of transfer, and to establishment of Museum of Science and Art, 8, 9 (Copy of letter, Appendix A, p. 592). Natural history specimens are now absolute property of public, subject to no reservations in favour of University, 13–14, beyond right of appeal to Science and Art Department, 23–27, and of Professor of Natural History to use specimens, but director is responsible for their safe custody and may prohibit removal of any that are liable to injury, 60-66. Diagrams and specimens (much used by Professor of Natural History) are property of department, 67–70.

Statements respecting official status and duties of *Keeper of Natural History Department of Edinburgh Museum* (Prof. Allman); who is also Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh University, 28. Opinion of witness that both offices need not necessarily be held by same person; that Professor Allman in his capacity of keeper is responsible to Science and Art Department, and not to University; but that by an understanding between the Crown and Edinburgh University, when a Professor of Natural History is appointed by University he becomes *ipso facto* keeper of natural history collections in Museum of Science and Art, 28–38, 52. No inconvenience has hitherto arisen from this arrangement. In case of disagreement, Science and Art Department would be appellate authority, 39–43, 51. Keeper's control over natural history collections not absolute, 44–49.

If an institution were established in Dublin analogous to Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, witness would not recommend appointment of an officer of the museum connected with some other institution (*e.g.* Royal Dublin Society) as Professor Allman is with Edinburgh University; but thinks there should be one director solely responsible for entire museum, 54–56. Would consult experts, but they should not be permanently in charge of museum departments, 57–59. A museum for the general public requires different management and rules from one specially intended for students, 70–78.

Architectural Arrangements of Royal College of Science, inconvenience of; proposed alterations, *Sidney*, 3171–3178.

Armstrong, R. W., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is resident partner and practical director at Belleek Porcelain Works Has practised as an architect for upwards of 20 years. Strongly advocates (1) immediate establishment in Dublin of a central department of science and art for Ireland with active schools under it throughout the country, in order to develope practical union of art, science, and industry; (2) adaptability of Exhibition grounds and buildings to requirements of such department. Urgent need of means of collecting and connecting together the talent, ability, genius, and industry of which there is no lack in Ireland. Minutes of evidence, p. 292; and Appendix K., page 654.

Art Directory of Science and Art Department, App. F., p. 609.

Art Education. Impossible to have highest art instruction in Dublin, as desired by many witnesses; Royal Academy, &c., cannot be taken there. Advantageous to visit London, and impracticable to transfer the teaching power in England to Dublin, Cork, or Clonmel; qualified students, &c., can now go to London at public expense, *Cole*, 1055, 1056.

Art Institute in Dublin. Establishment of, under Irish management, directly responsible to Irish Government, and independent of South Kensington, highly desirable, *Vereker, passim.* Such an institute would have enabled Irish workmen to visit Paris Exhibition, *ib.* 527.

See also *Royal Irish Institute.*

Art Manufactures Committee of Royal Dublin Society, no manufacturer elected on, last year, and but one artist, *Kerr*, 2198, 2228.

Art Museum (South Kensington). Memorandum by keeper of, on loans to Dublin Exhibition of 1865, handed in by *Capt. Donnelly*, p. 509, App. N., p. 662, 663.

See *Museum of Art Products.*

Art Schools. In Ireland not so successful as science schools; they require special rooms and fittings, and a special teacher; and are maintained with greater difficulty. Few manufactures, and therefore little demand for designers; illustrated by normal lace school in Dublin; advantages of drawing as part of education not yet fully appreciated, *Rep.* xxxi. xxxii. *Cole*, 840, 1046–1056.

Comparative statement of payments to art schools on results of examinations, &c., for 1867, App. F., p. 632.

Art Teachers (Certificated). Employed in Ireland; students from Irish schools employed as teachers in England, &c., App. F., p. 631.

B.

Bailieborough. Successful science school established at, *Sidney*, 3215.

———— *Model School.* See *National Schools.*

Baily, Mr. Appointment of, as palæontologist in Royal College of Science, *Kane*, 3052.

Balfour, Professor. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is professor of botany in *Edinburgh University* 236. Was appointed by town council; in future curators will appoint, 237, 238. The Crown appointed him regius keeper of *Botanic Gardens* 239, 240.

Separation of offices of keeper and professor undesirable; if it occurred, University would have to provide separate botanic garden for students' instruction, as in Dublin University, 241–244 and 246. Botanic Garden has been connected with Edinburgh University since 1670, 245. The Crown sanctioned removal of herbarium, then in great disorder, from University to Botanic Garden, where it still belongs to University, under his control. Propinquity of library, herbarium, and living collection is advantageous, 247–250. Transfer of herbarium of Trinity College to Glasnevin Gardens, under its own professor, as affording opportunities of comparison with living plants, would be preferable to placing it in a central city museum. Herbarium might be made available for students and for professor without his being in charge of gardens, 259–262. Herbarium of Trinity College, Dublin, should be open to all; utility to general public exemplified by his geographical divisions of plants for instruction of emigrants, &c., 251, 252, and 255. Edinburgh Botanic Garden and University are about as far apart as Glasnevin Gardens and Dublin University, 253, 254.

Is as completely separate from University as Kew Gardens from London University. Is solely responsible for expenditure, and reports to Office of Works, head of which annually inspects Garden. Examines accounts with curator, whom he appointed with sanction of board, 256–258, 263, 264.

Is secretary of *Royal Society of Edinburgh*, which receives yearly grant of 300*l.*, 266. Its collection is now in Museum of Science and Art, excepting a few fossils, which they wish also to hand over, room being required for other purposes, 267–269. Lease expires in seven years; would pay for more accommodation, 274, 275, 276. Society is glad to publish antiquarian papers, 277, 278, 280.

No connexion between Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, and no direct union has been proposed; but witness thinks their museums would be better if combined under proper head, 272, 273, 279, 282. A general museum is better than separate collections appended to scientific institutions, 270, 271.

Ballymahon. Statement from, in favour of provincial lectures, *Sidney*, 3210.

Baron Joy's Collection of Minerals. In Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1155, *Carte*, 1894, 1901.

Bavaria. Example of advantages of national art education, *Ryan*, 1871.

Belfast. Detection and punishment of abuses at Belfast science examinations, *Sidney*, 3231, 3232. Unsuccessful endeavours to amalgamate several committees of science schools at, *ib.* 3266. Navigation taught in Belfast model school, *Keenan*, 3698.

See *Examinations. Navigation.*

Belfast Botanic Gardens. See *Botanic Gardens, Belfast.*

Belgium. Industrial progress of, in consequence of schools of design, *McSwiney*, p. 79. Extensive aid given to, *ib.* 541.

Belleek.

No art school at; difficulty of founding one; night class useless without a museum of models, &c.; no application made to Science and Art Department for assistance towards a school, &c., *Kerr*, 2295–2323.

History of foundation of pottery works at, *ib.*, 2367.

Small export of clay from, *ib.* 2370. Establishment of pottery manufacture, notwithstanding want of coal, is preferable to export of clay, *ib.* 2378–2383.

The wages of potters no lower at, than in England, *ib.* 2387–2390, 2394. Work turned out at, by boys after twelve months' learning, superior to English boys' work after four years, *ib.* 2394.

Felspar and china clay found in neighbourhood; employment of Mr. W. B. Kirk, artist, on first piece of pottery made in Ireland, *ib.*, 2358–2369.

Memorandum by Mr. Armstrong, resident partner at Belleek Pottery Works, on the necessity of establishing a separate department of science and art for Ireland, *Kerr*, p. 292; App. K., p. 656.

Blacas Collection. Expeditious purchase of, by Government, contrasted with hesitation to buy Dublin Exhibition Palace, *Kerr*, 2457–2460.

Statements in pamphlet on "Royal Irish Institute" relative to Blacas purchase not altogether inaccurate or unfair, *ib.* 2461–2469.

Bloomfield, Mr., suggested establishment of Belleek Pottery, *Kerr*, 2367.

Botanic Garden. Ample space for, in connexion with proposed institution, on site of Exhibition Palace, *Kerr*, 2518.

Botanic Gardens, Belfast.

Cover about 18 acres; managed by a joint-stock company; latterly opened to the public, visited by 5,000 to 7,000 persons on Saturday afternoon, *Redfern*, 4194–4199. Band provided by subscription chiefly among manufacturers, *ib.* 4201, 4202. Gardens are in admirable order, and have not suffered from free admission, *ib.* 4203–4206.

Their financial position not favourable. Difficulty of obtaining funds. Manufacturers subscribe from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year on condition that public are admitted free on Saturday afternoons. Free admission better than a small charge, *ib.* 4207–4214, 4231–4234.

Connexion of, with Queen's College; plants used by professor of botany for teaching purposes, *Redfern*, 4218–4222.

Sunday opening mooted but not yet carried out no broad objection to it if made condition of a public grant; the only pleasure ground in Belfast, *ib.* 4224–4230, 4236–4238. Addition of animals would be an attraction, but there is not sufficient room for them, *ib.* 4235.

Good conduct of public on Saturdays perhaps attributable to fear that privilege would be withdrawn if abused, *ib.* 4238, 4239, 4243, 4244.

Rate under Museums Act for support of gardens not likely to be levied in Belfast, which is already very heavily taxed, *ib.* 4240–4242.

Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. Grant for, in 1868-9, *Rep.* xxx.

See *Botany, Professor of, in University of Edinburgh.*

——————— *Glasnevin. See Royal Dublin Society*, 3.

Botany, Professor of, in University of Edinburgh.

Will in future be appointed by curators; designation of witness, who at present holds the office, is "regius keeper of the botanic garden." Separation of professorship of botany and regius keepership, *Balfour*, 237–246.

University possesses a herbarium, which was in great confusion; the Crown sanctioned its removal to Botanic Garden, where witness has control over it, in the university as professor and in the garden as regius keeper, *ib.* 247–250.

Herbarium, how arranged and made generally available, *ib.* 252. Is in same position as Kew Gardens; reports directly to Office of Works, and is responsible for the whole expenditure, *ib.* 256–258.

Bott. The finest enamel painter in Europe; his talent developed at Stourbridge, *Kerr*, 2396.

Bradford School of Art, Origin of, *Ryan*, 1775–1777.

Brady, F.W., Esq., Q.C. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is an honorary secretary of *Royal Academy of Music*, 2,065. Its objects are to develope and improve cultivation of music in Ireland by maintaining a school of music in Dublin similar to the continental *conservatoires*. Managed by a committee of subscribers; supported by fees (about 415*l.* per annum) and subscriptions (about 125*l.*). Total number of pupils, 1856–68, has been 372; yearly average, 50 to 70; several are distinguished as teachers and performers, and about 100 have more or less utilized instruction received in Academy. Total estimated expenditure necessary to render means of education efficient and complete is about 1,100*l.* a year. This sum, allowing for increased cost of free instruction, which it is highly desirable to provide to a greater extent than can be afforded at present, and for additional rent of a better building, is about 700*l.* in excess of income from existing sources. Details of classes, fees, salaries, and other expenses, 2066–2067, 2077–2083, 2089–2091, 2137, 2146–2151, 4289.

Present premises quite inadequate to requirements. Building should contain class rooms in which professors could give instruction without interfering with each other, besides one or more large rooms for concerted practice. Necessary at present to hire a room for pupils' public performances, 2068–2076.

Public grant of 700*l.* would probably not greatly affect amount of subscriptions, present subscribers being all of them persons who really care for music, 2084–2088. No objection to amount of grant being conditional partly on voluntary subscriptions, and partly on results of examination, as in case of aid to schools of art, with such modifications as peculiar nature of musical instruction and attainments may require, 2138–2140. No advantage in subscriptions being altogether

withdrawn, as they show a public and independent interest which it is desirable to keep up; but if Academy were entirely maintained by the State, in same way as foreign *conservatoires*, pupils would still be forthcoming, their attendance being altogether irrespective of voluntary contributions; and present council would gladly continue to manage the institution. Consideration of objections to management by irresponsible unpaid boards; some of which work well and others very badly; but the case cannot be much affected by question of so small a subscription as 1*l*., 2152–2173, 4268–4271. If public aid were granted to Academy, its Committee of management would not look for more independence of Science and Art Department than is allowed to council of Royal Zoological Society, of which witness was for many years a member, 2098–2103.

Grant to *London Academy of Music* withdrawn on report of Commission of Society of Arts; all witnesses being in favour of establishing a great central school, 2093–2094. Committee of Irish Academy would gladly co-operate with such an institution if provincial school in Dublin were established on a proper scale, 2095–2097. Relations of central department with Irish branch must, however, be perfectly harmonious, and well regulated; and the most promising pupils should be promoted to central school in London, where their musical training could be continued with greater advantage than in Dublin. Five or six pupils of academy were sent to London last year to hear the best music, and an eminent professor has undertaken to bring out one of them in Paris or London, after further instruction, 2104–2105. Scholarships desirable at the Dublin school, and more valuable ones in London, for which Irish students might compete, 2144, 2145.

Opinion of witness that there would be no advantage in being independent of central authority in London, but that on the contrary it is more advantageous to Irish students, whether of music or in other branches of instruction, to have a central administration dispensing rewards for perseverance and merit in a competition of students from all parts of the empire, 2106-2108, 2141–2143.

Is a member of *Royal Dublin Society*, 2109. Does not think election of members is now-a-days affected by considerations of religion or politics; any feeling there may be of the kind is political rather than religious, and might probably influence election of hon. secretaries of society. Not aware of anyone having been deterred from joining in consequence of supposed existence of such feeling, but it may very likely have had that effect in times past. Royal Dublin Society, however, whether rightly or wrongly, is unquestionably to some extent regarded as representing English rather than Irish interest in Ireland, 2110–2136.

Details of formation of *Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company*. Original capital 50,000*l*. in 5*l*. shares. Its connexion with International Exhibition of 1865. The undertaking was purely a commercial venture, but many shareholders invested with a view to advancement of science and art, and not in expectation of profit. If Government want accommodation for certain scientific institutions, &c., in Dublin, they can obtain it efficiently and economically on Exhibition site, and if in thus providing for a public want they compensate persons who advanced money for erecting Exhibition building that should not act as a deterrent in considering the purchase. Advantageous to Government, in this instance, to have a representative board in Dublin; its effective working would depend on spirit animating it, and on class of officers appointed to manage details, 4245–4289.

BRENAN, Mr. J. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is Master of *Cork School of Art*, 3751–3753; held in rooms of Royal Cork Institution at yearly rental of 60*l*., 3751–3755, 3759, 3760, and partly maintained by local rate, under Museums Act, out of which it receives 172*l*.; balance of 50*l*., by an arrangement with Town Council for cost of collecting rate, is paid to Christian Brothers' poor school

Rooms very unsuitable. Number of students (now 150 to 200) would probably be greater in better premises. Two pupil teachers. Fees about 190*l.* a year. Considerable interest taken in school. About 1,000 visitors at last year's exhibition of students' works. Prizes given by mayors of Cork, 3756–3763, 3766–3768, 3783, 3877–3880, 3886–3889, 3891.

Arrangement with National Board for teaching drawing in night class to pupils who are recommended by its schoolmasters. Drawing taught in other schools by School of Art teachers, 3768–3770. Details of course of instruction in ladies' and men's classes, 3771–3782.

No manufactures in Cork to which design can be applied. No industrial demand elsewhere in Ireland for pupils' services, but knowledge of drawing has enabled many of them to obtain employment in England, 3784–3786. Two recently admitted to Kensington Training School, 3786.

Details of rules under which students in provincial schools of art are enabled to obtain training at Kensington, more or less at public expense as national scholars, without in first instance going there to compete. Is himself one of eight from Dublin School of Art, trained as art masters under similar provisions. "Maintenance allowance" granted to students in training cannot now be obtained without passing a certificate examination at Kensington. Travelling expenses of students who pass this examination are paid by Science and Art Department; and witness knows of only one case in which a student failed and had to pay his own expenses. Thinks this pass-certificate examination might be held at local schools of art, so as to place provincial pupils on an equality with those in or near London, 3786–3798, 3800–3845, 3892.

Royal Dublin Society's School of Art is well adapted to its purposes. At present merely a local school; but demand for art teachers being amply met by South Kensington school, a second national art training school in Dublin is unnecessary, 3799, 3847–3850.

One great advantage, however, of a central school or collection in Dublin would be increased circulation of works of art, paintings, models, &c., to local schools in Ireland. Cork possesses a good collection of casts made under Canova's superintendence. Their history, 3851–3858. Thinks one original painting worth half a dozen copies for purposes of study; nevertheless much may be learnt from good copies of great masters, and casts can be made nearly equal to originals, 3861–3868. Recent increase of grants for buying examples, &c., from 50 to 75 per cent. of total cost, will be of great benefit, 3890.

Thinks *Irish National Gallery* important as a help to study of fine art, 3869–3871.

Small number of schools of art (five) in Ireland due partly to want of local exertion, but chiefly to absence of demand for design. If more liberal State aid were given to initiate schools and to maintain them during the first few years, witness thinks they would in a short time become self-supporting. Conditions of building grants are same for England and Ireland, but they press hardly upon poor localities, 3846, 3872, 3873, 3881–3885, 3927, 3928.

Course of instruction prescribed by Science and Art Department excellent; but teachers suffer by rule that payments on results of their teaching can only be obtained by rigidly following the strict course, which many students decline to do. Occasional unfairness also of present mode of payment on results of an examination held all over the kingdom at same time irrespective of local difficulties, 3926.

Cannot recommend any alteration of rules of Science and Art Department as affecting Ireland, not having sufficiently considered the question, 3874–3876. Cannot say, however, that he is altogether satisfied with them; but his preference for a separate department in Ireland would depend entirely on the measure of advantages it might offer to local schools, 3899–3903. It might benefit Irish schools to such an extent as to compensate for exclusion from *national competition;* though witness thinks Irish students might still be fairly allowed to join in

that competition. Wants peculiar to Irish schools and arising from exceptional local circumstances would probably be better appreciated by an Irish department, and there need be no difficulty in keeping up the present standard of teaching and certificates, 3904–3924, 3929, 3936, 3937.

British Museum. Large vote for, contrasted with inadequate grants to Ireland, *Kerr*, 4104.

Bronzes, Ancient. Belonging to Royal Irish Academy, neglected state of; if private subscriptions are insufficient to enable Academy to keep such things in order, the state ought to interfere, *Cole*, 828.

Burlington House. Similar concentration of different societies in Dublin under one roof, each remaining independent of the rest, propounded by examiners, and agreed to by witnesses, as follows:—Theoretically speaking, it would serve the cause of science in Dublin, *Cole*, 901, 976. Would be of advantage to city, and more attractive to visitors, *D'Olier*, 1302. Provided that all rights of property be maintained, *Wilde*, 3407. Advantage [to Royal Irish Academy] obvious, *Dunraven*, 3966. If practicable without inconvenience, Royal Dublin Society would not object to such arrangement, *Maunsell*, 3995–4000.

Burton, Mr., of Pettigo, felspar on his property, *Kerr*, 2372.

Byrne, Mr. Ribton. Statement that drawing made by him in Royal Hibernian Academy received a prize in London as purporting to come from Royal Dublin Society's School of Art, *Hayes*, 1614–1639.

Memorandum relative to this Case, *Donnelly*, App. H., p. 644.

C.

Captain Cook's Collection in Trinity College should be transferred to Natural History Museum of Royal Dublin Society, *Cole*, 825.

Carrickfergus. Statement from, in favour of provincial lectures, *Sidney*, 3213. Science school at, *ib.* 3215. Navigation taught in model school at, *Keenan*, 3698.

CARROLL, Rt. Hon. Sir WM. (Analysis of his evidence.)

As lord mayor of Dublin has presided over several public meetings in favour of establishing in Ireland an institution analogous to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Hands in resolution of Dublin corporation to this effect, urging purchase of Exhibition Palace and grounds as most eligible site for *Royal Irish Institute.* (Appendix D., p. 602). Expresses his own belief that such a measure, in favour of which the public may be said to be unanimous, would be attended with the most beneficial results, pp. 51, 52.

CARTE, ALEXANDER, Esq., M.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is a member of *Royal Dublin Society* and director of its *Natural History Museum*, 1882, 1966, and a fellow of Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, 1941–1942.

Details of contents of museum, which include numerous objects contributed by learned bodies in Dublin and by private individuals, some being absolute donations, others merely deposited and still belonging to lenders. These are of great variety, and many of them of considerable value. There is besides a large collection of natural history specimens which require stuffing, but could very shortly be prepared for exhibition if society had requisite funds. Most desirable to publish a printed catalogue of the whole collection, 1883–1925, 1943–1951.

Museum consists of two rooms, both of them defective in point of light and of access to cases. There is no proper store room, no room for making preparations, no special place for entomological department,

and no sufficient space for distinguishing specimens exhibited for public instruction from those specially valuable to men of science. Accommodation on a proper scale for these important purposes cannot be provided in present building, 1927, 1934–1939, 2017, 2018, 2023–2033.

Upper room of museum might easily be converted into a library like that of Trinity College, and lower room would serve partly as a store room and partly as a convenient reading room, 1928–1933, 2019–2022.

Specimens received from *Royal Zoological Society's* Gardens usually worthless for museum or school purposes. Moderate grant for purchase of healthy skins decidedly preferable to any number of specimens obtainable from Zoological Gardens. This, however, applies only to skins and skeletons. Anatomical preparations of soft parts would be valuable for scientific purposes and useful to medical schools for teaching comparative anatomy, 1952–1965, 1972–1977.

Witness is paid by Government; appointed and removable by council of society; and responsible to Committee of Antiquities, of whom, however, he is practically all but independent. Funds for museum entirely derived from Government. No security for naturalists being on committee. Details of mode of its election, and names of present members who are scientific men. In case of collision between director and committee appeal would be to council. Possible inconvenience of this organization at some future time, 1978–2016.

No objection to incorporation, as at Edinburgh Museum, of natural history collection with a general museum, provided that director or curator of former were a naturalist entirely independent in his own department, and only subject to general supervision of director of entire museum, whose duties and position would be similar to those of president of a college, 2034–2046, 2049–2051.

Castletownsend. Navigation taught in ordinary national school at, *Keenan*, 3698.

Casts, Collection of, at Cork, history of; property of Royal Cork Institution; in charge of School of Art, *Brenan*, 3853–3858.

Catalogue of Museum of Royal Irish Academy, complete state of, *Wilde*, pp. 435, 458.

Cavan, representation from, in favour of provincial lectures, *Sidney*, 3209.

Certificates of Merit, examinations for, by Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 2834–2850.

Certificated Art Teachers employed in Ireland, and Irish teachers employed in England, App. F., p. 631.

Certificates, Interchange of, between College of Surgeons, College of Physicians, and Trinity College, if extended to Royal College of Science, would improve its status, *Kane*, 3061–3070.

Certificates or Diplomas, intended to be given at Royal College of Science, will open a field of employment to holders of them, *Kane*, 3080–3082.

Chancellor of the Exchequer. Favourable replies of, to deputation on subject of establishing a school of art and design in Dublin, *Vereker*, 372, 380. Remarks of, with reference to separate Science and Art Department for Ireland, *Kerr*, 4099. His promise not fulfilled, *ib.* 4104.

Charges. See *College of Science. Fees. School of Mines. Schools of Science.*

Charters of Royal Dublin Society, reference to, *D'Olier*, 1106–1109, 1160–1164. Copies of original charter, dated 2d April 1750, App. G., p. 633, and supplemental charter, dated 27th December 1865, *ib.* p. 636.

Clarke, Dr. Since his death science teaching under National Board has become languid, *Keenan*, 3490, 3507.

Clermont, Lord. Speech at Dundalk, Rep. xxxiii. *Sidney*, 3218.

Clibborn, Mr. See *Royal Irish Academy*, 3.

Coal. Want of coal and iron ought not to hinder development of Irish manufactures; coal similar to that of Belgium is found in Ireland, and if utilized would suffice for some branches of manufacture, *McSwiney*, 577–581.

Cole, Henry, Esq., C.B. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is secretary of Science and Art Department and general superintendent or director of Kensington Museum, 816. Opinion as to scope of Minute appointing Commission, 817, 818, 860–863. Of six institutions mentioned, Royal Irish Academy and Irish National Gallery receive grants direct from Treasury. Details of grants to institutions paid through Science and Art Department, and of grants for repairs, buildings, &c., taken in estimates for Irish public works. These institutions send their demands to Department; and proposed expenditure, subject in first instance to Lord President's approval, is recommended to Parliament. Present relations between Department and institutions, with one exception, are such as to require no change in principle, 820–824, 852, 858, 859, 864, 872. Opinion that Ireland has strong claims to exceptional grants for science and art instruction, because of discouragement of Irish manufactures in times past and difficulty of access from Ireland to national collections in London. Suggestion that if, in accordance with this view, greatly increased public aid be given to institutions in Dublin, Irish people be encouraged to visit them in same way as visits of artizans to Paris Exhibition of 1867 were organized by Society of Arts, 832–835.

Royal Dublin Society.—Its condition generally satisfactory. Acts in harmony with Science and Art Department; and has protested against establishment of separate department or institute for Ireland. (Copy of remonstrance, p. 149), 823, 825. Complication previously existing between its functions and those of Museum of Irish Industry remedied by Minute of 21st September 1865, assigning custody and exhibition of collections to Royal Dublin Society and science teaching to Museum of Irish Industry, since converted into Royal College of Science, 947–954.

Library well arranged for purposes of study; printed catalogue well kept up; ample spare space; no urgent need for removal to other premises; but further precautions against fire desirable, 825, 892–897.

Natural History Museum requires additional aid (say 500*l.* a year, making total grant 2,000*l.*) for labelling and preparing specimens. Should be open after 2 p.m. on Sundays. Suggestions that (1) proposed Botanical Museum be connected with Natural History Museum, and not at Glasnevin; (2) ethnographical collection be combined with that of Trinity College; (3) all geological specimens, except those required for use of Irish survey, be brought together in Natural History Museum, 825, 843–848, 879–886, 912. If increased accommodation be provided for Royal Dublin Society, witness would not recommend conversion of Natural History Museum into a library, but would rather transfer latter to buildings specially adapted, leaving natural history collections where they are, 904–906.

Best form of administration for a scientific museum, whether in London or Dublin, is a superintendent directly responsible to Government rather than a miscellaneous body of gentlemen (reform in this respect most expedient at British Museum); but, considering local circumstances and position of present curator of natural history collection, witness would not disturb existing arrangement, 913–914. The grant for this collection is voted specifically for its purposes, and any expropriation to other objects would be disallowed on audit, 915. Appointment and removal of curator rest absolutely with council, and in event of difference between him and natural history committee, council or society would decide. This authority, however, is practically subject to appeal to Lord President, whose money-power commands a virtual control over operations affecting museum. Curator is thus more independent of society than British Museum officers are of the trustees, a body in no respect responsible to Government, 913–928.

School of Art. Managed on same principle as other art schools under Department. Never more prosperous or successful in competition than at present. Royal Dublin Society ask for a training school for teachers, and that art instruction in Ireland be "placed on an equality with that in London and Edinburgh." Opinion of witness that this being the case at present, a second training school is unnecessary (page 151). Students can take all requisite certificates in Dublin, and if they require further training liberal provision is made for their maintenance at Kensington, 1036. Suggests establishment of a branch art school in Dublin if present one is not sufficient, 1043–1045.

Glasnevin Botanical Gardens. Open free on Sundays. A charge of 1*d.* for admission, as at Zoological Gardens, would be inexpedient, 907–911.

If *Ethnological Museum* be formed as suggested, it should have a grant of 1,500*l.*, and a separate keeper, not necessarily under Royal Dublin Society; and if new buildings be constructed for museum purposes, it would have stronger claims to accommodation than natural history collection. It might include prehistoric remains without affecting Museum of Royal Irish Academy, 912, 934–938, 942–946.

Industrial Museum as it progresses will probably cost little less than Edinburgh Museum (say 3,000*l.*), 829, 831, and 848.

Royal Irish Academy.—Appears not to have progressed of late. Its condition generally unsatisfactory. Valuable bronzes thrown aside to make room for books. Premises not fire-proof. Pay of officers merely nominal, 828.

Improvement cannot be effected without increased funds, and, considering objects of Academy to be worthy of liberal public expenditure, witness recommends an annual grant of 4000*l.* for administration, purchases for museum, library, printing, and Irish MSS., 958–963. Academy should be removed to suitable fire-proof premises, retaining its present privileges and patronage, and subject to State control only as far as necessary to guarantee proper execution of works for which public aid is given; and, if removed to same building as Royal Dublin Society, should be as entirely independent as London University is of Royal Society at Burlington House.

Archæology, especially that of Ireland, is its main function; and if proposed improvements be made, a good collection of the ancient monuments so numerous in Ireland, or of casts of them, might be added to museum. Publication of scientific papers would then be amply provided for by private funds of Academy, 828, 946, 964–976.

Cause of science would be promoted by confederation of learned bodies in Dublin, each retaining its independence and having its own rooms and separate administration in same way as London societies at Burlington House, 898–903.

Hands in plan (Appendix R, p. 669) for centralizing certain institutions. Alterations proposed as follows:—(1.) Erection of 250 feet of new galleries in front of Merrion Square for collections under Royal Irish Academy. (2.) New building in Kildare Street, for development of Industrial Museum under Royal Dublin Society. (3.) Removal of present entrance gate and lodge. (4.) Addition of Shelbourne Yard to space available for Agricultural Exhibition. (5.) Provision for Botanical and Geological Museums and Geological Survey. These alterations to be effected in concert with existing institutions, and, if practicable, without any compulsory action. Approximate cost of new buildings, 40,000*l.*; additional cost of maintenance, 9,500*l.*, 841, 842, 848.

Irish National Gallery.—Is highly creditable and comprehensive; progressing well under Mr. Mulvany's direction. Building large enough for some time to come. Should report to Parliament and receive its grant through Lord President, trustees retaining their present power; it would thus be brought into connexion with Science and Art Department, and obtain facilities for acquiring loans of British Art from London galleries, which have ample surplus material for at least three circulating collections, 836, 837, 988–990.

Royal Hibernian Academy.—Receives grant of 300*l.* a year, which, if continued—and witness would not urge its withdrawal—should be spent on popularizing annual exhibition; not on art school where the teaching is comparatively useless, and not in accordance with regulations of Science and Art Department, 826, 827, 977–982.

Irish Academy of Music.—A central training school in London, wholly maintained by State, with affiliated branch school in Dublin, preferable to an independent quasi-national institution. Irish Academy, aided by public grants, might afford valuable assistance in superintending this school, which would cultivate musical talent as far as possible, and would send its most promising pupils to complete their training in London, with the advantages of the most competent teachers and of hearing the best music, 841, 1091–1098.

Royal Zoological Society.—Additional public aid since 1865 productive of good results; gardens thriving. Suggestions that present grant (500*l.*) be raised to 1,000*l.*; and that gardens supply better specimens to Natural History Museum of Royal Dublin Society, 839, 848, 1026–1035.

Opinion as to effect of Sunday opening of public museums and galleries. Increases number of week-day evening visitors. Dublin more liberal and consistent than London. Hampton Court, Kew, and Zoological Gardens much frequented on Sundays; but opening of Raphael Gallery at Kensington would probably cause outcry, 879–891.

Royal College of Science.—The only thoroughly industrial school in the kingdom. Has been open one session; should be tried for several years, but will fail if not conducted with efficiency and complete harmony. More accommodation should be provided by removing geological survey and collections, and Industrial Museum; college remaining where it is.

Organization at present defective, owing to disregard of recommendation of Lord Rosse's Commission that office of Dean of Faculty should be annual and held by professors in rotation, as at University College, London. Reference to Report of House of Commons on Scientific Committee, showing that majority of professors do not concur in statements made by present Dean before that committee, 838, 991–1012.

As regards general question of value of separate science schools, witness is of opinion that, considering great and increasing importance of scientific knowledge, and its present unfavorable position as compared with literary culture, it is highly expedient to establish schools exclusively for practical scientific teaching of a high order, which would supplement and complete existing means of instruction in pure science. Relation of such special schools to manufacturing art and industry would be similar to that of medical schools to practice of medicine, 1013–1025.

Science and Art Schools.—Irish art schools could not be dissevered from those in Great Britain without great injustice to Ireland Under existing system Irish teachers find employment in English schools; many Irish students are trained in London, and all are admissible to national competition, in which their success has been signal. They have themselves memorialized against separation (Appendix F., p. 602). Same remarks apply to science schools—*e.g.* an Irish student passed first in the general science competition of 1868, and has consequently been enabled to continue his education as a free student at Royal School of Mines in London, 840.

Participation in national competition would be hardly practicable if Irish schools were separately administered; the only formidable difficulty at present is that of obtaining satisfactory guarantees of fairness in conducting science examinations on results of which grants are paid, 1057–1063.

Irish schools of science and art are entitled to same rates of aid and enjoy in every respect same general advantages as schools in Great Britain. Statement that Irish teachers were not afforded facilities for visiting Paris Exhibition is unfounded; and it is an unmixed advantage to Irish art students to be enabled at the public expense to complete

their training in London, where they can study works and obtain instruction of the highest character, such as could not under any circumstances be made available in Dublin. Both art and science schools—especially latter and night drawing classes—may be readily established with State aid in any locality prepared to co-operate; principle of Department being to supplement, not to supersede or initiate, local efforts. An inspector or organizing teacher is sent to any place applying for personal explanation of rules (Appendix F., pp. 603 and 609); or for assistance in commencing schools or classes, 1046–1056, 1063–1077.

Opinion of witness, referring to employment of National School teachers as science teachers in Ireland, that there should be unity of action between Science and Art Department and National Board; but that a primary education department, whether in Ireland or England, is less likely to efficiently promote science and art instruction than a department specially charged with that duty, 1081–1090.

Admitting possibility of organizing separate Science and Art Department in Dublin with a permanent director responsible to head of Education Department in London, or to Lord Lieutenant, or to both, and having authority over all learned bodies and art and science schools receiving State aid, such an arrangement would be most inexpedient, retrograde for Ireland, and wasteful of public money; and probably altogether incompatible with management of collections, &c. by present able officers of Royal Dublin Society and other institutions now working in concert with Government. Referring to the expression "*analogous to South Kensington*," witness states in detail the functions of that establishment, which comprises a large miscellaneous museum, libraries, schools of art and naval engineering; a department of Government charged with inspection and examination of schools all over the kingdom, and with payment of grants to them and to various other institutions under its supervision. "South Kensington" is under immediate and minute control of Lord President, and has no trustees or board of managers, as contemplated by the promoters of proposed Irish institute, 840, 849–852, 866.

Cole, H., Esq., C.B. His opinion as to discretion to be given to Irish Academy of Music, *Brady*, 2097. Recommendations to Royal Hibernian Academy as to admission to exhibitions, *Hayes*, 1730, 1731. His opinion that art instruction should be self-supporting, *Ryan*, 1869.

College of Science, Ireland.

Museum of Irish Industry converted into; its constitution; estimates for 1868–9, *Rep.* ix. x. Contents of Museum of Irish Industry, *Rep.* x.

Charges too high; should be almost free, *Kerr*, 2407–2423. Should provide instruction chiefly for artisans and apprentices, who must attend at night, *ib.* 2431, 2440–2446; and be adapted for the sons of lower class shopkeepers, *ib.* 2447. Complaint of illiberal grant to Museum of Irish Industry, *Kerr*, 2485–2505.

See *Royal College of Science.*

College of Surgeons, Dublin. Purchase dead animals from Zoological Society of Dublin, *Corrigan*, 344; more fit to undertake the teaching of veterinary science than Royal Dublin Society, but could not do it out of its own funds, *Ferguson*, 4187-4189.

Colleges. See *Universities and Colleges.*

Commissioners of National Education. Schools under, have no official connexion with Science and Art Department. Commissioners aid science and art classes in model schools only. National schools are of two classes, ordinary and model; the latter, numbering 26, and entirely supported by public grants, and under immediate care of commissioners, are intended to serve as examples of the highest order of schools to teachers and managers, *Keenan*, 3456–3460.

Committee of Lectures. Its constitution, *Rep.* v. See *Provincial Lectures.*

Competition of Irish Students with those of Great Britain, as to continuing or restricting.

Reasons for retaining an imperial system of competition as opposed to a simply Irish competition, *Rep.* xxxii.

One great institution, embracing England, Ireland, and Scotland, would ensure uniformity of action, interchange of specimens, &c., and free competition, *Corrigan*, 362.

Competition of Irish students with those of England and Scotland often successful, but under great disadvantages, *Vereker*, 428–436.

Competition for prizes should be managed in London, and open to all, but Irish students should be taught under Irish management, *ib.* 445, 446.

Fair competition hindered by want of confidence in English institutions; reasons for this opinion, *ib.* 448–455.

Statements with reference to impossibility of partiality or unfairness on part of examiners, under present system of imperial competition, *ib.* 457–461.

More students may be expected to attend in Ireland than in England, because in England there are many other attractions; a greater proportion of army surgeons is furnished by Ireland than by England and Scotland, and with increased means of technical education the same effect would follow in regard of industrial pursuits, *ib.* 462.

Up to a certain point Irishmen should be educated in Ireland and get prizes from an Irish institution; afterwards they could compete anywhere, *Vereker*, 463, 464, 473, 474.

Witness has no confidence in the memorial from the Irish schools of art against exclusion from connexion with South Kensington, *ib.* 469–471, 515. With a Royal Institute in Ireland the people would be as well satisfied and much better pleased, *ib.* 472.

Competition for appointments in the artillery and engineers is very different from that in pottery and similar branches, *Vereker*, 475–477. Irish competitors not on same footing as English from want of opportunities of technical instruction, *ib.* 501–505. Cannot say of his own knowledge that Irish students have no confidence in fairness of present system of examinations when in competition with English students, *ib.* 504–508.

Irish people, if properly instructed, could compete successfully with natives of other countries, *McSwiney*, 555.

Would allow Irish students to compete either in imperial examination or in Irish Institute, *ib.* 517; imperial competition more valuable than local, *Pim*, 1480–1482.

Organization of proposed institute separate from South Kensington, necessarily involves separation of Irish students from imperial competition, *Mackey*, 596–598, which is undesirable, *ib.* 611, 612.

A local board, under Lord Lieutenant, in connexion with existing system of competition, would be of great benefit to the Irish; students should be selected to compete with the English and Scotch students. *Parkinson*, 656–660; examination should be imperial, and teaching local, *ib.* 661–662; *Walsh*, 802-808; *Brady*, 2104–2108.

Mere competition in local schools of little use, *Walsh*, 767. Irish teaching might be different from English, and might, perhaps, develope greater originality, *ib.* 803–805.

Disseverance of Irish schools of science and art from imperial system bad for Irish students, *Cole*, 840. Imperial competition, with teaching confined to Irish schools under Irish management, impracticable, *ib.* 1060–1063.

Students in Irish schools under local management need not be excluded from competition with English students, *Switzer*, 1536, 1537.

Separate Irish establishment would not necessitate separate competition, *Ryan*, 1826. An open competition does not require uniformity of study in all schools; under present system there are many stages of competition in art, embracing every possible variety of instruction,

Ryan, 1829-1831. Irish students should not be excluded from national competition, *ib.* 1843, 1849–1853. More important to Irish to be taught what they want to know than to gain medals in a national competition, *ib.* 1855, 1856.

Admission to national competition highly valued by students in science schools in Ireland, and must be retained, whatever system of local teaching be adopted; reference to petition from art students for retention of national competition, *Sidney*, 3244–3249.

Imperial competition should be continued, combined with a system of elementary scientific instruction in Ireland, in exact harmony with national school system, *Keenan*, 3635-3644.

Suggestions for making competition between Irish and English art students more equal in point of expense, *Brenan*, 3892–3898.

Concentration of Societies, &c.

Concentration of institutions mentioned in Minute of 22d May feasible and very desirable, on Royal Dublin Society's premises with some additional land to be purchased, *Rep.* p. xxxvi.

All ethnological collections in Dublin should be concentrated, *D'Olier*, 1262-1265. Ample space on Royal Dublin Society's site for buildings suitable for centralizing all museums in Dublin, *ib.* 1266–1277.

In favour of concentrating all existing institutions in proposed new institute, on Winter Garden site, *Hayes*, 1736–1748.

Exhibition Building is best site in Dublin for concentrating institutions; Dublin Society's premises, next best; Stephen's Green objected to, *Sir W. Wilde*, 3451–3455. Doubts as to alleged advantages of concentrating all museums, *ib.* 3449. See also *Royal Irish Institute.*

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Commissioners. Inability to carry out in its integrity the minute of 22d May, but all practical advantages may be secured by arrangements recommended, as follows:—

1-3. Formation of a general Industrial and Fine Arts Museum in Dublin, under a director responsible to Lord President or other Minister of Education, and having relations with Irish Government.

4. All votes for museums, &c., to be taken on Lord President's responsibility.

5. Royal Dublin Society to be invited to make their School of Art a purely state school, under control of Director of Science and Art Museum.

6. Not expedient to recommend establishment of an art training school in Dublin.

7. Desirable to consider how far present impediments to progress of science and art schools in Ireland may be diminished.

8. Concentration on one site of institutions mentioned in minute is feasible and desirable.

9. Premises of Royal Dublin Society are sufficient for such concentration.

10 and 11. Removal of Library and Natural History Museum of Royal Dublin Society.

12. Deprecation of proposal to erect Museum of Economic Botany in Glasnevin Gardens.

13. Agricultural Museum to be handed over to Science and Art Museum.

14. No suggestions offered with regard to Royal Hibernian Academy.

15 and 16. Royal Irish Academy's premises being insecure Academy should be transferred to rooms provided for it on the central site; funds should be furnished for furtherance of its objects, and its collection should be connected with Science and Art Museum.

17. Constitution of Irish National Gallery not to be modified, but a system of loans from London to be organized.

18. Removal of Royal College of Science from Stephen's Green not advisable.

19 and 20. Offices and collections of Irish Geological Survey to be removed from Stephen's Green to vicinity of Natural History Museum.
21. Museum of Irish Industry to be transferred to Science and Art Museum.
22. Occasional grants to Zoological Society to be replaced by a fixed addition to its present annual grant.
23. An academy of music is well worthy of state support, but pending consideration of general question of musical instruction no definite organization is recommended for Ireland.
24. Departure from established principles not recommended in favour of Queen's Institute.
25. Veterinary College of importance to Ireland, but no recommendation made on the subject, except by Dr. Haughton, *Rep.* xxxiv.-xxxix.

Cork Royal Institution. Memorial from, containing detailed statement of circumstances of institution, and requesting favourable consideration, p. 587.

Cork School of Art.

Held in Royal Cork Institution, paying rent for its rooms and partly supported by a rate of ½*d.* in the pound. Rooms occupied are quite unfitted for a school of art; impossibility of procuring assistance towards the building of new premises, *Brenan*, 3754–3761. Number of students and pupil teachers, amount of fees, and division of classes, *ib.* 3762–3768, 3931. National schools and pupils taught by; also St. Stephen's Hospital school, *ib.* 3769, 3770.

Courses of instruction in institution. Ladies' class allowed to exercise their own taste; and as there is little opportunity in Cork of making a living by art, they regard it simply as an accomplishment, *Brenan*, 3771–3780. Male students are taught suitably to their requirements, *e.g.*, as carpenters, builders, &c., and study geometrical drawing before attempting free hand. Local prizes are given. Exhibition of students' works is numerously attended and causes much interest, *ib.* 3776–3783, 3887, 3888.

Success of its pupils at South Kensington; weekly allowances to masters and scholars in training; witness was one of eight from Dublin and obtained his position as master in training there, *ib.*, 3786–3811.

"Maintenance allowance" at South Kensington may be withdrawn at any time, but probably only on ground of incapacity or misconduct, *ib.* 3812–3817.

In order to get weekly allowance students must be examined at South Kensington, but may be prepared in their own local schools; travelling expenses of successful competitors paid by department, *ib.* 3822–3828.

Irish students are at a disadvantage with respect to necessity of being examined at South Kensington, *ib.* 3829, 3830.

Part of these examinations could be conducted in local schools, but class teaching and "time sketch" must be done in presence of the examiners, *ib.*, 3832–3840.

Importance of loans of pictures and models, *ib.* 3852. Copies of pictures useful only to a certain extent, casts more so, *ib.* 3861–3868.

Corlett, Miss A. B. (Analysis of her evidence.)

Is secretary of *Queen's Institute*, Dublin, in which gentlewomen, daughters of respectable persons in reduced circumstances, are taught, at very low fees, industries by which they may earn money, 2687, 2688, 2748–2764. Expenses are very moderate, and funds wholly derived from subscriptions and fees. A fixed grant would be preferable to one proportionate to private subscriptions, 2730–2742. Premises are suitable, but filled to overflowing, 2724–2729. Difficulty is felt in urging claims to state aid because of middle-class character of institute; and a class for artizans, properly so called, would be inconsistent with its objects, 2772–2779.

In operation seven years; has had 919 students; of 99 taught telegraphy 68 are employed as telegraph clerks and very highly reported of by British and Irish Company, a good female clerk being quite as good as a male clerk. It is expected they will be retained in the service when telegraphs are transferred to Post Office, 2690, 2697, 2701, 2800–2809. Results of teaching wood engraving and other art industries fairly satisfactory; and scrivenery department, without at all interfering with existing trade in Dublin, very successful, 2691, 2743–2747. Demand for pupils' services increases every year, 2784–2787, and work done on premises is readily sold at repository, 2793–2795. Domestic economy not taught, 2765, 2766. Opinion of witness as to condition of domestic servants and means of training them in Dublin, 2788–2792.

Drawing is taught so far as necessary for ordinary trade purposes, 2693, 2694, 2770, 2771. Institute's school is as deserving of state aid as female art school in London to which grants are made, their objects being identical, 2707–2712, but council have not applied for aid, because of rule of department requiring a night class; and they decline to undertake responsibility of a night class for girls whether of the artizan or any other class, 2713–2715, 2767–2769, 2780–2783, 2796–2798.

Separate science and art department for Ireland would be beneficial because (1) it would provide a local museum of art and industrial products and models, with a staff of able lecturers on technicalities, 2692; this would be the chief advantage, 2705, 2706, 2718; (2) more liberal state aid than is obtainable from Kensington would be forthcoming through local influence brought to bear on a department in Dublin, 2704; (3) examples and models would be got with less difficulty, 2697, 2719–2723.

Corrections. A note of corrections in evidence of Hon. Mr. Vereker, *App.* E., p. 602.

Corrigan, Sir Dominic J. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is ex-president and hon. member of Council of *Royal Zoological Society*, 283. Founded in 1831, its existence was for many years extremely precarious; and in 1841 much obloquy and opposition was incurred by opening gardens on Sundays, a course since adopted by several other bodies and now generally approved of in Dublin. Frequently there are 5,000 or 6,000 Sunday visitors of the poorer class, and the yearly average is 100,000. Children of charity and other schools are admitted *gratis*. It is chiefly on ground of these free admissions and of charge on Sundays being only 1*d.* that society claims State aid. Present annual grant is 500*l.*; average receipts from admission fees and other private sources about 1,400*l.* Grants for special purposes have been occasionally received from Treasury, and Council has twice advanced 240*l.* Present debt is 190*l.* (Hands in three tables of accounts, &c.), 284–286, 315–339, 352–359, and page 50.

Recommends fixed additional grant of 500*l.* a year (making a total of 1,000*l.*) in preference to occasional grants, from uncertainty of which society is frequently obliged to forego desirable purchases. Large aquarium is in progress at cost of 400*l.*, and store museum is much wanted for skeletons, &c. There should be a properly paid prosector to make comparative pathological investigations, and prepare specimens for sale to medical and other schools where there is a demand for them for teaching purposes. Society has occasionally presented specimens to other learned bodies in Dublin. Experimental breeding having proved of considerable service to the country should be continued as a principal object, 286–314, 343–349.

Would not remove gardens from present situation, where they are easily accessible to poorer class. No rent is paid. Anyone for 1*l.* a year may obtain right of admission for himself and family. Free admission by members' order has been abolished, 341, 342, 350, 351, 358–361.

Is of opinion that one great department embracing Great Britain and Ireland, and ensuring uniformity of action, interchange of products and specimens of science and art, and free competition in teaching and learning, is preferable to a separate science and art institute for Ireland, 362.

Council of Professors of Royal College of Science. See *Royal College of Science.*

Craig, Sir William Gibson. (Analysis of his evidence.)

As Scotch Lord of Treasury in 1851 drew minute by which *Edinburgh Society of Antiquaries* were offered accommodation and attendants in consideration of transferring their collections to Government; public to be admitted free of charge; Society retaining their control as keepers, but without right of parting with or closing collections, pp. 26, 27. Opinion as to space available for large objects in Society's museum, p. 32.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Analogy of Dublin Exhibition Palace Company to, as regards finances and prospects, *Brady*, 4252–4267.

Curator of Royal Dublin Society. His appointment and removal rest with council; but in case of difficulty Lord President would have a potential voice, *Cole*, 921–926.

Curator of Museum of Royal Irish Academy should be properly paid, and therefore not eligible to a seat at the council, *Cole*, 962–967; should be thoroughly conversant with his subject, similar to Mr. Franks, at the British Museum, *Dunraven*, 3941. Difference of opinion as to office of, *Wilde*, 3431–3438. See also *Royal Irish Academy.*

Curator of a National Museum of Antiquities should be appointed by Government, with an adequate salary, but no seat in council, *Todd*, 3348–3358. Academy should have qualified control over him; but such details of arrangement would be settled afterwards by negotiation between Government and Academy, *ib.* 3381–3384.

D.

Dargan Testimonial Fund. Sum voted out of, towards formation of Irish National Gallery, *Mulvany*, 3272, 3273.

Department of Science and Art for Ireland. See *Royal Irish Institute. Science and Art Department (Ireland).*

Deputation to Chancellor of Exchequer as to formation of a general institute in Dublin, *Kerr*, 2174–2188, 2235–2246, 4099–4102.

Designs, Designers.

Difficulty of obtaining good ones in Ireland; superiority of French; knowledge of high art directly conducive to improvement in; intimate connexion between high art and practical art as regards designing for manufactures; both should be taught in proposed Irish Institute, *Hayes*, 1580. No man can be a competent ornamental designer without knowing principles of fine art; ability to design cannot be acquired by teaching, *ib.*, 1674–1680.

Diplomas. See *Certificates or Diplomas.*

Director of National Gallery (Ireland). See *Irish National Gallery.*

——— *or Curator of Royal Irish Academy.* See *Royal Irish Academy*, 3.

Dissection.

Want of space and means for, in Royal Dublin Society's Museum, *Carte*, 2028–2033; dissection of animals immediately after death valuable for scientific purposes, *e.g.*, as done at Zoological Gardens, London, *ib.* 1972–1974. Skin and bones of animals dying in confinement comparatively worthless, *ib.* 1961–1965.

Provision for dissection necessary in proposed veterinary school in Dublin, *Ferguson*, 4170–4176. London Veterinary College defective in this respect, *ib.*, 4171.

D'Olier, J. R., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is a member of council of *Royal Dublin Society,* and on finance committee, 1099–1101, 1278. In terms of original charter, Royal Dublin Society is for promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland, and formerly embraced many objects now reduced in number by transfer of educational functions to Royal College of Science. Manages Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, Government School of Art, Library, Natural History Museum, and other collections, all supported by public grants. Society also holds examinations for young men and maintains Agricultural Department, entirely out of its private funds. Founded in 1731. Its constitution described. Charter dated 1749; supplemental charter, 1866. Claims to have been first public body in United Kingdom to offer premiums for encouragement of art. Details of early history, premiums, art school, funds, parliamentary grants, &c., 1102–1118, 1131, 1159, 1160, 1343–1345 (and see App. G. p. 632). Course pursued since date of first charter, 1119–1123. Principal effect of supplemental charter was to transfer governing power and control of paid officers from society to council. Details of composition and mode of election of council. Many of its members eminent for scientific or artistic attainments, and although there is no absolute security for election of such members, science and art are practically always represented. Opinion as to mode of election in Royal Society of London, 1161–1222. Besides the council there are committees elected by the whole society, each for the charge of a special department. These report to council, and are respectively represented on it by their chairman or vice-chairman, 1236–1245.

Collections of Royal Dublin Society.—Mineralogy has been subject of much attention. Three collections of minerals—Leskean, Baron Joy's, and Sir C. Giesecké's—now amalgamated into one, of which it is desirable to form a complete catalogue, 1132–1141. Trinity College, Royal Irish Academy, and Royal Zoological Society have deposited various objects on trust; and others have been acquired by purchase, partly from private funds and partly from parliamentary grants; and by donations, bequests, and loans. There is a natural history collection, an agricultural museum, and an ethnological collection which might very usefully be increased by concentrating it with other similar collections in a general public museum, 1142–1158, 1262–1265.

Library not safe from fire; rooms unsuitable and too small. Present Natural History Museum might be advantageously adapted to library purposes, 1246–1261.

Free Public Lectures formerly delivered in society's theatre, and professors occasionally sent to lecture in provincial towns. Originally all the lectures were managed by Royal Dublin Society, and maintained out of its private funds. They were subsequently under *Joint Committee of Lectures,* on which society was influentially represented, and the funds were provided by special public grant. The lectures in Dublin were always well attended, and discontinuance of them since transfer of society's educational functions to Royal College of Science has caused dissatisfaction. Science classes under Science and Art Department have only partially compensated for this loss, and renewal of free lectures would be attended with very beneficial results. Was not aware of intention to recommence them this winter (1868-69) at College of Science, 1124–1130, 1314–1336, 1346–1356. Funds of Royal Dublin Society insufficient to defray expenses of a system of provincial lectures, 1343.

Veterinary School supported by Parliament till 1826, when it was closed, and professorship of veterinary surgery were formerly connected with Royal Dublin Society, which still possesses veterinary museum. Attempts recently made to re-establish means of veterinary instruction (see Appendix G. p. 643). Professorship of agricultural chemistry was transferred by Government to College of Science with other educational branches of Dublin Society, but not at its instigation. The society being agricultural as well as exhibitional, veterinary surgery would be an appropriate exception to rule respecting its proper functions. There

should also be a veterinary hospital under its control, and near its premises. Details of plan and estimated cost of suitable building on Stephen's Green, 1386–1421, 1459–1467. Licences to practice might be conferred by Dublin University, 1422-1426. No objection to College of Science efficiently undertaking veterinary instruction; but if it be deemed inexpedient to establish a public veterinary hospital, arrangements could no doubt be made for students to see practice in private stables. Royal Dublin Society has no jealousy of other bodies conducting this branch of education, only object in view being benefit to country of an efficient veterinary school in Dublin, 1426–1458, 1468.

Government grants for maintenance of various departments have been from time to time supplemented out of society's private funds. Purchases for museum occasionally made from this source; 100*l.* a year paid towards library; and from 100*l.* to 150*l.* to School of Art, premises of which, also, are supplied by society. Agricultural department now wholly maintained out of private funds, 1223–1235. These funds usually amount to about 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year, and are administered as society pleases, being entirely distinct from its public funds, and independent of official audit, 1337–1343. Items of expenditure from private funds as allocated by finance committee for year 1868–69, 1357–1359.

Opinion of witness that Royal Dublin Society's action is highly valued by country at large, 1296, Sees no objection to *Royal Irish Academy* and its museum being on same premises as Dublin Society, if rights of each be distinctly preserved and suitable accommodation provided, in same way as leading learned societies of London are to be aggregated on Burlington House site. Such concentration would probably be generally advantageous, 1297–1302, but must be effected without divesting property of Dublin Society in its buildings, 1307–1309, 1363–1369.

There is ample space, however, on present premises, which could be easily extended, for providing additional buildings sufficient for all the museums in Dublin, 1266–1277. Other societies might then be located in new rooms, and arrangements be made respecting concentration of collections, *e.g.*, that of *Natural History Society* of Dublin and Natural History Museum of Royal Dublin Society, and probably the society would acquiesce in a policy of give and take as regards accommodation, provided its present advantages were not diminished, 1371. Has already often *lent* rooms for meetings of other bodies, and would no doubt be happy to accommodate in a similar manner societies whose museums might be transferred to its premises, 1303–1306, 1360–1371.

Has heard of Committee connected with Exhibition Building, 1279–1281. Refers to Royal Dublin Society's proceedings with reference thereto, 1282–1286. Proposal to remove society almost unanimously opposed; its connexion with present Science and Art Department fully satisfactory. If a separate department for Ireland or *Royal Irish Institute* be established, Royal Dublin Society must either (1) be developed into that institute, or (2) be absorbed by it, or (3) there will be two bodies in Dublin each discharging same functions, and each more or less subsidised by state, 1287–1295. Further objections to proposed scheme are, that (1) Science and Art Department in London regulates science and art instruction, and co-operates with institutions in Ireland, better than a department in Dublin would be likely to do; (2) creation of patronage which might not always be judiciously distributed; (3) danger of recriminations and contention between several local institutions, 1310–1331.

No ground for assertion that Royal Dublin Society has a sectarian or political bias; all creeds are equally respected. Reasons for large number of Protestant members. Non-election of Dr. Murray was result of accident. Suggestion that society does not enjoy general public confidence because of this predominance, is unfair and at variance with fact, 1372–185.

Doherty, Mr., teacher of Bailieborough model school, *Keenan*, 3543–3562. See *National Schools, Ireland*, 1.

Domestic Servants in Dublin, condition and prospects of; schools for teaching, *Corlett*, 2788–2792.

Donations and Deposits in Royal Dublin Society's Museum. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 6.

Donnelly, Capt. J. F. D., R.E.
Hands in tabular statements of expenditure of Science and Art Department for 1867–68; and of grants for scientific instruction in universities and colleges in United Kingdom for period 1860–61 to 1868–69; and memorandum on loans from Kensington Museum to Dublin Exhibition of 1865, page 509, (see Appendix N., p. 660).

Drawing. Amount expended on, in Irish National Schools in 1867, *Keenan*, 3697.

Dublin. Navigation taught in model national school, *Keenan*, 3698.

Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company.
Purpose of its formation; its capital; extent of buildings and grounds; tenure of premises; amount of debt, *Rep.* xxii. *note.* Witness reads prospectus of objects, advantages, requirements, and probable sources of income; capital raised was not large enough; shares were at a premium, but are now almost unsaleable, *Brady*, 4245–4252, 4276–4280.

Progress of company as shown in half-yearly reports; resolution to hold International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures; cost of building not deducted from receipts because Society of Arts could not assist a mere trading company; how this objection was obviated; articles of agreement between company and executive committee of International Exhibition; rent agreed upon not realized; company lost 5,000*l.*, *Brady*, 4253–4256.

After Exhibition closed steps were taken to open Palace according to original prospectus; more than 30,000*l.* was borrowed to complete the building; broadly speaking it is in same position as the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, *ib.* 4257–4265.

See also *Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden (Dublin).*

Dublin International Exhibition of 1865. Growth of, out of Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company; at first objected to, afterwards assisted by Society of Arts; receipts from, and their application, *Brady*, 4253, 4256. Loans to from South Kensington, App. N. p. 662.

Dublin, Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of. See Carroll, Rt. Hon. Sir W.

Dublin Society. See *Royal Dublin Society.*

Dufferin, Lord.
Correspondence of witness with, on development of Irish manufactures. Speech of, at Dundalk, *Kerr*, 4107–4109, *Sidney*, 3219.

Dundalk Science School.
Success of students in; established under Free Libraries and Museums Act; speeches of Lord Dufferin and Lord Clermont in favour of action of Science and Art Department, *Rep.* xxxiii.

State payments in current year to three teachers at, *Sidney*, 3218, 3219, 4107–4109.

Three science classes at, well conducted by free library committee; are held in different buildings, but all meet in one place for examination, *ib.* 3260–3265.

Dunraven, Lord. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Has long paid attention to affairs of *Royal Irish Academy.* Its museum should be under direct control of a public officer (similarly to Museum of Scottish Society of Antiquaries). Under this arrangement private individuals and public bodies would be more likely to deposit treasures in it. Present condition as regards safety most defective; objects stolen. Management by Committee of Antiquities objectionable, and hardly within province of a literary and scientific society such as Royal Irish Academy. Should be open to public and made as national

as possible. More funds required for this purpose. Details of contents of museum;—Petrie collection, treasure trove, &c., 3940-3947, 3951, 3952, 3959, 3960.

Attention directed to Rev. Dr. Todd's valuable suggestion that ancient Irish monuments, now gradually disappearing through neglect and theft, be collected together for preservation. This cannot be done without increased accommodation for Museum of Antiquities, 3961–3964.

Curator of Museum should be paid and appointed by Government on recommendation of Academy; responsible for safe custody; a sound archæologist thoroughly competent to advise respecting acquisition of objects offered for sale and their value, and to give public lectures on Irish archæology, 3940, 3941, 3948, 3951, 3955; and entirely independent of any amateur committee or directors, 3956–3958.

Aware that scientific societies in London regard the possession of a museum as detrimental to their efficiency. Dr. Todd's proposal does not contemplate separation of Museum from Academy. It would be better separate, but for serious objections on part of members. Most expedient arrangement under present circumstances is that business and meeting rooms of Academy be in same building as National Museum in which its collection of antiquities is proposed to be deposited, 3953, 3954, 3960, 3961, 3964-3970.

Duplication of Payments by National Board and Science and Art Department. See *National Schools, Ireland.*

E.

Easter Monday. Experiment of opening Zoological Gardens, Dublin, on, for 1*d.* unsuccessful, *Corrigan*, 332.

East London Museum. Auxiliary to South Kensington; cost of, *Cole*, 867, 868.

Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, pp. 1–18; and see Museum.

——— *Royal Institution*, pp. 20–23. See *Royal Institution.*

——— *Society of Antiquaries.* See *Society, &c.*

Election of Members of Council of Royal Dublin Society, Steele, 2822–2830. See also *Royal Dublin Society*, 1, 9.

Election of Governing Body of proposed Irish Institute, *Kerr*, 2212–2226.

Enamel Painting. Successful study of, *Kerr*, 2396.

Estimates of 1868 for different societies in Dublin, *Cole*, 822, 859.

Ethnological Collection. Trinity College would probably assist in founding a national ethnological collection, *Todd*, 3388–3391. Should be separate from natural history collections, *Cole*, 942–944.

See also *Royal Dublin Society.*

Examinations.

At science schools, means of preventing abuses in; detection and punishment of fraud at Belfast examinations; difficulty of collusion between pupils and teachers; *bona fides* of examination committees, *Sidney*, 3227–3238, supervision of, by occasional inspectors, *ib.* 3240.

Held once a year in all model schools, and in most cases oftener; no final examination; payments to teachers depend on results of examination, *Keenan*, 3478–3506.

See also *Cork School of Art. Oral Examinations. Science Examinations.*

Examination Papers might be prepared by examiners representing each nationality, so as to prevent jealousy between English, Scotch, and Irish students, *Parkinson*, 667–680.

Sent to Irish science schools from Science and Art Department; how and when opened, *Sidney*, 3228, 3243. Same papers for all schools and classes throughout Great Britain and Ireland, *ib.* 3245–3248.

Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden (Dublin). Eligibility of, as site for School of Art and Design for Ireland, *Vereker*, 372. Details of cost of building, *ib.* 388–396. Capital expended thereon; guarantors' claim, if any, is equitable only; they have no legal security, *Parkinson*, 707–729.

Most suitable site for proposed Irish Science and Art Department or Royal Irish Institute, *McSwiney*, p. 80; *Manning*, 856, 857; *Ryan*, 1767, 1768; *Todd*, 3380.

Excellent condition of permanent building; details of estimates and expenditure; easily adaptable at moderate expense to purposes analogous to those of South Kensington; situation good; ample space for additional buildings, *Stephens*, 613–621. Superficial extent of grounds, which are more suitable for proposed new institute than Stephen's Green, *Parkinson*, 622–628.

Central hall, with slight alteration, would make an unexampled exhibition room, *Hayes*, 1580; the only sufficiently spacious place for permanent exhibition of arts and manufactures, *ib.*

To erect new buildings for proposed institute would delay it some years, while Exhibition building is perfectly suitable and ready for use, *Ryan*, 1820–1822.

Better site for new institute than Royal Dublin Society's premises or Stephen's Green, *Kerr*, 2513–2533.

If Government intend to establish proposed institute economically and in convenient premises, they should not be deterred from purchasing Exhibition Building because Winter Garden Company have invested in it a capital of 50,000*l.*, *Brady*, 4286–4289.

Resolution of Dublin Town Council as to purchase of, App. D., p. 602.

See also *Dublin Exhibition, &c., Company. Winter Garden.*

Exhibitions. Irish people should be induced to visit, especially agricultural, *Cole*, 835.

F.

Fees.

At Royal Dublin Society's School of Arts, though small, impede education of the poor; free classes required to create skilled labour, *Parkinson*, 677–680.

Of pupils in Irish Academy of Music, *Brady*, 2066, 2077.

Payable at Queen's Institute, Dublin, *Corlett*, 2756–2764.

To be charged at Royal College of Science, *Kane*, 3071–3075.

Ferguson, Professor. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is principal superintendent and director of Veterinary Department of Privy Council Office in Ireland, 4124. Cattle Plague Commission found Ireland so inadequately provided with veterinary surgeons, that medical as well as veterinary practitioners had to be sent over to England to learn the symptoms of cattle disease, 4125–4132. Reads memorandum of statistics of Irish cattle trade showing its immense importance to Ireland (value of live stock exported to Great Britain in 1867, 8,121,195*l.*, total value in Ireland on 31st July 1868, 34,098,742*l.*), Decrease during last 12 months, owing to disease which might have been prevented or easily cured but for want of veterinary knowledge. No means of veterinary instruction at present exist in Ireland; and any person may practice as a veterinary surgeon without having been licensed. Veterinary colleges in London and Edinburgh inadequate, 4133–4138.

Question of *Veterinary Education* includes (1) Curriculum of Study and (2) Veterinary Hospital Practice. *Veterinary Hospital* not required in immediate connection with place of education. *Curriculum* should embrace: (*a*) Fair amount of general knowledge, especially of English composition and orthography, many of present practitioners being unable to write intelligible reports. (*b.*) Scientific instruction, as

follows;—human and comparative anatomy; veterinary medicine and surgery, with separate professors for different classes of animals; comparative pathology; hygiene and veterinary jurisprudence. Such subjects as chemistry and botany need not be part of veterinary school course, but might be learnt elsewhere. Veterinary staff should consist of four professors, two demonstrators, several dissecting porters, and a *Veterinary director or president* appointed by Government to supervise in its behalf. These appointments to be subject to approval of Lord Lieutenant, 4139–4182. Examination for licence to practice to be as practical as possible, similar in principle to that of Army Veterinary Department, but more extensive, 4183–4187, App. Q., p. 665.

Veterinary instruction not to be entrusted to any society. If a separate veterinary institute be not established, proposed staff should be attached to Trinity College, College of Surgeons, or one of Queen's Colleges in preference to Royal College of Science. University licence would carry most weight, 4187–4193.

Festing, Captain. His action as regards arrangement of rooms, offices, &c. in College of Science, *Kane*, 3033–3039.

Franks, Mr. Curator of Royal Irish Academy's collection should be thoroughly conversant with subject, and in similar position to Mr. Franks in British Museum, *Dunraven*, 3941.

G.

Garden Subscribers to Zoological Society, their privileges, &c., *Corrigan*, 358–361.

Geological Collection of Royal College of Science should be transferred to Museum of Natural History in Merrion Square, *Cole*, 838, 843–846.

Geological Survey of Ireland.

Irish collections of, should be in vicinity of Natural History Museum, *Rep.* p. xxxviii.

Should be housed in proposed new institute, *Kerr*, 2237, 2292, 2293.

Gieseckè Collection of Minerals. In Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1136-37, *Carte*, 1893.

Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. Undesirable to erect building there for economic botany collection, which should be part of general Science and Art Museum, *Rep.* p. xxxvii., *Cole*, 825.

See also *Royal Dublin Society*, 3.

Government Grant Committee. Its annual grant of 1,000*l.* for promoting scientific investigation, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2607, 2608.

Grants of Public Money for museums, societies, &c., in Dublin, very inadequate to country's wants, *Kerr*, 2504–2512, *et passim.*

Greek Literature. Too much importance attached to, *Cole*, 1014, 1017, 1018.

Gregory, Mr., M.P. His committee on Dublin institutions, *Kane*, 2961–2973.

Griffith, Sir Richard, Bart., LL.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is one of oldest members of *Royal Dublin Society;* was elected in 1807, 2052–2053. Society not disqualified from possessing full confidence of people of Ireland because of sectarian bias of members, either in religion or politics. Any gentleman proposed by a well-known member of the Society and seconded by another would be elected. Rejections have rarely occurred; none unanimous; that of Archbishop Murray afterwards universally regretted. One of present secretaries, a Catholic, unanimously elected, 2052–2064.

H.

Halifax School of Art. Mention of, *Ryan*, 1774–1777.

Halliday's Collection of Irish Pamphlets, deposited with Royal Irish Academy, unsatisfactory state of, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2598.

Haughton, Rev. Dr., F.T.C.D.

Hands in printed memorandum by Rev. Dr. Todd, containing his views with regard to establishment in Dublin of a *National Museum of Irish Antiquities and Historical Monuments*, supported by public grants and under Government control. Museum of Royal Irish Academy to be deposited in Department of Antiquities on such conditions as Academy and Government may agree upon, page 336.

Alteration suggested by, in recommendation of Commission relative to Veterinary College in Dublin, *Rep.* xxxix.

His opinion of value of pathological inquiries by committee of investigation of Dublin Zoological Society, *Corrigan*, 304–308.

Hayes, Michael Angelo, Esq., R.H.A. (Analysis of evidence.)

Is secretary of *Royal Hibernian Academy*, and a governor and guardian of Irish National Gallery, p. 217. Principal point to which witness adverts is desirability of consolidating various Dublin institutions connected with science and art, as their present rivalry and tendency to clash cause waste of energy and greatly impair their efficiency. Three different bodies, for example, instruct students in painting, and in antique and life model study, vizt.,—Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Dublin Society, and Irish National Gallery, p. 218. Does not know, however, that any instruction is given in National Gallery; but students go there to study, 1587, 1588. Number of students in Dublin so small that there is no advantage, as regards accommodation, in having three separate places of study, 1714, 1715.

Before 1824, when Academy was chartered, and became a high school of art, the only art school was that of *Royal Dublin Society*, which has always shown indisposition to allow management and direction of high art study to rest with Academy, p. 218. Dublin Society gives prizes for high art, and the "*Taylor Art Scholarships*" for historical painting are in connexion with it. Drawing as applied to useful arts is its only proper function, and high art study should be placed under exclusive control of a body of professional artists, like Royal Hibernian Academy, 1580, 1589–1595. Royal Dublin Society do less for industrial art and more for fine art than is desirable, 1658–1664, and in this way are thwarting the intentions of Government in re-constituting R.H.A., 1580.

According to constitution of Academy's school students are not admissible unless they have passed the Science and Art Department examinations in free-hand, perspective, geometrical and object drawing, teaching of which is proper province of Royal Dublin Society's school. This rule has been modified however at desire of Academy, and students competent to draw are now admitted without having previously taken certificates in the four subjects named. Proper educational course for students is as follows: (1) preliminary instruction in drawing; (2) technical and advanced instruction as far as necessary for the practice of ornamental art; (3) high art, drawing from life, design, &c. The first two stages to be completed in Royal Dublin Society's school; the third to be entirely undertaken by Royal Hibernian Academy, as the highest school. The reverse of this, however, takes place under existing system, and a sort of jumble of functions results, *e.g.*, Dublin Society gives prizes in historical painting, which are altogether apart, however, from its connexion with Science and Art Department; and students who have obtained Royal Hibernian Academy's medal—the highest academic distinction that can be given in Ireland—go back to Dublin Society to compete for Taylor art prizes, 1610, 1665–1684, 1712. Not prepared to say whether Academy, if it had requisite means, would undertake all present functions of Royal Dublin Society's school of art, which

performs very well indeed much that is connected with preliminary art instruction; and witness would only withdraw such of its teaching as interferes with Academy, 1749–1754.

Not aware that Science and Art Department ever proposed that works of Academy students should enter *national competition* in same way as those from Royal Dublin Society's school. Council would probably decline to entertain such a proposal. It would diminish *éclat* of its prizes, and be derogatory to dignity of Academy to lead its students to look for further distinction in national competition; and although their success elsewhere is gratifying, it is not for Academy to put forward outside distinction as an inducement to students to seek its own honours. Irish artists of eminence are naturally attracted to London by the higher rewards obtainable there; but do not go because of apathy or want of encouragement in Ireland, 1626–1628, 1640–1642, 1704–1713.

Recommendations and objections made by department from time to time on points connected with Academy, but no restrictions imposed beyond requiring evidence of some knowledge of drawing from students seeking admission to its school, and witness considers this restriction a salutary one as modified in accordance with wishes of Academy, 1685–1689, 1692–1694, 1726, 1735.

Details relating to (1) difficulty of obtaining suitable models in Dublin, 1596–1608; (2) inspection by Science and Art Department, and differences of opinion between inspector and authorities of Academy as to award of medals and progress and efficiency of school, 1633, 1635, 1690, 1691; (3) work executed by students in Royal Hibernian Academy who have obtained medals for that very work in national competition not as students of Academy but as pupils of Royal Dublin Society; *e.g.*, case of Ribton Byrne (for details of which *see also App.* H. p. 644), 1610–1625, 1629–1632, 1634–1639.

A separate Science and Art Department for Ireland, or *Royal Irish Institute*, analogous to department at South Kensington, having relations with various scientific societies in Dublin and independent control of science and art instruction is highly desirable.

Exhibition building at Earlsfort Terrace is best site for this new institute, being within easy reach of all parts of Dublin, and affording ample space for a permanent exhibition of works both of high art and of practical art, which it is most desirable to bring together in the same building, knowledge of both being essential to improvement in designing for manufactures, 1500.

Institute should be under a local board in Dublin, directly responsible to Minister of Education, who would have general control. Various learned bodies in union with it would be represented by sub-committees; much in same way as in Royal Dublin Society. But this is merely a suggestion, and not essential to working of a separate department.

Not aware that a department "*analogous to that at South Kensington*" could not include a local board as proposed by promoters of Royal Irish Institute, but without some such arrangement witness does not see how it could be managed. Local management not incompatible with terms of minute relative to formation of separate Irish department with a secretary and director resident in Dublin as its permanent head, as these and other officers might act under direction of a local board, 1580, 1645-1657. Was not acquainted with constitution of Science and Art Department in London. On hearing it explained thinks he would prefer a local board, which, besides doing all that Science and Art Department now does, would effect more precise combination for uniting high art with technical art education and drawing as applied to manufactures than is compatible with constitution of present department. Not clear why Royal Hibernian Academy should have been dovetailed into that department, 1716-1725.

Details of scheme for consolidating various institutions, and reasons for preferring an altogether new site to erecting buildings for their

accommodation on or contiguous to present premises of any of them. No objection, however, to this latter course, if new building be property of public for use of various institutions, and if it be practicable with equal advantages to the country and at much less cost than witness's plan, 1736–1748.

Is a member of *Royal Dublin Society*. Never found any evidence of sectarianism or political feeling among its members. Only knows of two cases (one that of Archbishop Murray) of candidates for membership having been black-beaned, 1755–1763.

Herbarium of Edinburgh University is better placed in botanic garden than in a central city museum. Professor of botany is its proper custodian, *Balfour*, 260–270.

Hibernian Academy. See *Royal Hibernian Academy*.

Highland and Agricultural Societies transferred their collections to Museum of Science and Art (Edinburgh) unconditionally, *Archer*, 79.

Historical Painting, Prizes for, *Hayes*, 1673. See *Taylor Art Scholarships*.

Hole, Mr. James, formerly chairman and chief promoter of Leeds School of Art; his opinion that in art supply must precede demand, *Ryan*, 1796, 1864.

Horses, defective opportunities for dissecting, in London, *Ferguson*, 4171–4176.

House List, as at Royal Society of London, by which council of society on vacating office nominate their successors, is objectionable as tending to produce cliques, *D'Olier*, 1186–1188, 1198–1215.

Human Anatomy, knowledge of, necessary in veterinary practice, *Ferguson*, 4155, 4156.

I.

Injustice to Ireland in past times a reason for public aid being now granted towards promotion of science and art in that country on more liberal terms than in England or Scotland, *Cole*, 831–835; *Kerr*, p. 291; *McSwiney*, 583–585.

Inspectors (of Science and Art Department).

In conjunction with officers of Royal Hibernian Academy award prizes to its students; unfavourable report of their drawing, *Hayes*, 1690, 1691.

Discontinuance of inspection of art schools throws great responsibility on local managers. Duties of art inspectors in Ireland, *Ryan*, 1859–1863.

Assistant inspectors, specially appointed for supervision of science examinations, *Sidney*, 3240.

Inspectors (of Irish National Board of Education). Details relative to. Their services available for conducting examinations for Science and Art Department, *Keenan*, 3508–3510, 3570.

International Exhibition, Dublin, 1865. Details relative to, *Brady*, 4253–4256. App. N., p. 662.

See also *Dublin International Exhibition*,

Irish Academy. See *Royal Irish Academy*.

———— *of Music*.

Its success hitherto; details of management, income, fees, course of instruction, &c., *Rep.* xxi. xxii.

Further details, and statement of estimated cost of efficient maintenance at about 700*l.* more than present funds, *Brady*, 2065–2091. Number of pupils; public interest felt in Academy, *ib.* 4289.

Would co-operate in general plan of a great school in London with a sufficient provincial branch in Dublin, affiliated but not entirely subservient to it, *ib.* 2095–2097.

Grant should be at its disposal in same way as grants to other societies, *Brady*, 2097. In case of establishment in Dublin of a branch of proposed metropolitan musical department, the most promising Irish pupils should be enabled to pursue their education and to compete for prizes in London, *ib.* 2103–2105.

With aid of a grant Academy could give free instruction to poor students, *ib.* 2146–2150.

Subscriptions represent public and independent interest in institution; but if it were entirely maintained by the state the number of pupils would not diminish; the council need not disappear, nor would subscriptions necessarily fall off, *ib.* 2153–2162.

Subscribers more likely to be efficient managers than non-subscribers, *ib.* 2164–2173.

If position of Academy were secured by an adequate grant, public liberality would be stimulated and subscriptions increased, *MacDonnell*, 3728–3730.

Accounts might be audited in London, but management of details should continue to be local. Committee should be partly elected by subscribers. Connexion with metropolitan school necessary; provincial resources must always be insufficient to afford final training, *ib.* 3732–3738, 3744. Scholarships as proposed by Society of Arts are more suitable for central than provincial institutions; wholly gratuitous scholarships objectionable except in very special cases, *ib.* 3738–3741. Advantages of a musical school without scholarships would be chiefly confined to Dublin, *ib.* 3742.

See also *Academy of Music. Musical Knowledge in Dublin. Royal Academy of Music.*

Irish Institution. Growth of, out of Exhibition in Dublin in 1853, *Mulvany*, 3272.

See *Royal Irish Institute.*

Irish National Gallery.

Owes its foundation to Dargan testimonial fund; is assisted by parliamentary grants equivalent to and in consideration of subscriptions and donations. Estimates for, of 1868–9, *Rep.* xvii. xviii. Constitution of governing body; director practically responsible for purchases, *ib.* xviii. Nature of collection; five free days (Sunday being one), and two students' days, *Rep.* xviii. xix.

Undesirable to modify present constitution of; occasional grants for purchase of pictures, and loans from National Gallery in London, may be made with advantage, *Rep.* p. xxxvii.

Should be amalgamated with other collections in one institution under Irish management, *Walsh*, 762, 765, 766.

Receives grant direct from Treasury, *Cole*, 821. Is well managed; should obtain loans of pictures from London galleries; ample space for additional works for many years to come, *ib.* 836, 837. Parliamentary vote should be paid through Lord President, *ib.* 988–990.

Is a school of art. Has best collection of casts in Dublin. Reserved for students two days a week, but they do not receive any instruction nor pay fees, *Hayes*, 1581–1588.

Duties of witness as director of, *Mulvany*, 3268–3270. Constitution of board of management; details relative to origin, funds, number of visitors, and students, &c.; private subscriptions not likely to continue now that gallery is generally supposed to be wholly maintained by public money, *ib.* 3271–3277, 3324, App. P., p. 664. Grants have not been unconditional, but proportionate to amount of local subscriptions and value of pictures presented, *ib.* 3280–3282, 3308, 3309.

Has no relations with Science and Art Department; is accountable only to Treasury, *ib.* 3286–3291.

Pictures are purchased by director, subject to sanction of quorum of nine members of board, a number inconveniently large ; management should be assimilated to that of National Gallery in London, *ib.* 3283–3285. Desirable purchases can often only be made by witness becoming personally responsible for payment out of future resources, or by occasional private assistance of governors, *Mulvany*, 3292–3294.

Contains few valuable pictures; is very deficient in specimens of modern British art ; advisability of parliament granting sufficient funds at once to put Irish Gallery on proper footing; deposits of pictures as in National Gallery at Edinburgh highly desirable, *ib.* 3295–3307.

Collection is progressive rather than "comprehensive," *ib.* 3310, 3311, 3315, 3316.

Its proper aim is public utility in same way as Kensington Museum, which is the most progressive collection known to witness, *ib.* 3312.

Change of present administration of National Gallery not desirable. It would co-operate heartily in any general scheme of national education, but should be left to its own management, and not placed under Royal Irish Institute, *ib.* 3321–3323.

Director's having a seat and voice at council, but no vote, appears incompatible with his reasonable independence, *Todd*, 3359–3362.

Irish Tides. No part of Royal Irish Academy's grant for scientific researches has been applied to investigation of Irish tides ; considerable research has been made, but chiefly at private expense, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2599–2602.

J.

Johnston, Francis. Donor of Royal Hibernian Academy's house, *Rep.* xv.

Joint Committee of Lectures. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 4.

Jones, Admiral. Donor to Royal Dublin Society's Museum, *D'Olier*, 1145.

Joy, Baron, Bequest to Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1145 ; *Carte*, 1894–1901.

K.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is Dean of Faculty in *Royal College of Science*, Dublin, 2935. His duty is merely to preside at meetings of council of professors, 2936. Was professor in *Royal Dublin Society*, 2937. Elected by concursus, 2938. Has no personal knowledge of such elections having been influenced by religious or political considerations, 3076, 3077.

Formerly, and from an early period of its history, lectures in Royal Dublin Society were altogether free to public, 2939–2948. After arrangement was made for defining respective functions of Royal Dublin Society and Museum of Irish Industry public lectures were delivered in both places. There were day and evening courses. Each day course consisted of two groups, the first free and elementary, the second more advanced and intended for students, with a small charge for admission. This system was continued until winter of 1867–68, when, for the first time, no public lectures were delivered, 2940–2944, 2956. Witness always thought the arrangement too complicated to last, 2971–3114.

The free lectures were largely attended, highly beneficial in their effects—especially on female society of the middle class—and served indirectly as valuable means of developing scientific taste, 2947, 2950–2952. Imposition of even a very small fee greatly limits numbers attending, 2953, 2954. It was perhaps because of difficulty of treating scientific subjects systematically and continuously with such irregular and casual audiences as attended free day lectures, and of recognition of principle that actual gratuitous instruction was bad, that old system was super-

seded by regular professorial courses in College of Science. Not prepared to say that Science and Art Department abolished old organization in consequence of report of House of Commons' Committee on public instruction in connexion with institutions in Dublin subsidised by state, 2961–64. Not the intention of that committee, nor of witness in his evidence before it, to propose discontinuance of popular lectures; but that professors should not be charged with them as part of their official duty, leaving it to department to make any separate arrangement for such lectures either with professors in College of Science or otherwise, 2967–2974. Main object of college ought to be to supply middle and artizan classes with elementary scientific education; and in addition to this basis of popularity, there should be students working for diplomas as at present, 3109.

In this view, without going back to old plan of popular day lectures, all persons desiring to attend as occasional students should be admitted to day professorial courses in College of Science on payment of a nominal fee; and evening lectures free to public should be organized, not as mere voluntary efforts, but under Government direction exercised in concert with professors, 2901–2983, 3053–3055, 3111–3113. This plan similar in principle to that of Royal School of Mines, London, 2984–2986. (See also 3056–3058.) Thinks it would be very useful to institute a course of lectures on political economy as recommended by Lord Rosse's Commission, 3085,3115–3116.

Professors almost unanimously concur in his opinion that stoppage of public lectures was a mistake, 3054, and have consequently volunteered, as a tentatory arrangement, to give certain free courses this winter, in order to restore, if possible, popularity of college, which otherwise might very probably prove a failure, 2957–58, 2965, 66, 69, 2975–79.

Programme of these lectures was submitted to Science and Art Department, and was approved, so far as witness knows, and published in an official document, 2977, 2993–2995. But he believes Council of Professors do not consider they have any authority or influence in arrangements of College, or are at liberty to make suggestions or recommendations beyond the delivery of their lectures and conduct of examinations, these two being their sole functions. This, however, witness states as merely his opinion of view taken by Council, 2987–2995, 3040–3042. It was not within scope of Lord Rosse's Commission to determine status of professors; it had merely to arrange a scheme of instruction, question of administration being reserved, 2959, 2960, 2596, 2597. Words "dean would be the organ of the professors in all communications with the Science and Art Department" might be taken as expressly contemplating and providing for communication between Council and Department, but in fact there have been no communications except between secretary of College and Department, and these are very seldom seen by dean or professors, 2999–3007, 3022.

Secretary was placed in false position when first appointed, having been sent to Royal College of Science with only verbal instructions to rule in name of Department. He informed dean and council that he, the secretary, as representative of Department, was absolute head of college, 2998, 3010, 3011, 3017, 3019, 3021. There has been no official modification of rules as to position of secretary and council; and professors, not wishing to be involved in recriminations and explanations, have not taken any step to test actual intention of Department as to their powers, 3018, 3020. They have, however, made certain recommendations relative to appointing library and museum committees and to purchase of specimens, &c., for lectures; these have been approved by Science and Art Department, and secretary's relations to professorial body have now so changed that he has come into an intelligible proper position, similar to that of Registrar of School of Mines in London, 3008, 3012–14, 3016, 3017, 3023–3027. It would diminish secretary's power to give him a vote at council, 3028–3029.

Considers it a great practical inconvenience that correspondence as to estimates, buildings, and administration generally should not be brought before Council; *e.g.*,—had to give up his room in college almost without notice, and at secretary's bidding. Thinks secretary should take correspondence to dean and get his minute for requisite action. At present, instead of being merely vehicle of correspondence as in other public offices, secretary represents the supreme authority, 3024, 3031–3032.

When building was re-arranged for College of Science advice of professors then in Dublin was taken, and witness himself sent in an estimate of accommodation likely to be required. He was not then connected with College of Science, but acting as Director of Museum of Irish Industry until new organization was completed, 3033–3039. Details of transfer of Portlock collection by Dr. Sidney, 3044–3048, and of recommendation of Council with reference to appointment of demonstrator in palæontology, 3049–3052.

Mutual recognition of certificates by Royal College of Science, Trinity College, and medical schools in which same subjects are taught might be advantageous; that system having worked well for advancement of medical knowledge in Dublin, 3059–3070. States what certificates it is proposed to give in College of Science and their probable value in obtaining employment for holders of them, 3080–3081.

Scale of fees was discussed by Lord Rosse's Commission, 3015. They are sufficiently low for regular students, but perhaps some reduction, or further provision in the way of scholarships, may be expedient for artizans, 3071–3075.

Small number of attendances last session attributable to novelty of institution and its diplomas; to cessation of popular element and incompleteness of arrangements, 2969, 3078–3079. Fair number of students may be hoped for after a time, excepting in agriculture from which witness expects nothing. Schools of engineering in Queen's Colleges are well attended; the object of most students there, however, is a degree, 3081–3084, 3109–3110.

Basis of literary instruction, especially in modern languages, preparatory to higher scientific pursuits would be very advantageous. College of Science might be assimilated to Queen's Colleges and have a general literary and scientific course sufficient to enable students to take degrees in arts from a university, by which the value of purely scientific diplomas would be greatly enhanced; more students would be attracted and prospects of success of college increased. As, however, introduction of literary element would produce complication, witness prefers leaving College of Science, as constituted by Science and Art Department, to carry out its purely scientific scheme of instruction, 3085–3090, 3104–3108.

Scientific training of the mind exists as a totally distinct thing from literary culture; but a judicious blending of the two is more valuable to society generally than exclusive devotion to either. At present, however, too great predominance is given to literary culture. There is no institution for secondary education in which scientific teaching is even on a parity with literary, and as a rule science is trifled with and degraded in ordinary schools. A special college of science without any literary element is extremely desirable as a means of enabling persons whose tastes are scientific rather than literary to acquire the intellectual power which purely scientific study developes. Doubts whether considerations of this kind influenced those who arranged the curriculum of Royal College of Science, although it is purely scientific, 3091.

KEENAN, P. J., Esq., M.R.I.A. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is chief of inspection to *National Board of Education*, 3456. No direct official relations between National Board and Science and Art Department, 3457. Consists of 20 members, none *ex officio*, and all appointed and removable by Government. Witness considers that being amenable to

public opinion it is as really responsible to Parliament as though directly represented by a responsible minister. Has absolute direction of national school teaching in Ireland, and is competent to regulate at discretion amount of science instruction in national schools. Interests of science represented on Board, 3599–3617. Two great classes of schools, vizt., model schools (26), and ordinary national schools (upwards of 6,500), 3458. Details of instruction, text books, examinations, expenses, &c. in each class of schools, 3459–3483, 3504, 3505, 3595–3597, 3617*a*.

Payments for instruction in physical science (up to maximum of 10*l*.) made by National Board to qualified teachers in model schools long before introduction of Science and Art Department system, and since continued independently of its action. To be regretted that no similar provision exists for rewarding teachers in ordinary national schools. Science instruction is, however, taken into account by inspectors in reporting on their general efficiency, 3497–3501, 3503, 3506, 3508, 3526–3533, 3560, 3563, 3564. Choice of subjects left to teachers, but inspectors' action conduces to uniformity of instruction, 3484, 3485. Chemistry and mechanics most generally chosen, 3489, 3591–3594. Examinations once a year, 3505. Since decease of its chief organizer, Dr. Clarke, Physical Science Department has been practically in abeyance, and its action languid, 3490, 3507; but witness considers Board's agency for giving elementary science instruction in model schools pretty complete, and that it must soon extend to common schools, 3565. At present such instruction is, as a rule, confined to pupils in higher classes of model schools, 3494–3496.

Science and Art Department system has not practically interfered with operations of National Board, no detriment befallen national schools generally by connexion with Department, and the two systems have not hitherto clashed, 3524, 3585, 3586. In some very rare cases national teachers, highly paid by Department for science teaching, have neglected ordinary elementary school work; but Board has perfect control over such misconduct, and in 99 per cent. of cases it will not occur, 3512–3521, 3525. In ordinary national schools encouragement superadded by Department has been of important service, 3566.

Opinion of witness, however, that as science and art instruction prospered in model schools before Department system was known, and could, with increased parliamentary grant, be easily extended to ordinary schools; and as Board's inspectors are at hand to supervise it in every part of Ireland, such instruction, at least in elementary schools, would be far more efficiently promoted by National Board than by Science and Art Department, 3569, 3570, 3573, 3576, 3598. Serious objection that under present arrangement national teachers are paid by Department for instruction in science, which is part of their ordinary duty under Board, at a rate much higher than Board pays them for same work; and furthermore, that payments made by Department are *excessive* relatively to remuneration by Board for elementary teaching, and therefore tend to discourage exertion in teacher's ordinary school work. As regards relative value of ordinary routine elementary instruction, and extra work of a special kind, such as science teaching under Department, witness observes that nearly all model school teachers were instructed and certificated in science before Department's operations commenced in Ireland, and that pupils were as highly and precisely taught then as now. Duplicate payments for same work easily avoidable by arrangement between Board and Department, 3538–3560.

Instances of *over-payment*:—(1) Master of Dublin central model school receives from Board 130*l*. or 140*l*. a year for teaching drawing, for which he is also paid 50*l*. or 60*l*. by Science and Art Department; this, however, is the only instance known to witness of duplicate payment for the same work. (2) Teacher of Bailieborough model school, who is paid about 130*l*. by Board for whole year's ordinary school work, received 130*l*. or 140*l*. from Department on results of examination of

pupils in extra class, to whom he gave some 25 lessons only in science subjects which he would in due course have taught, and probably had taught, as part of his ordinary duty under National Board, 3534–3537, 3543–3551, 3561–3562, 3572.

Under present arrangements Department may duplicate payments in all national schools in case of drawing, and in all model schools in case of science. So far as regards science and art teaching, however, no schools of same kind as night classes under Department are at present aided by Board; and if advantages of present system were withdrawn from national schoolmasters in respect of teaching science to national school pupils, witness would not debar them from deriving those advantages by instructing other persons at extra hours in places, such as mechanics' institutes, altogether distinct from national schools, 3581–3584, 3617*a*–3634.

If care of ordinary instruction in science were transferred to National Board it would give remuneration to its teachers commensurate with their other emoluments. *National competition* for free studentships and other rewards to pupils would continue to be held under Science and Art Department, National Board inspectors acting as its agents for local superintendence and oral examination, so as to prevent possibility of fraud such as has occurred under present system. Answers to objections relating to uniformity of instruction and of standards of oral examinations held by different persons, 3635–3670, 3673–3678. Inspectors, although mostly university men, are favourable to scientific instruction, 3486–3488, 3509, 3510.

Payments on direct results salutary in every branch of instruction, as establishing wholesome sympathy between teachers and pupils and powerfully stimulating exertion. Not conducive to cramming nor to neglect of slow learners, if properly controlled. Teacher's income, however, should not be wholly dependent on such payments. Modifications to this effect proposed by witness, 3587–3591, 3686, 3689–3696. Irregularities at Belfast and elsewhere not chargeable to this mode of payment, but to temptation existing under present system, 3683–3685, 3687, 3688. National Board drifting into policy of "payment by results"—a phrase used in Irish inspectors' reports long before its popular use in England, 3502, 3567, 3568.

Special payments by National Board in 1867: for music (2,297*l.*), drawing (1,187*l.*), science (165*l.*), navigation (498*l.*), &c. Regulations respecting instruction of boys and adults in navigation. More navigation schools required, especially in small fishing villages, 3698–3727.

Keeper of Natural History Department of Edinburgh Museum. See *Regius Keeper.*

Kensington Museum. See *South Kensington Museum.*

KERR, W. H., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Has been a porcelain manufacturer, merchant, and large employer of labour long resident in England, and is connected with Belleek Pottery Works, 2295, and page 293. Is principal mover in matter of *Royal Irish Institute*, p. 292. Hands in written evidence of resident partner at Belleek (*see* ARMSTRONG, R. W., Esq.), p. 292.

Opinions of witness in writing to following effect:—(1.) Various governments have neglected development of industrial talent in Ireland. (2.) Separate science and art department and museum, analogous to South Kensington, required for Ireland, with a grant of at least 100,000*l.* a year, to be administered by an unpaid local board of Irish noblemen and gentlemen responsible to Irish Government only. (3.) Central establishment called "The Royal Irish Institute," and consisting of Science and Art Department, museum, offices of local board or commission, permanent exhibition of Irish manufactures, and a picturesque garden, should be organized at the Exhibition Palace and grounds in Earlsfort Terrace, 2186, 2187, page 293.

Board of Management to consist of representatives elected by districts and chambers of commerce throughout Ireland, so as to form a sort of industrial parliament. No danger of predominance in it of Protestant or landed interests, as in Royal Dublin Society. In witness's opinion, administration of 100,000*l.* a year of public money by an elective unpaid board would be considered satisfactory, 2212–2227. Details of proposed organization of new institute, 4114, and Appendix K. p. 656.

Privy Council Minute appointing present commission and defining objects of inquiry, not in accordance with spirit of *Chancellor of Exchequer's promise* to deputation of promoters of Royal Irish Institute. It was understood that scheme as above stated, more especially so far as it relates to local management, would be carried out by Government, and that sole duty of commission was to determine best mode of effecting that object, 2174–2191. Aware that organization analogous to that of Kensington Department would not admit of local board. Nationality of secretary, director, and other officers unimportant, but control must be in hands of Irishmen, 2192–2197. Chancellor of Exchequer's promise not in writing, but short-hand note was taken and reported in *Times* (see 4099) of 27th March 1868. Important point was that the new "institution analogous to South Kensington" would be under "Irish "management . . . . and not subordinate to the English establish- "ment," 2192–2197, 2235, 2236, 2239–2246, 4100–4102, 4104. Promise was also understood to include consolidation of Royal Dublin Society, Museum of Irish Industry, Geological Survey, Royal Hibernian Academy, and schools of art receiving public grants. National Gallery to remain as present. Royal Dublin Society's natural history museum to be converted into a public library, and rest of its buildings transferred to Royal Agricultural Society, which should have a grant of 4,000*l.* a year; so that two great institutions would thus be constituted in Dublin, one for agriculture, the other for science and art, 2237, 2238, 2396, 4114.

Geological Survey merely to be housed at Institute, not amalgamated, or otherwise interfered with, 2292–2294.

Reasons for preferring *exhibition site*:—(1) public opinion throughout Ireland favourable to it, and few persons opposed; (2) affords free open space of 15 or 16 acres, while Royal Dublin Society's premises cover only four or five, and Stephen's Green (23 acres) is a great lung of Dublin, and in other respects an undesirable site for building purposes; (3) open to fresh air from Dublin mountains; (4) near to artizan district and probable future centre of city; (5) ample space for small botanic garden, an adjunct indispensable to study of decorative art; (6) suitable building upon it ready for immediate use, 2513–2533, 4110, and page 293. Aware that question of exhibition site was not referred to commission, and witness thinks it might therefore have been bought by anticipation, and without waiting for Commissioners' report. Government did make an offer, but far below its real value, and Chancellor's promise was subsequent to that offer, 4111–4113.

Details of pottery manufacture at Belleek; abundance and excellent quality of raw material available there. Absence of coal compensated for by peat and splendid water power. Quality and relative value of Irish labour; quicker intelligence of Irish people. Opinion of witness that Ireland will not necessarily remain at a disadvantage as regards profitable establishment of manufactures, 2358–2396.

Difficulty of establishing a school of art at Belleek; no suitable building; no local funds; artizans could not attend art classes in daytime. A night class might be established at small cost, but master's salary (say 150*l.*) must be provided, and art class without museum of pottery and models would be almost useless. Belleek has not applied to Science and Art Department for aid to establish either art or science schools. Matter was casually mentioned by witness to Lord Mayo, 2296–2317. Aware that Science and Art Department grants to schools of art 75 per cent. of cost of art examples, and makes loans of decorative art objects, drawings, &c., for long or short periods, according to local requirements; and that in this way Belleek could acquire a suitable museum, as well as a school of art, 2318–2323.

Details showing importance of art museums to progress of art manufacture, 2396. Industrial museum, such as Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, desirable in Dublin, 2498, 2499. Witness believes art students who signed memorial deprecating exclusion from national competition would not have done so had they been aware of objects of proposed Irish Institute. Statistics showing decline of art education in Ireland. Total grant to Irish schools of art in 1866–67, only 235*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* No new school established in Ireland since 1854, 4116–4123. Opinion of Lord Dufferin as regards importance of developing science and art instruction with view to progress of Irish manufactures. His lordship, referring to Dundalk Science classes, also spoke in favour of present system, 4107–4109.

Disparity between grants to science and art institutions in England and Ireland, *e.g.*, in 1867, for National Gallery, England, 65,800*l.*; Ireland, 2,000*l.* Complaint that public aid at all commensurate with country's requirements has invariably been refused, and thus the public mind is irritated, and men interested in welfare and good order of Ireland become disgusted, and weary of urging her just claims. Has never compared amounts granted for purposes of science and art to Ireland and Scotland respectively. Reference to opposition to Mr. Pitt's resolutions in 1782, in favour of Irish manufactures, 4103–4106, 4110. Complaint that although Government granted 500*l.* to Society of Arts towards expense of sending artizans to Paris Exhibition, no Irish workman was selected to represent Ireland there. Probably if Royal Dublin Society had taken same course as Society of Arts their efforts might have been similarly supplemented, but they have not made the exertions they should; and an institution (or "head-centre") for providing art instruction for the whole country is witness's object, 2323–2333, 2471. Was not aware that 45 Irish science teachers visited Paris in 1867, at public expense, 2334, 2335.

Witness declines to enter into details of changes proposed to be made by Royal Irish Institute in system of *Science and Art Schools.* Understands that 93 per cent. of cost of maintenance is paid by Government. Locality should contribute more than at present, and by a rate. No fault found with sale of payments to schools, but with small amount granted to Ireland for science and art generally. Not aware that localities can rate themselves under Free Libraries Act, 2336–2357. With an enlarged system of art education Ireland could produce a class of artists and artizans who, if not employed at home, would find a market in English manufactories, where, as in pottery trade, for example, all the principal artists are French or German, 2413.

Royal College of Science should be almost free, at least to artizans. Present fees far too high. Aware that there are scholarships open to artizans. Most important to establish night classes so that apprentices may receive scientific instruction fitting them to become foremen and superintendents. Opinion of witness as to prospects of employment of ordinary three year students of College of Science, 2406–2412, 2414–2448, 4116. Not aware that students obtaining a medal in general science examination are entitled to free admission to College, 2449.

Queen's Institute most deserving of public aid. Its objects stated, 2266–2270, 2274–2276. Instances of excellent workmanship by ladies taught there, 2271; especially in new class for painting on porcelain, 2273.

Royal Dublin Society is in great measure worn out and does not keep pace with wants of the times. Not a single manufacturer on its Art Manufactures Committee in 1867. Remodelling of society rests in its own hands alone, not with Irish public. Protestant or English feeling predominates too much there for it to be accepted as representing Ireland. Not aware of any instance of a candidate for election having been rejected because of his religion or politics, but Liberals have not joined because they consider they would be without influence as regards extending operations of society, 2198–2211, 2228–2234. Royal Dublin Society did more good before its connexion with Science and Art Department, 4113.

Explanations relative to pamphlet entitled "*Some Suggestions for Foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art,*" (*See Appendix* I., *page* 645,) as follows:—

(1.) *Royal Dublin Society* omitted by mistake from list of institutions (at page 21) proposed to be incorporated with Royal Irish Institute, 2247, 2250. Objections were raised to this proposal by members of Royal Dublin Society not belonging to Institute. Witness thinks a majority of Royal Dublin Society, if canvassed, would approve of handing over society's present buildings to *Royal Agricultural Society*, as proposed at page 32 of pamphlet. About 50 or 60 leading members have been asked their opinion. Royal charter of society to be abolished by Act of Parliament if necessary, 2253–2265, 4115. Any impediment whatever to progress of new Institute should be removed if it were for the benefit of country at large, 2288–2291.

(2.) *Royal Irish Academy* also omitted by mistake from list on page 30; but some members, including Sir W. Wilde, objected to proposed incorporation with Institute, 2248, 2249, 2251, 2252. Academy and its museum should be moved to Institute, its charter and present privileges remaining intact, unless found to interfere with progress of Institute, 2277–2287.

(3.) "*Schools of Art were also founded at South Kensington, where the "English artizan could receive an education of the highest class, and from "these schools lecturers were freely supplied to the provinces*" (page 8). Aware that Training School at Kensington is open to Irish students, and that many have been enabled to go there with the aid of scholarships, but distance from Ireland is a great obstacle.

Not aware that Ireland has not had lecturers, but not so freely sent round as in England. Witness makes total Science and Art grant to Ireland, 25,000*l.* only, but even 34,000*l.* is too little, *minimum* should be 100,000*l.*, 2397–2406.

(4.) "*In* 1852, *through Mr. Minton's influence, Government were induced to purchase, at a cost of* 12,000*l.*, *the celebrated Majolica collection*" (page 19). Date 1852 is inaccurate. Cannot say that purchase was not made after Mr. Minton's decease, but knows that he was anxious Government should have it, and that they eventually purchased it for Kensington Museum, 2450–2456.

(5.) Statement (at page 20) that *Blacas Collection* was purchased for Kensington is an error; but further statement that it was purchased "*for the purpose of encouraging English manufactures,*" is, in witness's opinion, a fair way of putting it, considering difference between treatment of England and Ireland in such matters, 2457–2469.

(6.) "*The sum of* 50,000*l. was also voted . . . . for the expenses to the Paris Exhibition of the Royal Commissioners (Kensington)*" (page 20). Vote was for imperial purposes, and not for Kensington specially; proportionate cost of exhibition of Irish manufactures paid out of it. No communication made to linen trade in Belfast, or poplin trade in Dublin. Witness not aware that juror on linen jury was a Belfast man, 2470–2475.

(7.) "*Last vote of Parliament was . . . . . 15,000l. for the purchase for Kensington of articles from the Paris Exhibition*" (page 20). Not aware that this was not in addition to vote for expenses of Exhibition, but merely an appropriation of any sums up to 15,000*l.* which might be saved from that vote, 2476–2477.

(8.) "*Loans were made from South Kensington to Ireland . . . . in the scantiest manner and in an illiberal spirit*" (page 20.) Very little obtained from Kensington for Irish exhibitions. Has been told this by Mr. Parkinson, and knows it of his own knowledge. Cannot say how many pictures were included in loan to Dublin Exhibition of 1865, 2478–2484 (see Appendix N., pp. 662, 663).

(9.) "*Museum of Irish Industry . . . . has received a grant of* 10,000*l.* "*in all, dealt out piecemeal in sums of* 1,500*l. at a time, while one insti-* "*tution in Edinburgh of a like kind got in a single public grant, as we are* "*informed the sum of* 40,000*l.*" No allusion made in pamphlet to

recent considerable increase of grants to Museum of Irish Industry. Cannot say whether its grant has been less than 5,000*l.* a year for some years past. Finds from estimates that it has not. The 10,000*l.* in pamphlet includes only grants for buildings, not for salaries. As regards fairness of picking out one of many museums in Dublin receiving public aid, and contrasting its grants with grant to a general museum like that of Edinburgh, is convinced that more than 40,000*l.* has not been expended on Dublin museums altogether, 2485–2497, 2500–2505.

(10.) "120,000*l.* *was lately voted by Parliament for the purchase of a site for some additional buildings*," (page 24, note,) refers to South Kensington Museum. Was not aware that this is an error, purchase in question having been for British Museum, 2506–2512.

Not intended in pamphlet to lay any special blame on Department at Kensington, but on Government generally. Wants of England, however, are sufficient to occupy Kensington, and a similar establishment is required for Ireland, 2459, 2477, 2512.

Kilkea. Navigation taught in national school there, *Keenan*, 3698.

Kirk, Mr. W. B. Head artist at Belleek Pottery, *Kerr*, 2367.

L.

Lace Manufacture. Inutility of teaching design for, *Cole*, 1042.

Leamington. School of art at, *Ryan*, 1781–1783.

Lectures.

Public lectures formerly delivered by Royal Dublin Society were much valued; were suddenly abolished, *D'Olier*, 1314–1317.

Evening lectures for artisans as given in London and Belfast would not succeed in Dublin, 2880–2885.

Free public lectures should be, and are proposed to be, resumed at Royal College of Science, *Kane*, 2957–2969, 3053–3055, 3057, 3058.

See *Royal Dublin Society*, 4, and *Royal College of Science*, 2.

Lectures, Provincial. See *Provincial Lectures.*

Cessation of provincial lectures, formerly under Royal Dublin Society, a serious public loss, *Steele*, 2851–2867.

Cost of provincial lectures high in proportion to number of audience, *ib.* 2887–2891, 2905–2911.

Leeds and other towns in Yorkshire, success of art schools in, *Ryan*, 1773–1775.

Leinster Lawn.

Proposal to concentrate several institutions on premises of Leinster House not objected to by Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1370. Leinster Lawn a good site for new building for Royal Irish Academy, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2666. Extensive space available there for building purposes, *Maunsell*, 4004.

Proposal for museum buildings on, App. R. p. 666.

Leskean Collection. In Royal Dublin Society's museum, details of, *D'Oliver*, 1133–1134, 1140; *Carte*, 1886–1891.

Library of Royal Dublin Society. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 5.

Library of Royal Irish Academy. Details relative to, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2546–2551; *Todd*, 3375, 3376.

See also *Royal Irish Academy.*

Life Models. Employed in Royal Dublin Society's art school and at Royal Hibernian Academy; difficulty of obtaining respectable female models in Dublin, *Hayes*, 1594–1608; *Mulvany*, 3329–3337.

Limerick. Navigation taught in model national school at, *Keenan*, 3698.

Linen Manufacture. Designs for, now furnished by foreigners, might be produced by Irish artists if training schools were established. Belfast manufacturers do not employ pupils of Dublin School of Art. Witness not aware whether pupils have laid themselves out for this particular department, *McSwiney*, 544–553.

Lithograph Drawing and Writing taught at Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2694.

Local Board of Management. See *Royal Irish Institute*, 3. *Schools of Art, &c.*

Local (Irish) Art. Desirability of encouraging, by means of an "Irish School of Painting," *Ryan*, 1770.

Local Schools of Art.

Respective numbers of, in Great Britain and Ireland, compared. School teachers cannot obtain proper art training in Ireland. No art school in Ulster. No inducement to establish art schools in Ireland, *Ryan*, 1770–1773.

Extension of, in Leeds, Wakefield, &c., *ib.* 1773, 1785, 1786. Leamington, *ib.* 1781–1783.

Longfield, Judge, a member of National Board of Education, *Keenan*, 3611, 3612.

Lyne, Mr. E. Page 586. (See Appendix M., page 659.)

M.

MacDonnell, H. H. G., Esq., J.P. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Has been connected with *Irish Academy of Music* for 12 years, and had long experience of musical resources in Dublin, 3728. Public aid of reasonable amount, under proper restrictions, would stimulate voluntary subscriptions (at present about 125*l.*), and enable Academy to develope latent musical talent in Ireland. Such aid should be partly unconditional and partly proportionate to amount of subscriptions. Doubtful whether aid in form of scholarships, as proposed by Society of Arts, would be expedient in a provincial school. Academy would be enabled by its subscriptions, if aided by public grant, to maintain promising pupils from country districts. But if Treasury were willing to provide sufficient funds it might be desirable to institute scholarships. Fees should be always demanded except in cases of special individual merit, 3729–3731, 3735, 3736, 3738–3743, 3750.

Not anxious to be quite unfettered as to general application of grant, for expenditure of which some broad principles must in first instance be laid down by authority; but details of system should be entrusted to a local committee, partly elected by subscribers, 3732, 3733, 3744.

Essential that Dublin School, although sufficient for wants of Ireland, and in that sense national, be affiliated to a central metropolitan training establishment in London, to which the most promising Irish pupils would be transferred when educated as far as is possible in a provincial institution, 3734, 3737.

Instruction in music, aided by *National Board of Education*, elementary only, and as yet without much practical effect, 3745.

Irish people have very great aptitude for vocal, and probably for dramatic music, 3746; and claim of Irish Academy to State aid is based on economical principle of developing native musical talent at present going to waste, while foreign artists are highly paid to supply the luxuries, or necessaries rather, as they have now become, of music and singing, of which an abundant supply would be forthcoming at home if means were provided for its cultivation, 3747–3749.

MACKEY, J. V., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Moved resolution, unanimously adopted by town council of Dublin, urging on Government the necessity of establishing in Ireland a *Royal Institute of Arts* similar to that at South Kensington, and indicating the Exhibition Palace as a most suitable site for this purpose, 587. More gratifying to Irish people to be independent of Science and Art Department in London.

If exclusion of Irish students from national competition were seen to be necessarily consequent on separation of Ireland from present science and art system, general feeling in favour of separation would no longer prevail; but, while recognizing importance of such questions, witness has not very closely considered them, and refers Commission to Hon. Mr. Vereker and Mr. W. H. Kerr, for evidence on matters of detail, 587–598, 604–612.

As regards *Royal Dublin Society* and *Royal Irish Academy* witness would be disposed to merge all societies in Dublin into one institution. It would be difficult, however, and unjust to cancel their charters. Believes that Royal Dublin Society, a purely Irish institution, purposes carrying out same objects as proposed institute, but does not see how it can do so, 599–603.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offer to Queen's Institute towards expense of teaching women telegraphy, *Corlett*, 2801, 2802.

Magnus, Mr. Success of, in training designers, *McSwiney*, p. 79.

MAHAFFY, Rev. J. P., M.A., and R. P. STEWART, Esq., Mus.D. (Analysis of their evidence.)

Irish Academy of Music.—Basis of suggestions is establishment of a Central Musical Training School or Department in London, with a Branch in Dublin affiliated to it, and partly under Government management:—

(1.) Remainder of governing body of Dublin Branch School to be elected by subscribers, some to go out by rotation each year and not to be re-eligible,
(2.) No paid official eligible on governing body.
(3.) Provision to be made for teaching all branches of musical instruction.
(4.) Exhibition building unsuitable for musical purposes. Hall for concerts should be added to present building, pp. 586, 587.

Maintenance Allowance. To art students at Kensington, *Brenan*, 3812–3817.

Majolica Collection. Erroneous statements as to purchase of Minton's, for Kensington Museum, *Kerr*, 2450–2456.

Managing Boards of Subscribers more likely to be efficient than non-subscribing managers, *Brady*, 2164–2173.

MANNING, ALDERMAN. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is an alderman and magistrate of Dublin, and a silk mercer of 30 years' experience, 853. Irish artizans would compete successfully with any people if they had same facilities for technical instruction as are afforded in London and elsewhere, 855. Separate science and art department for Ireland absolutely essential. Lace trade, for example, would give employment to some thousands more hands if there were good native designers in Ireland, 856. Late exhibition building in Earlsfort Terrace most suitable site for science and art institute; as it (1) is near loom manufacture, (2) is central and easy of access to weavers and manufacturers in "Liberties," (3) affords ample space for present and prospective requirements, and (4) is ready for immediate occupation, 856. Witness has no pecuniary interest in Exhibition Palace, but wishes to see established there an institute "analogous to South Kensington," with landscape gardens, statuary, and a permanent exhibition of manufactures, 857.

Manufactures.

Function of Government to foster them by means of schools of design and technical teaching. Irish not deficient in artistic taste, which, if properly cultivated, would enable them to compete successfully with other peoples. Reference to encouragement formerly given by means of protective laws, *Switzer*, 1507, 1513, 1514, 1523.

Comparison of number of manufacturers in Ireland and Yorkshire; many Yorkshire art students are not connected with manufactures; a young Irishman educated in art might find employment there if not in Ireland, *Ryan*, 1844–1846.

Even if manufactures could not be created in Ireland, Irish taste should be educated and brought into competition in England, for prizes which are now carried off by foreigners, *McSwiney*, 582.

See also *Linen Manufacture. Tabinet Manufacture. Woollen Manufacture.*

Manufactures in Scotland (*Board of Trustees for*). Originated in Treaty of Union, *Primrose*, p. 20. Its income and how administered, *ib.* Its contributions to Royal Institution and National Gallery, of which it has sole charge under Treasury, as well as of Antiquarian Museum, and School of Art, *ib.* p. 23. Allocation of its funds by Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858; and transfer to it of collection of Scottish Society of Antiquaries by Minute of 1st July 1851, p. 27.

Masters of Schools of Art. See *Schools of Art.*

Mathematics taught in Navigation Schools, *Keenan*, 3719–3721.

Maunsell, G. W., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is one of the secretaries of *Royal Dublin Society*, 3972–3973. Present arrangement as regards council, committees, and officers works harmoniously, and for benefit of society. Reasons for this opinion, and advantages of intervention of committees specially acquainted with subjects, (*e.g.*, natural history) between general Council and curators of collections. Committees act in concert with officers without directly controlling them. Difficulties liable to occur between committees and officers before executive authority of council was sufficiently strengthened by recent supplemental charter are now no longer possible, 3974–3987.

Rooms of *Library* altogether inadequate. Upper room of *Natural History Museum* well lighted and adaptable for storing books, but would not make a convenient reading room; lower room badly ventilated and ceiling too low. On the whole, however, these rooms are suitable for conversion into a public library, supposing natural history collections were transferred to a new building on or adjacent to society's present premises. Proposal to remove collections altogether would meet with utmost disfavour. No objection to accommodate other learned societies if rooms now occupied by library be set free, and provided that Royal Dublin Society's rights be preserved, 3989–4001. Objections to removal of Society to proposed new institute in Exhibition Palace, and considerations in favour of its present premises as most suitable site for concentrating various societies in Dublin. Opinion as to arrangement of new buildings and proper place for statue of Prince Consort, 4002–4005.

Glasnevin Botanic Garden open every day of week but one. It might be desirable, subject to approval of committee, to open it also on that day so as to prevent disappointment to strangers, 4006–4011.

Agricultural Department of Society most important, and an instance of benefit of management by a committee thoroughly conversant with subject. Details of expenditure on this department and of statistics of agricultural shows in Dublin. Probably no broad objection to transfer of agricultural museum, now placed in very ill-constructed rooms, to a new industrial museum erected on society's premises, although not under its control, if deemed conducive to interests of community. Statement respecting *Royal Agricultural Society*, 4011–4025.

School of Art never more popular than at present; most desirable to raise its condition to that of South Kensington Training School. Present rooms badly lighted and very unfit for their purpose, 4028–4029.

Royal Dublin Society charges itself with manufactures as well as agriculture. No measures taken for sending Irish artizans to Paris Exhibition because the matter was referred in first instance to Lord Mayor of Dublin, and eventually no space was specially allotted to Ireland, 4030–4033.

McClintock, Sir Leopold. His Arctic collection now in Royal Dublin Society's Museum, *Carte*, 1906.

McKerlie, Col. J.G., R.E., and James H. Owen, Esq., M. A. (Analysis of their evidence.)

Detailed explanation of delay in completing certain works at *Royal Irish Academy*. Estimated cost was 250*l.*, but in progress of works it was found necessary to extend hot-water apparatus, remove books, &c., involving expense not provided for in estimate; consequently the works could only be finished to a certain point, and nothing has now been done for 12 months. Mr. Owen, architect to Board of Works, did not inform head of his department that additional funds would be required, thinking application should proceed from Academy to Board, and from Board to Treasury. Had Board been informed either by its own officers, or by Academy, provision would doubtless have been made in estimates for completion of all necessary works, 4034–4098.

McSwiney, P. P., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is an alderman of Dublin, ex lord-mayor, and a justice of the peace. From long experience in branches of commerce intimately connected with science and art, witness is enabled to state that Government aid to training schools abroad has given foreigners an immense advantage over Irish people, manufacturers both in England and Ireland being at present obliged to purchase foreign designs. In order to remedy this, and to counteract the effects of oppressive legislation, by which in times past manufactures have been prohibited or restricted in Ireland and her skilled artificers dispersed, the State should establish in Dublin a central Department of Science and Art, with training schools throughout Ireland under its active supervision. Amalgamation of existing societies desirable as tending to economize time and money and to impart new life and impetus to cultivation of art studies. Reference to Belgium as a country enriched in recent years chiefly by means of Government training schools and schools of design established in every department and commune. Exhibition Palace most suitable for proposed Department, 538–541, 548.

Small demand for Irish designs or designers in Ireland; foreigners chiefly employed; although, *cæteris paribus*, manufacturers would doubtless give preference to native artists, 542, 544–547. Not aware whether any pupils of Dublin School of Art have been employed as designers in Belfast linen manufacture. Designing for manufactures not cultivated in present art schools. No obstacle to its cultivation except want of proper professors and opportunities of study. Natural taste and creative genius of Irish people, if developed, would enable them to compete successfully with other countries, 549–555. Details of cabinet manufacture, designing for which is almost exclusively Irish, 556, 561.

Opinion of witness that *general technical training* should be given in Government schools—especially in districts already the seat of manufactures—so as to provide a supply of skilled hands and thus induce manufacturers to reside in Ireland. At present almost all skilled artizans quit the country as soon as they can, 543, 562–576.

Want of coal and iron not an insurmountable obstacle to progress of Irish manufactures. Belgium and Ireland compared in this respect, 577–581. Absence of manufactures attributed to past misgovernment of Ireland—*e.g.* destruction of woollen trade 170 years ago, 583–585.

Meetings of Council of Royal College of Science. See *Royal College of Science.*

Memorandum urging claims of Royal Hibernian Academy to state support, *Mulvany*, 3326.

Memorial from students of Royal Dublin Society's School of Art against being excluded from advantages of present system of national competition, App. F., p. 602.

Merrion Square. Proposed as site of new Museum, *Cole*, 841.

Mineralogy and Minerals. Development and collections of, under Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1132–1139. Catalogue of united collections very desirable, *ib.* 1140, 1141. See *Royal Dublin Society.*

Minute.

Treasury minute of 25th January 1858 relative to Edinburgh Museum, App. C., p. 595.

Of Committee of Council on Education, dated 22d May 1868, appointing the Commission, *Rep.* i. Interpretation of, *Cole*, 818. Not in accordance with Chancellor of Exchequer's promise, *Kerr*, 2175–2191.

Of 1st October 1868, containing further instructions, *Rep.* iii.

Of Committee of Council on Education, of 21st September 1865, relating to scientific instruction and institutions in Dublin, viz., Royal Dublin Society, Museum of Irish Industry, College of Science for Ireland, and Zoological Society, *Rep.* vi.–ix.

Missionary action on part of Science and Art Department required to stimulate art instruction in Ireland in same way as witness acted in Yorkshire, *Ryan*, 1803, 1806, 1808.

Molesworth Street Institution. See *Queen's Institute.*

Monkeys, experiments on diet of, *Corrigan*, 304.

Montgomery, Mr. His collection of birds purchased by Royal Dublin Society, *Carte*, 1944.

Moore, Thos. (the poet), his library contained in the library of Royal Irish Academy, *Rep.* p. xiv.

Mulvany, G. F., Esq., R.H.A. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is director of *Irish National Gallery*, 3268. His duties are general superintendence and conservation, and purchase of works, subject to Board of 17 members, seven elected by subscribers and donors, and ten *ex-officio* and delegate members. Acts as secretary to Board, with a seat and voice at meetings, but no vote. Inconvenience of rule that director may not be a governor, 3269, 3270. Details of constitution, origin, and history of gallery, number of visitors and students, 3324, 3271–3275. (See also Appendix P., page 664.)

Funds chiefly derived from Treasury (grant for 1868, 2,740*l.*), which grants a sum equivalent to subscriptions and value of donations of pictures. Subscriptions not likely to continue, institution being now regarded by public as entirely maintained by parliamentary grants. Opinion of witness that Parliament would recognize claim to an unconditional annual grant of moderate amount until collections are satisfactory, 3276–3282, 3308, 3309. Liberal expenditure for a few years more economical than small annual grants for a long period, 3301.

Purchases of pictures usually made on personal judgment of witness, and subsequently ratified by quorum of nine of Board, a number inconveniently large. Three would be much better, but alteration requires Act of Parliament. No means of purchasing beyond sum provided in estimates except by witness on his own responsibility anticipating future resources, or by private munificence, as of Right Hon. Maziere Brady, who has frequently enabled witness to secure important works, 3282–3285*a*. Total amount of Treasury grants for purchases, 7,500*l.*, 3298–3300. Gallery has had pictures from national collections on deposit, but none of importance, 3295–3297.

Irish Gallery progressive but not comprehensive, modern art being most inadequately represented, *e.g.*, no specimen of Turner or Landseer. Loans from London collections (Sheepshanks, Vernon, &c.) ought to be made auxiliary to art progress in Dublin. Very desirable also to exhibit photographs, engravings, sculpture, and especially casts of architectural remains. State aid to public museums justifiable only in proportion as they react on living industry, 3302–3307, 3310–3316. Was not aware that casts could be obtained from Kensington Museum, 3317.

Present connexion with Treasury is the most satisfactory possible for Gallery, unless there were a Minister of Education having direct control of all such institutions. Is not sufficiently acquainted with functions of Lord President of Council to express opinion as to desirability of relations with him, 3286–3291, 3318.

Separate Science and Art Department or Art Institute for Ireland, though desirable for other purposes, of no advantage to Irish National Gallery; a local board or any change of administration interfering with its present freedom of action would be detrimental, 3318–3323.

Is treasurer of *Royal Hibernian Academy*, and selected as its representative before Commission. Reads report of Academy to Chief Secretary, urging claim to increased State aid on account of utility of annual exhibition of works of living artists, and of facilities afforded for instruction of art students. Refers to continental art systems and to early action of Royal Dublin Society in support of opinion that Hibernian Academy should be regarded as proper controller of highest portion of art education and should influence all art teaching. Professional artists, and not amateurs, should be judges of modes of instruction and progress of students, 3325–3326.

Hibernian Academy cannot hope to become an independent wealthy corporation like London and Scottish academies, but its action might be greatly utilized and its exhibitions and means of education liberally encouraged, 3327. Removal to a better situated building desirable, 3328. Details relative to life-school, difficulty of obtaining good models, and difference of teaching from that in Royal Dublin Society's school, 3329–3337.

Mulvany, G. F., R.H.A. His pamphlet relative to Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1109, 1110.

MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY FOR IRELAND.

1. *Desirability of establishing a general Museum in Dublin.*
2. *Site for this purpose.*

1. *Desirability of establishing a General Industrial and Fine Art Museum in Dublin.*

As a purely state establishment, under a director responsible to Lord President or other minister of education, and in immediate relation with Irish Government, *Rep.* pp. xxxiv. xxxv.

All existing museums in Dublin, which are almost useless separate, should be amalgamated in one general museum, where they would be very valuable to students and men of science, *Vereker*, 481.

In favour of amalgamating existing museums; with lectures and schools similar to South Kensington, under local Irish teaching and management, combined with advantages of imperial competition, *Walsh*, 751–763, 766–770, 794–804, 811–814.

Plan for concentrating in a general museum of science and art on Royal Dublin Society's premises various museums at present separate. Estimated cost of works and future maintenance, *Cole*, 841–851. App. R., p. 669.

Permanent museum like South Kensington, including a collection of samples of manufactures, much wanted in Dublin; eligibility of Exhibition Palace for this purpose. Public opinion in Ireland in favour of it, *Switzer*, 1495–1497, 1522–1524.

Advantages to Irish students of an extensive museum like South Kensington, especially if containing specimens of Irish art and manufactures. Must be managed by a local boardin Dublin, or will not enjoy public confidence, *Ryan*, 1769, 1770.

If Royal Dublin Society's Museum be amalgamated with other collections, the entire establishment should be under one head officer responsible for discipline, distribution of funds, and general arrangements, but not interfering with curators having responsible charge and special knowledge of various subdivisions of museum, *Carte*, 2037–2051.

Instances of utility of museums in suggesting designs; an art museum essential to successful working of schools of art, *Kerr*, 2295–2318.

Advantages of museum of art in Dublin under exclusively Irish management, *Brenan*, 3918.

Difficulty of inducing Government to take proper action in this matter. Account of deputations. Promise of Mr. Ward Hunt to purchase Exhibition Palace as site of proposed new museum and institute. Offer eventually made by Government was much below real value. As to loans easily obtainable for museum, *Kerr*, 4109–4113.

2. *Site for proposed Museum.*

Eligibility of Exhibition Building; general opinion in Ireland in favour of it, *Switzer*, 1497; *Kerr*, p. 293.

See also *Museum of Antiquities, Dublin. Museum of Art Products. Museum of Ornamental Art. Natural History Museum, Dublin.*

Museum and Library of Royal Irish Academy. Cost of, very slight lately, *Todd*, 3375, 3376.

Museum of Antiquities, Dublin. A national museum, combining all existing collections of antiquities, should be established in Dublin, *Todd*, 3340–3342.

Museum of Art Products. Want of, in Dublin, a serious impediment to progress of Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2692. Necessity of having models at hand, *ib.* 2702–2706. Objects, &c., would be more easily obtained from a museum in Dublin than from South Kensington, *ib.* 2718, 2719.

Museum of Irish Industry.

Converted into College of Science for Ireland, *Rep.* viii. ix. Contents of its museum, *Rep.* x.

Collections of, still retained in College of Science, may be transferred to form nucleus of Science and Art Museum, *Rep.* p. xxxviii.

Complications between it and Royal Dublin Society remedied by minute of 21 September 1865, converting Museum of Irish Industry into College of Science, *Cole*, 947–954.

See also *College of Science.*

Museum of Natural History. See *Royal Dublin Society.*

Museum of Science and Art (Edinburgh).

Its principal objects are technology and natural history, *Archer*, 1. Not antiquities, *ib.* 2, 3. Natural history collection originally belonged to university; details of its transfer to Government, *ib.* 6–12, 60.

No restrictions as to relative extent of space to be occupied by industrial and natural history collections respectively; building at present incomplete; when finished about two-thirds will be appropriated to technology and one-third to natural history, *ib.* 13–20. Witness regulates the distribution of space and funds; university cannot interfere except by appeal to Science and Art Department, *ib.* 21–26. Explanation as to connexion between Natural History Museum and university; as to status of regius keeper; relations with Science and Art Department, which is the final authority in case of difficulty, are perfectly satisfactory, *ib.* 41–44, 51, 52, 82. Separation from it most undesirable, *ib.* 83–87. Details of contents and arrangement of collections—minerals fossils, agricultural products, &c., *ib.* 48–51, 70–79.

Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh University is *ex officio* keeper in Museum of Science and Art, *Allman*, 110. Collections could be rearranged by witness without concurrence of director (Prof. Archer), *ib.* 113–128. Witness has scientific control over, but not the custody of, natural history department, *ib.* 146, 147.

Right of appeal to Science and Art Department, *ib.* 151.

Specimens in, are much used in lecture and class rooms, *ib.* 158–160.

Numbers of persons and students visiting it, *Archer*, 73.

Letter of Dr. Lyon Playfair to Treasury, relative to establishment, organization, and estimates of Edinburgh Museum. App. A., p. 592.

Resolutions of Senatus of Edinburgh University on same subject. App. B., p. 595.

See also *Regius Keeper.*

Museum of Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

Grant received by, in 1868-9. *Rep.* xxx.

Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, relative thereto. App. C., p. 599.

See *Society of Antiquaries.*

Museum of Ornamental Art. Desire of Royal Society to establish, *Steele*, 2913.

Music.

National training school required in London with a branch affiliated in Dublin. A quasi-popular body like Irish Academy of Music might be usefully constituted local managers. Training of promising pupils must be completed in London, *Cole*, 841, 1091–1098.

Slow progress of, in National Schools; general aptitude of the Irish for; should be assisted by the state as much as painting or literature; abundant supply of native musical ability if means were provided for its development; scholarships useful for country pupils, *MacDonnell*, 3745–3750.

Students in, require longer training than art students, *Brady*, 2139.

Amount spent on, in Irish National Schools in 1867, *Keenan*, 3697.

See *Irish Academy of Music. Musical Knowledge in Dublin, &c., Royal Academy of Music. Scholarship in Music.*

Musical Knowledge in Dublin, Suggestions for Promotion of:

1. Governing body to consist of nominees of central department in London, and of members elected by subscribers.
2. No salaried official to be a governor.
3. All branches of musical instruction to be comprised in curriculum of institution.
4. A suitable concert hall to be erected, no room in Exhibition Palace being adapted for musical purposes, *Mahaffy* and *Stewart*, pp. 586, 587.

N.

National Board of Education, Ireland. See *National Schools.*

National Gallery (Edinburgh).

Grant to, in 1868–69, *Rep.* xxx.

Vested in Board of Trustees for Manufactures. Its contents; expenses; number of visitors, and other details, *Primrose*, pp. 20–23.

Consists almost entirely of pictures deposited on loan, *Mulvany*, 3306.

Treasury Minute of 25th February 1858, relating to establishment of new National Gallery and removal of Museum of Society of Antiquaries, App. C., p. 595.

National Gallery of England. Sums voted for, contrasted with votes for Irish National Gallery, *Kerr*, 4103.

National Gallery of Ireland. See *Irish National Gallery.*

National Museum of Irish Antiquities and Historical Monuments. See *Royal Irish Academy.*

National Schools and Board of Education, Ireland:

1. *Model Schools.*
2. *Ordinary Schools.*
3. *Schools in which navigation is taught.*
4. *Generally.*

1. *Model Schools.*

Instruction in model schools is of higher standard than in ordinary schools, *Keenan*, 3463, 3464.

Their object; curriculum of instruction in, finishing with extra class instruction in physical sciences, of which mechanics and chemistry are most in favour with the teachers; neither foreign languages nor physical science are taught in ordinary school hours. To be regretted that there is no final examination; influence of Dr. Clarke in promoting instruction in physical science; attempts made to teach natural history and physiology, *Keenan*, 3465–3496. Mechanics, theoretical and experimental, taught, *ib.* 3592–3597.

Payments to teachers of physical science, singing, and drawing, in the model schools, are made upon results of annual examinations; this system preceded and is altogether independent of action of Science and Art Department, *ib.* 3497–3506.

Introduction of Science and Art Department system has not interfered with efficiency of ordinary school teaching; in some rare cases national teachers, having classes under the department, have neglected their ordinary school duties, *ib.* 3511–3513. Board duplicates assistance in physical science in model schools only, *ib.* 3632. Remarkable success of Mr. Doherty, master of Bailieborough Model School, as a teacher of science classes under Science and Art Department. Payments by department on results of instruction as tested by examination are relatively *excessive*, and tend to discourage exertion in ordinary school duty of teachers, *ib.* 3543–3562.

2. *Ordinary National Schools.*

No payments in, for instruction in science, but inspectors take it into account in determining the classification of teachers, according to which their payments from board are graduated, *ib.* 3508–3510, 3564.

3. *Schools in which Navigation is taught.*

Fees of teachers; adults as well as boys are taught; masters and mates only come to cram, and system generally is bad; means of teaching navigation in Dublin insufficient for its wants; limited number of schools there; training school required, *Keenan*, 3698–3716, 3724.

Navigation should be taught in small fishing villages on coast rather than in large towns, *ib.* 3717, 3718, 3722–3725.

Regular pupils in navigation are first taught mathematics, *ib.* 3719–3721.

4. *Generally.*

Drawing taught in, but not paid for by Science and Art Department because teachers are not certificated in drawing, *Ryan*, 1770, 1793–1796, 1797.

No special scale of payments on results of science teaching; a general certificate only is given, *Keenan*, 3526–3533.

Duplicate payments by Science and Art Department and board for same work could be easily avoided, *ib.* 3534–3542. Extent to which they are liable to occur at present, *ib.* 3617*a*–3632.

Constitution of National Board; appointed by Government. Physical and natural science duly represented thereon, *ib.* 3607–3615.

Agency of board for teaching physical science is pretty complete in model schools, and must soon be extended to ordinary schools. Encouragement superadded by Science and Art Department has been bene-

ficial. Its system a powerful stimulus to exertion, *Keenan*, 3565–3568. Reasons for thinking that scientific instruction in Irish national schools should be entirely under National Board. Suggestions for effecting this without discontinuing national competition under Science and Art Department, *ib.* 3569–3583, 3598–3606.

Board has absolute control over national system of education; ample power to punish neglect of duty on part of teachers, and perfect control over any misconduct in respect of science and art system, *ib.* 3514–3521, 3616, 3617.

Introduction of Latin and French as extra branches would not interfere with ordinary routine, *ib.* 3522, 3523.

Systems of National Board and Science and Art Department have not clashed, *ib.* 3524.

Excellence of system of payment by results; abuses to which it is liable easily obviated, *Keenan*, 3587–3591. Improvements suggested by witness, *ib.* 3685–3696.

National competition examinations in Ireland should be conducted by board's inspectors, who would transmit results to London or Dublin, *ib.* 3635–3644. All persons, whether pupils of National Schools or not, should be admissible to this competition, *ib.* 3643.

Present system of examination under Science and Art Department might be improved by the addition of an oral examination; the majority of the board's inspectors would be quite capable of conducting such examinations, *ib.* 3649–3676; and the board would be willing to give their services for that purpose, *ib.* 3677, 3678.

Action of inspectors of national schools as local secretaries of science classes under Science and Art Department, *ib.* 3679–3684.

Witness advocates payment by results, but in a manner that would make the pupils truthful and the teachers honest, that would make every subject a paying subject, that would utterly deprecate cramming, and would render a foreknowledge of the line of examination impossible; such a system might be established without any inconveniences or bad results, *ib.* 3685–3696.

Amounts spent on music, drawing, navigation, and physical science in national schools in 1867, *ib.* 3697.

The culture of music in, progresses slowly, *MacDonnell*, 3745.

Many national inspectors already connected with science schools in Ireland, *Sidney*, 3234. Interest of national school teachers in promoting establishment of science schools might be made available for establishing art classes, *ib.* 3237, 3244, 3252–3254.

Considerations with reference to present science and art system in Ireland in its relation to National Board, *Cole*, 1081–1089.

See also *Examination. Navigation. Oral Examinations. Payments by Results.*

National School Teachers. See *National Schools.*

Natural History Museum, Dublin.

Reasons for not adopting same administration there as at British Museum, *Cole*, 914.

Nature and application of grant for, *ib.* 915, 916, 938–940.

Large expenditure upon, not expedient, *ib.* 931–933. Should not be combined with ethnological collections, *ib.* 942–944.

Better stuffed specimens required for, *ib.* 1029–1035.

See also *Royal Dublin Society.*

Natural History Museum of University of Edinburgh. See *Museum of Science and Art (Edinburgh).*

Natural History Society of Dublin. Probably no objection to removal of its collection to Royal Dublin Society's Museum, if new buildings were erected, so as not to divest Dublin Society's present premises and rights, *D'Olier*, 1303–1308.

Navigation.

Taught in model national schools at Limerick, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Dublin, and in ordinary national schools at Sneem, Spunkane, Kilkee, Castletownsend, and Strangford, *Keenan*, 3698. Successfully taught at Glenariffe, *ib.* 3705. Provision made for payment of teachers according to number of pupils, and on results of examinations, *ib.* 3699–3701. Is an optional subject, *ib.* 3701, 3702.

Very few pupils learning navigation in Dublin; numbers who have passed the local examination for certificates for masters and mates, *ib.* 3706–3709.

Seamanship not taught in connexion with, in national schools, *ib.* 3710, 3711.

Means provided by National Board for teaching navigation in Dublin are insufficient; masters and mates only attend navigation school to cram. The system altogether greatly needs reform. Teaching should be encouraged in small fishing villages on coast rather than large towns, *ib.* 3712–3718, 3725.

Amount spent on teaching navigation in Irish National Schools in 1867, *ib.* 3699.

Navigation and mathematics both taught in navigation schools, &c., *ib.* 3719–3721.

Night Classes, Night Schools, Night Examinations.

Night class of Leamington Philosophical Society, *Ryan*, 1781. Number of night classes in Ireland, *ib.* 1792. Night examinations, occasional inconvenience of, in Ireland, *e.g.* at Cork, *ib.* 1805.

Queen's Institute would not undertake responsibility of night classes for females on any consideration, *Corlett*, 2713–2716, 2780–2783, 2796–2798. This is a principal obstacle to its obtaining grants under present science and art system, *ib.* 2723.

O.

Oral Examinations in Science should be combined with written, so as to prevent abuses liable to occur under present system. Answers to objections on ground of varying standards of different examiners. National inspectors perfectly competent to hold both oral and written examinations, *Keenan*, 3649–3672.

Office of Works. Sums voted under, for different societies in Dublin, *Cole*, 859.

Owen, James H., Esq., M.A.
(For analysis of his evidence, see McKerlie, Colonel J. G., R.E., p. 715.)

P.

Palæontology, Demonstrator of, appointment recommended in Royal College of Science by Lord Rosse's Commission; present demonstrator, Mr. Baily, was appointed by Science and Art Department, on recommendation of council of college, 3049–3052.

Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Complaint, under misapprehension, that no Irishmen were enabled to visit, at public expense, *Vereker*, 519–537; *Kerr*, 2323–2331. Royal Dublin Society showed their inertness in not making exertions for this purpose in same way as Society of Arts in London, *ib.* 2333.

Complaint as to appropriation of vote for expenses of British Commission, *Kerr*, 2470, 2476, 2477.

Statement of circumstances under which 500*l.* was granted in aid of artizans' visits to; Science and Art Department took no part in selecting persons sent, *Cole*, 1050, 1951.

The subject of sending workmen to, was never brought before Royal Dublin Society, *Steele*, 2914–2916.

PARKER, ALEXANDER, J.P. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Attends to give independent testimony respecting *Queen's Institute*. Great interest taken in it by ladies in Dublin. Its success relatively to means at command has been very great, especially in telegraph class; and promising field of employment in painting on porcelain is now open to pupils training for it. Chief wants of institute are larger income and a museum of art models, 2810–2813.

PARKINSON, HENRY, Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Was secretary to Dublin Exhibitions of 1861 and 1865. Reads answers to queries of committee of promoters of *Royal Irish Institute:* (1.) Details of offices held by witness in connexion with societies, &c. (2.) Estimate of space available for exhibitional purposes in Royal Dublin Society, Museum of Irish Industry, and Exhibition Palace respectively. (3.) Reasons for thinking latter most suitable for an institution analogous to that at South Kensington. (4.) Centrality of site. (5.) Objections to building on Stephen's Green. (6.) Suggestions that School of Art and Museum of Royal Dublin Society be respectively combined with Royal Hibernian Academy and Museum of Irish Industry, 622–628.

Details of formation of *Exhibition Palace Company*, of its financial position, and of liability of directors who have guaranteed repayment of 30,000*l.* borrowed from Royal Bank. Nature of security held by bank, 707–729.

Reasons in favour of separation of Ireland from Science and Art Department in London: (1.) Irish dislike of centralization, and general popularity which a local department would enjoy. (2.) Loans of objects of art, &c. would be more easily obtainable. Witness could at once form an interesting collection for new Institute, 652–658, 663–665, 697–701.

Not essential that it should be on Exhibition site; particular locality is altogether a secondary question. Objections to Stephen's Green. Considerations in respect of Royal Dublin Society's premises, 645–651.

If Royal Irish Institute be established *Royal Dublin Society* should continue to exist as an independent body, its functions being limited to agriculture and development of library. Agricultural Museum requires better accommodation, and library might be moved into present Natural History Museum, 632–640. School of Art amalgamated with Hibernian Academy and connected with a suitable museum, picture and sculpture galleries, would form the fine arts branch of Institute. School has declined since witness was a pupil, and does not now turn out good designers. It requires reform and extension, 641–643, 685–696. Natural History and Technological collections should both be removed to Royal Irish Institute; desirable also to amalgamate with them the antiquarian collection of *Royal Irish Academy*, maintenance of its individuality and suitable accommodation being secured to Academy, 644, 703–706.

National competition of science and art students to be continued, and each country to be represented on board of examiners; all teaching to be local, with local examinations under Irish department; in this way, selected Irish students might be presented for national competition. Opinion that memorial from students in Royal Dublin Society's art school, deprecating exclusion from benefits of present system of compe-

tition, was prepared under misapprehension and in ignorance of improvements proposed to be effected by means of new Institute. Aware that science and art teaching is local under present arrangements, but thinks it insufficient, and that fees are too high. The want felt in Ireland is efficient means of creating skilled labour. To this end there should be free classes for poor students and an adequate industrial and art museum similar to South Kensington Museum, 659–662, 666–681, 683–684, 698.

Parliamentary Grants.

Detailed statement of grants paid to various institutions in Dublin, *Cole*, 820–824, 852, 859, 864, 872.

Irish National Gallery chiefly maintained by; amount for present year; conditions of payment of, *Mulvany*, 3272, 3278–3282.

In aid of scientific instruction in Universities and Colleges in Great Britain and Ireland, Table of, for 1860–61 to 1868–69, handed in by *Capt. Donnelly*, p. 509; App. N. p. 661.

Patent Museum, South Kensington. Origin, &c., of, *Cole*, 866.

Payments by Results.

Table of payments on results of art instruction, 1867, *Rep.* p. xxix.

Qualifications for earning payments on results of science instruction, *Rep.* p. xxv. Table of statistics of, for 1867 and 1868. *Rep.* p. xxvi.

Before extension of Science and Art Department system to Ireland, National Board had provided for instruction in physical science and for payment of teachers on results, *Keenan*, 3497–3502. This system still continues in the 26 model schools and has never been changed, *ib.* 3506.

Science and Art Department makes payments which are relatively too high, although they are made only for actual results of teaching as tested by examination, *ib.* 3549, 3550. Payments on results are highly beneficial both to teachers and scholars; and irregularities such as occurred at Belfast examination are in no way attributable thereto. Suggestions by witness for desirable modifications of present system of paying solely by results, *ib.* 3587–3591, 3683–3687, 3692–3696.

Comparative statement of payments on results of science and art examinations, &c., for 1867, App. F., pp. 631, 632.

Penny Admissions to Zoological Gardens, Dublin, more profitable than sixpence admissions, *Corrigan*, 317–320. Opening gardens after 5 p.m. and on great holidays (*e.g.*, Easter Monday, &c.) for 1*d.* proved unsuccessful, *ib.* 332.

Per-centage of local subscriptions to local schools of art said to be only seven per cent. of annual expenditure, *Kerr*, 2338–2340, 2349–2353.

Physical Science.

Branches of, taught in model national schools in Ireland, *Keenan*, 3489, 3490.

Amount spent on, by National Board in national schools in Ireland in 1867, *ib.* 3697.

Physical Science, Teaching of. See *National Schools*, 1, 2.

Pictures, Deposit ; Donations of; Purchase of. See *Irish National Gallery. National Gallery, Edinburgh.*

PIM, JONATHAN, Esq., M.P. (Analysis of his evidence.)

As Member of Parliament for Dublin has attended on deputations in support of establishment of proposed *Royal Irish Institute*, in which many persons in Dublin have taken warm interest, some from interested motives and in hope of selling Exhibition premises, others from belief that a local centre for all institutions connected with science and art in Dublin is preferable to a centre in London, 1471. South Kensington Museum no direct advantage to Irish artizans, but witness has not con-

sidered advisability of a separate Science and Art Department for Ireland sufficiently to express any decided opinion, 1472,1473; and takes no part in question of forming Royal Irish Institute, 1488, 1489.

Science and art competition limited to Ireland undesirable; imperial competition more useful in every class. Was not aware of feeling of students against exclusion from benefits of existing national competition, 1473–1487.

Impression that means of teaching *veterinary science* in Ireland are defective. Improvement in this respect very desirable, 1490–1492.

Pitt, Mr. His resolutions in favour of developing manufactures in Ireland opposed by Wedgwood, *Kerr*, 4105.

Playfair, Dr. Lyon.

Letter to Treasury relative to establishment of Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, App. A., p. 592.

Reference to system of lectures suggested by, *Kane*, 2971.

Political Economy. Desirability of teaching, in Royal College of Science, *Kane*, 3116.

Porcelain Painting.

Inutility of teaching design with especial reference to, in schools of art, *Cole*, 1042.

A new art in Ireland, lately introduced by Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2691. Success of class there, *Parker*, 2810.

Portlaw. Statement from, in favour of provincial lectures, *Sidney*, 3212. Science school at, *ib.* 3215.

Portlock Collection. Removal of, to Royal Dublin Society, *Kane*, 3044–3047.

Pottery. The principal artists in, are French and German, *Kerr*, 2413.

Pottery Works at Belleek. See *Belleek.*

Premiums for encouragement of art offered by Royal Dublin Society, *Steele*, 2831–2333.

Primrose, Hon. Bouverie F. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is secretary to *Board of Trustees for Manufactures*, &c. in Scotland, to which an annuity of 2,000*l.*, administered by 28 trustees appointed by Crown, was secured by treaty of union; this annuity was formerly apportioned in two sums of 1,000*l.* each to encourage fisheries and manufactures, &c. In 1808 fisheries were committed to a separate board.

From its reserve monies Board of Manufactures built Royal Institution (50,000*l.*), and contributed to erection of National Gallery (20,000*l.*), of which it has sole charge, under the Treasury.

Royal Institution contains: 1. Offices of Board and of Fishery Board. 2. School of Art; the success of which has been greatly enhanced since its affiliation to Science and Art Department (see Appendix C., page 601). 3. Museum of Society of Antiquaries; this was conveyed to Board of Manufactures, as public trustees, on condition of rooms, &c. being provided for its exhibition. (See Appendix C., p. 601.)

National Gallery contains: 1. National Gallery of Scotland, towards cost of which Government voted 30,000*l.* Board of Manufactures are trustees and charged with maintenance. Visited by upwards of one million persons since 1858. 2. Royal Scottish Academy.

Of the above-mentioned establishments, School of Art, National Gallery and Antiquarian Museum are under Board of Manufactures. Existing arrangements and distribution of funds were effected under Treasury minute of 25th February 1858 (see Appendix C., p. 595), and have worked admirably and with happiest results, pp. 20–24.

Opinion of witness as to accommodation available for large objects (such as runic stones) offered to Museum of Society of Antiquaries, pp. 31, 32.

Professor of Natural History (Edinburgh). See *Regius Professor.*

Provincial Lectures.

Cessation of provincial lectures, formerly under Royal Dublin Society, a serious public loss, *Steele*, 2851–2867. Cost of provincial lectures high in proportion to number of audience, *ib.* 2887–2891, 2905–2911.

Provincial lectures were organized by Royal Dublin Society; the expenses being partly defrayed by the locality where they were delivered and partly by the Society, *D'Olier*, 1126–1130.

Witness acted as secretary to "Joint Committee of Lectures," *Sidney*, 3186. Locality contributed 10*l.* towards 50*l.*, the cost of each course; abolished because of more extended system of science teaching under Science and Art Department; abolition caused some dissatisfaction; remonstrances and representations from many places in favour of their continuance, *ib.* 3187–3214.

Science classes under Science and Art Department do not serve same purpose as popular lectures under Joint Committee of Lectures; they afforded intellectual entertainment to educated persons who could not obtain it otherwise, and their value consisted not so much in what was taught as in the stimulus they furnished, especially in remote localities, *Shaw*, p. 532.

Popular lectures, if revived, should be under different conditions from those adopted by Committee of Lectures, which were not sufficiently elastic to meet the wants of many localities. Prohibition of short courses of lectures hindered economy. Various restrictions imposed prevented popular lecturing from becoming a profession in Ireland. Government in subsidizing lectures or other services should always aim at rendering them self-supporting. Lecturers would find remunerative employment in Ireland if the taste were once developed; the endeavour to make popular lecturing strictly subservient to industrial progress was mistaken. The rule refusing government aid to lecturers of religious societies was also impolitic in Ireland. Witness's reasons for these opinions, *ib.*, pp. 532–534.

See also *Royal Dublin Society*, 4.

Purchase of Pictures for Irish National Gallery, how made, *Mulvany*, 3282–3285.

Q.

Queen's Colleges.

Numbers attending the engineering classes in, *Kane*, 3083, 3084.

More fit to take charge of veterinary instruction than Royal Dublin Society, but could not do so with their present funds, *Ferguson*, 4187–4189.

Connexion of Belfast Botanic Gardens with Queen's College there, *Redfern*, 4218–4222.

Queen's Institute, Molesworth Street.

Its establishment and object, *Rep.* xix; its administration, sources of income, and classes, *ib.* xx.; return of employments of trained pupils, *ib.* xx.; nature of art instruction in, admirable character of; recommendation of departure from established principles of administering state aid not justifiable in this instance, but every facility should be afforded to Queen's Institute for obtaining assistance under present rules, *ib.* xxi. xxviii.

Renders valuable service in teaching ladies in reduced circumstances industries by which they are enabled to earn money. Highly deserving of public aid, *Switzer*, 1574, 1575; *Kerr*, 2268–2270, 2274.

Instances of its utility; classes for porcelain painting, writing, &c. Is a practical institution, and entirely supported by fees, private subscriptions, and profits of sales of work, *ib.* 2271–2273, 2275, 2276.

Its objects and classes; successful in many respects; receives no public grant; maintains itself, but with difficulty; a good house rent free would be a great advantage, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2669–2686.

Its nature, means of support, numbers of students and schools, *Corlett*, 2687–2690; tolerably satisfactory results; new occupations introduced, *ib.* 2691, App. L., p. 657.

A museum and lectures greatly needed; desirability of having a separate department of science and art in Dublin, *Corlett*, 2692.

Details of drawing school of; its relations with Royal Dublin Society, *Corlett*, 2693, 2694, is similar to the Female School of Art in London, and therefore entitled to a similar grant, *ib.* 2707–2712.

Has never applied for assistance from Science and Art Department because of rule requiring night classes for students of working class to be held in connexion with art schools, and this the Queen's Institute would not undertake on any terms, *ib.* 2713–2716, 2780, 2796–2798. The inexpediency of granting state aid towards education of persons who should be competent to educate themselves has also prevented Queen's Institute from receiving such aid, *ib.* 2772–2775.

Situation, rent, &c., of its house, *ib.* 2724–2735. Government aid might possibly cause subscriptions to fall off; but a fixed grant would be preferable to one proportionate to amount of subscriptions, *ib.* 2736–42.

Scrivenery is a successful department, *ib.* 2743–2747.

Gentlewomen only admitted as students; what classes of persons this term considered to include, *ib.* 2748–2754.

Details of fees charged, subjects taught, and successful progress of Institute, *ib.* 2756–2770, 2784–2787, 2793–2795.

Great success of female telegraph clerks trained in, *ib.* 2802–2809.

Interest taken in, by ladies of position in Dublin; success of classes for telegraphy and porcelain painting; pecuniary difficulties; museum of models much wanted, *Parker*, 2810–2812.

Balance sheet for year ending 29th September 1867, App. L., p. 657.

Synopsis of fees, hours of study, &c. at, App. L., p. 658.

R.

Recommendations of the Commissioners. See *Conclusions and Recommendations.*

Redfern, Peter, Esq., M.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

As a professor in medical school is interested in *Belfast Botanic Garden*, 4194, 4195. Covers about 18 acres. Managed by Joint Stock Company, and kept in admirable order. Open free to public at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, when a band is provided, chiefly at the expense of the Belfast manufacturers; whose subscriptions have increased since free opening. Free admission preferable to a small charge; consideration whether it is more conducive to care and good conduct on the partof public as a privilege or as a right, 4238, 4239. As to difficulty of raising funds in Belfast, 4196–4217, 4231–4234, 4240–4242. Sunday opening would probably be agreed to if a public grant in support of garden were conditional thereon, 4224–4227, 4236, 4237. The only pleasure ground in Belfast where recreation and instruction are combined, 4228–4230, 4236.

Queen's College has use of plants for botanical study, and parts of garden are specially laid out for this purpose, 4218–4222.

Regius Keeper, Regius Professor. Official titles of professor of natural history in University of Edinburgh, *Allman*, 104–110. On transfer of natural history collection from University to museum, keepership was regarded as a government appointment, *ib.* 165–168. Formerly witness was accountable to University for management, and to Crown for expenses, *ib.* 172. Separation of the offices of keeper and professor would be fatal; they should always be held by the same person, *ib.* 180, 181; *Archer*, 27–70. See *Museum of Science and Art.*

Regius Keeper of Botanic Gardens (Edinburgh). See *Botany, Professor of, University of Edinburgh.*

Rosse, Lord. His commission on Royal College of Science, references to, *Kane*, 3015, 3051, 3085, 3102, 3115, 3116.

See also *Royal College of Science*, 1, 3.

Royal Academy, London.

Mainly supported by proceeds of annual exhibitions; has no direct state subsidy, *Cole*, 982-984.

Royal Academy of Music. Desirability of establishing a national training school for music, entirely independent of self-supporting systems, and where gratuitous instruction at public cost should be given to all qualified pupils; a branch in Dublin should develope musical talent in Ireland as far as may be practicable in a provincial school, the London Academy being made the centre of advanced musical training for the whole kingdom, *Cole*, 841.

See also *Irish Academy of Music.*

Royal College of Science.

1. *Generally.*
2. *Delivery of Lectures.*
3. *Relations between Dean and Council of Professors and Secretary.*

1. *Generally.*

As a pure school of science, is more complete than any school in England or Scotland, *Rep.* xxxiii. Not advisable to remove it from St. Stephen's Green, *Rep.* p. xxxvii.

Its grant is paid through Science and Art Department, *Cole*, 822.

Has been lately reorganized in consequence of recommendations of Lord Rosse's Commission. Its theory of action satisfactory, but cannot succeed unless worked harmoniously; geological collection should be attached to Museum of Natural History in Merrion Square, *Cole*, 838, 843. College should remain on present site; short time in action; not yet in proper working order; suggestions as to appointment of dean *Cole*, 838, 843, 991-1011.

Importance of special Colleges of Science; study of physical science more useful than study of Greek; old institutions will not make necessary provision for connecting science teaching with its practical applications. General scientific culture, although most valuable in itself, is insufficient for industrial progress unless supplemented by special practical training, *Cole*, 1011-1025.

Science and Art Department has given no definite written instructions with regard to administration of College of Science, *Kane*, 3014, 3019. Written instructions received from Department on several points of administration of college, read by witness, *Sidney* 3143-3143*a*.

Fees to be charged for lectures at, *Kane*, 3015.

Position of witness during transition period while Museum of Irish Industry was being converted into Royal College of Science, *ib.* 3033-3038.

Sole function of Lord Rosse's Commission was to arrange programme of studies; it had no authority to advise as to constitution and general character of college, which were expressly reserved and entirely settled by Science and Art Department, *ib.* 3090-3103.

The addition of a literary course to scheme of College of Science, although highly desirable in many respects, would complicate its functions and alter its present purely scientific character; it might, perhaps, be advantageously allied with Queen's University, *ib.* 3085-3090, 3104-3108. Would be benefited by interchange of certificates with College of Physicians, College of Surgeons, and Trinity College, *ib.* 3061-3070.

Cost of three years' education in; opinion as to expediency of reducing fees charged to artizans, *ib.* 3071-3075.

Reasons for small attendance during past year; nature of diplomas or certificates intended to be given; which will open a field of employment to those who obtain them, *Kane*, 3078–3082; number of students will never be large, *ib.* 3109, 3110. Middle classes would not attend free evening lectures; but day courses might be open at a nominal fee to persons not wishing to obtain diplomas, as is done in Paris and at London School of Mines, *ib.* 2974, 2981–2984, 3111–3113.

Desirability of teaching political economy in, *ib.* 3116.

Building arrangements in progress in connexion with college interfere with free circulation of public in museum, and cause great inconvenience, *Sidney*, 3171–3178.

Number of servants on establishment of; rules respecting sick leave, *ib.* 3179–3184.

It has been said in respect of science that supply will create demand; College of Science is an experiment in that sense, *ib.* 3223–3226.

2. *Delivery of Lectures.*

Details of present courses, which are entirely systematic or collegiate, no popular instruction being given, *Kane*, 2946, 2980.

Most desirable to resume free public lectures as a part of regular official system of college, *ib.* 3053–3055.

Professors have recently volunteered to deliver evening public lectures, not as a part of their professorial duty, but in order to advertise college and bring it more into contact with general public, 2957–2969, 2975–2979. Increase of professors' duties without corresponding increase of salaries, *ib.* 2970.

Old system under Joint Committee of Lectures of having both day and evening free public courses did not work well, *ib.* 2971–2973.

Witness was secretary to Joint Committee of Lectures, *Sidney*, 3186. Details of; remonstrances against their abolition, *ib.* 3186–3214.

3. *Relations of Dean and Council of Professors with Secretary.*

Functions of professors restricted absolutely to educational matters. Council has no share in general administration of college, and no right to make any recommendation to Science and Art Department, whose action, through its representative, the secretary (Dr. Sidney), is direct and absolute, *Kane*, 2990–2995, 3041–3047.

Lord Rosse's Commission did not contemplate placing council in this subservient position as regards its relations with the Department; but whatever may be the apparent intention of official documents defining their status, the professors as a body consider that they have no authority to make any representation to the Department on points of administration, estimates, &c., &c., and Dr. Sidney alone communicates with Department, *ib.* 2996–3005.

Present demonstrator of palæontology was appointed by Department on council's recommendation, *ib.* 3049–3052; and appointment of witness as permanent dean was agreed to in deference to strong representations of certain professors, *ib.* 3001, 3002.

Dr. Sidney came with verbal instructions that he was representative of Science and Art Department, and accordingly for some time considered himself head of college, and acted on that impression; steps by which difficulties of this kind have now been removed without any appeal to Department, and other details relative thereto. Correspondence with Department as to functions of secretary, &c., who has now taken a proper and intelligible position in the college, *Kane*, 3008, 3017–3032.

Functions of witness as secretary to the college; acts as organ of council in all matters within their province, and conducts executive business generally; takes no action affecting educational arrangements except by direction of council; hands in an abstract of minutes of council, *Sidney*, 3121–3129, 3177. Details relative to meetings of council; how and when summoned, &c., *ib.* 3132–3135, 3158–3170.

Witness has never attempted directly or indirectly to control council in any way, nor do the professors consider that they are not at liberty to make representations to Science and Art Department, *Sidney*, 3138, 3139.

Minute and letters from Science and Art Department relating to administration of college, *ib.* 3140–3143*a*.

All letters of the least interest are invariably submitted to council, and registers, &c., are always accessible to them, *ib.* 3145–3151.

Explanation as to omission of laboratory expenses from estimates, *ib.* 3152–3157.

See also *Museum of Irish Industry.*

Royal Cork Institution.

Statement from, in favour of provincial lectures, *Sidney*, 3211. School of Science at, has ceased, *ib.* 3215.

Memorial from president, vice-presidents, managers, and proprietors of, to the Commissioners for Science and Art in Ireland, urging its claims to assistance, pages 587, 588.

See also *Cork School of Art.*

Royal Dublin Society.

1. *Its Constitution, Objects, Functions, Funds, &c.*
2. *Agricultural Museum and Shows.*
3. *Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.*
4. *Lectures, Provincial Lectures, &c.*
5. *Library.*
6. *Museum.*
7. *School of Art.*
8. *Site and Premises.*
9. *Influence of Politics and Religion at Elections for Members.*
10. *School of Veterinary Surgery,*
11. *General Statements and Opinions.*

1. *Its Constitution, Objects, Functions, Funds, &c.*

Its institution, *Rep.* iv.; opposed provisions of Minute of 11th April 1854, defining functions of Royal Dublin Society and of Museum of Irish Industry, &c., *Rep.* v.

Present position and functions of, *Rep.* xi.

Its principal objects are the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland; it manages Glasnevin Botanical Gardens, Government School of Art, Museum of Natural History, Library, and Agricultural Department, *D'Olier*, 1102–1104.

Constitution of, under charter dated 2nd April 1750, and supplemental charter of 27th December 1865, *D'Olier*, 1106–1109, 1160–1164. Copies of charters, pp. 663–666.

Necessity felt by, before grant of charter, of encouraging fine arts; School of Art established in 1749; received from Irish Parliament for 105 years an annual grant of 500*l.*; references to pamphlet by Mr. Mulvany, R.H.A., concerning, *ib.* 1109–1111.

Sources of income before grant of charter, *ib.*, 1115–1118. General details of early history of, App. G., p. 632. *Steele*, 2814–2821.

Its objects at first were chiefly agricultural; afterwards it established classes for botany, chemistry, mineralogy, veterinary surgery, natural philosophy, geology, zoology, anatomy in connexion with fine art, and French literature; partly under paid and partly under honorary professors, *D'Olier*, 1112–1124.

Stipulation for increased grant to, at time of union, *ib.*, 1131.

Satisfactory working of, under supplemental charter; its officers, their mode of election, *ib.*, 1165–1173.

There is a general feeling in the society, though no absolute guarantee, that a sufficient number of the council should be persons of eminence in science or art, *ib.* 1174–1180. Difficulty of ensuring election of such

persons, owing to votes of country members, and to society not being purely scientific, *ib.* 1181–1197. *Steele,* 2822–2830.

Members of council who retire by rotation are usually re-elected. Objection to "house list" system of Royal Society of London as tending to produce a fixed governing body, *D'Olier,* 1198–1215.

Supplemental charter conferring on country members the new privilege of voting by papers was granted for purpose of transferring power from society at large to council; previously Society had sole authority over its paid servants, which occasioned much practical inconvenience, *ib.* 1216–1222.

Committees of, and how chosen, *ib.* 1236–1242.

Distinction between public and private funds of; the latter, amounting to about 1,200*l.* a year, are insufficient to enable society to organize a system of provincial lectures; agricultural department is entirely maintained out of them; other charges, *ib.* 1337–1346. Further statement as to disposal of private funds, *ib.* 1357–1359.

Charter should be abolished by Act of Parliament if found an impediment to progress of proposed Royal Irish Institute, *Kerr,* 2260–2265.

Premiums for encouragement of art offered by, *ib.* 2831–2833. Examinations for certificates of merit held by; eminent examiners; severe competition; success of those who have passed examinations; held only in Dublin, *ib.* 2834–2850.

Mode of electing to a professorship in, *Kane,* 2938.

Arrangements as regards committees, council, and officers work satisfactorily. Advantage of intervention of committees specially conversant with subject—*e.g.,* natural history—between general council and officers in charge of departments, *Maunsell,* 3972–3975.

2. *Agricultural Museum and Shows.*

Its Agricultural Museum and shows supported entirely out of private funds since 1865, *Rep.* xi., *D'Olier,* 1103, 1234, 1235.

Should be invited to hand over Agricultural Museum to proposed new Science and Art Museum, *Rep.* p. xxxvii.

Agricultural Museum should be improved, *Parkinson,* p. 93.

The society would always be required in Ireland for encouragement of agriculture, which was its earliest object, *ib.* 633.

Agricultural department is most important object of society; by its means recent improvements are made known in Ireland. Agricultural committee consists of practical men. Objection to deposit agricultural collection, although its money value is small, in an industrial museum entirely separate from society. It is at present lodged in most unsuitable rooms, *Maunsell,* 4011–4025.

Tables of statistics of Royal Dublin Society's agricultural shows, App. O., p. 663.

3. *Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.*

Open to the public free on Sundays, *Cole,* 907, 908.

Glasnevin Botanic Gardens open every day but one; should be open every day; charge for admission not advisable; strangers in Dublin might be admitted every day on so representing themselves, *Maunsell,* 4006–4011.

4. *Lectures, Provincial Lectures, &c.*

Institution of "Committee of Lectures," *Rep.* v. vi.

Provincial lectures organized by, partly paid for by localities where they were delivered, *D'Olier,* 1126–1130.

Public lectures formerly given under society's direction were much valued by Dublin public, afterwards transferred to Museum of Irish Industry, and now abolished altogether, *D'Olier,* 1314–1320. Provincial lectures, which were also superintended by society, have now ceased. Revival of such lectures would be attended with beneficial results; their abolition has caused much dissatisfaction, *ib.* 1321–1324.

Science classes under Science and Art Department compensate to some extent for loss of lectures, but the latter were of a more popular nature, and benefited a different class of people, *Kane*, 1326–1328, provincial audiences were chiefly of the better class, *ib.* 1329–1332.

In Ireland state aid is needed for such purposes; at society's premises in Dublin there was never any admission fee, *ib.* 1329–1336.

Details of history of management of provincial lectures, *ib.* 1347–1356; *Steele*, 2851–2867. Fees were too high, *ib.* 2887–2891. Lectures to working men would not succeed in Dublin, *ib.* 2880–2885.

Advantage of lectures—as at South Kensington—to students of Art School a reason for desiring special state aid for that purpose, *Steele*, 2913.

Statement as to lectures as formerly delivered at, *Kane*, 2940–2946; they were largely attended, gave general satisfaction, and were of great service, *ib.* 2947–2952. Imposition of even a small fee considerably lessens number of audience, *ib.* 2953, 2954. Reasons for discontinuance of free lectures; proposal to renew them, *ib.* 2955–2958.

5. *Library.*

Library, botanic gardens, and museum of natural history of society to be entirely supported by public funds, *Rep.* viii. ix.

Its "Transactions" are published at the state's expense, *Rep.* xii.

Library should be removed to more commodious premises and developed into a national library, *Rep.* p. xxxvii.; should be increased and its accommodation improved, *Parkinson*, p. 93, 635–637; is in good condition, but requires further precautions against fire, *Cole*, 825-892–897.

In case of fusion of libraries of different societies, their administration should not be mixed up with that of Royal Dublin Society, *ib.* 903. If increased accommodation be provided for library, it should be in new buildings specially adapted for the purpose, *ib.* 904–906.

Government grant to; is always supplemented by 100*l.* a year from society's private funds, *D'Olier*, 1227.

Value of; danger to, from fire; accommodation defective; more space required; present natural history museum might be converted into a very convenient library, with a public entrance in Merrion Square, *D'Olier*, 1246–1261.

Further details respecting; has a comfortable reading room, *Steele*, 2921–2930.

Accommodation is inadequate to requirements of a great public library; advisability of converting Natural History Museum into a library, *Maunsell*, 3988–3992.

6. *Museum.*

Natural history collection should be removed to a properly constructed building, and developed into a national museum of natural history, *Rep.* p. xxxvii.

Transfer to proposed new institution should not be subject to similar arrangement as regards management to that of natural history collection in Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, *Archer*, 55–59. Opposite opinion, *Allman*, 184–187. See also *Museum of Science and Art* (Edinburgh).

Witness would transfer natural history museum and school of design to proposed new institute, leaving development of library and improvement of agricultural museum as sole functions of Dublin Society; and natural history museum, museum of Royal Irish Academy, and industrial museum now at Stephen's Green, should be placed together in one public building, *Parkinson*, pp. 93–95 *et seq.*, 702–706.

Objects belonging to Zoological Society (Dublin), deposited in, *Corrigan*, 284. Bad specimen of stuffed lion in, *Cole*, 1026–1033.

Should be amalgamated with other museums in one institution under Irish management, *Walsh*, 752–755, 765, 766.

Proposed botanical museum should be in same place as natural history museum, and ethnological museum should be consolidated with that of Trinity College and Captain Cook's collection, *Cole*, 825.

Sunday opening of museum after 2 p.m. would be acceptable to people of Dublin, *ib.* 825, 879–886.

Proposed additional grant for museum of natural history and ethnographical collection, *ib.* 912.

Nature and application of vote for natural history museum, *ib.* 915, 916. Power of Lord President as regards its appropriation, *ib.* 915–920.

Appointment and removal of curator rest absolutely with council, but in case of unfairness Lord President's money power would give him a potential voice, *ib.* 921–926.

Complication between functions of Dublin Society and of Museum of Irish Industry, settled by Minute of 21st September 1865, *ib.* 947–954.

Development of mineralogy under society; acquisition of Leskean collection, of Baron Joy's, and of general (or Giesecké's) collection of minerals, *D'Olier*, 1132–1139; *Carte*, 1886–1891.

Donations and deposits in museum from Trinity College, Zoological Society, Mr. Warren, Admiral Jones, and Royal Irish Academy, *D'Olier*, 1143–1158.

Museum of natural history and botanical gardens are nominally altogether maintained by Government grant, but payments from society's private funds have frequently supplemented grants to museum; and in library they are always supplemented by 100*l.* a year; School of Art also receives from 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year out of private funds, *ib.* 1223–1233.

Ethnological collection is small; should be consolidated with other ethnological collections in Dublin, *ib.* 1262–1265.

Natural History Society's museum might be removed to premises of Royal Dublin Society if new buildings were erected, provided that present buildings be reserved exclusively to use of Dublin Society, *ib.*, 1303–1308.

Museum of Natural History, its collections how obtained; arrangements with other societies; defects; improvements suggested; want of space and of means of preparing specimens, *Carte*, 1882–1951. Specimens sent by Zoological Society have usually been worthless, *ib.* 1955–1965.

Museum is under supervision of a committee elected by society; its meetings and general powers, *Carte*, 1978–1992. Its funds supplied by government; witness is more or less responsible for, to committee, subject to appeal to council in case of disagreement, *ib.* 1993–2016.

Unfitness of rooms and want of space for purposes of museum, especially for dissection, *ib.* 2017–2033; and in entomological department, *ib.* 2047, 2048.

If museum be incorporated with others its curator should have independent control of it, *ib.* 2037–2039.

Desire of, to establish a museum of ornamental art, *Steele*, 2913.

Natural History Museum committee is a consulting council to the curator; they discuss the purchase of specimens, and council acts on their judgment; position of officers of Dublin Museum and British Museum is not exactly analogous, *Maunsell*, 3976–3978. Arguments in favour of having a deliberative body between council and curator, *ib.* 3979–3987. Removal of collections from society would be very displeasing, *ib.* 3992.

7. *School of Art.*

Is successful; payments towards it out of society's funds, *Rep.* xii.

Society to be invited to allow it to be made a state school, under control of director of Science and Art Museum, *Rep.* p. xxxv.

Witness recommends affiliation of School of Art to Royal Hibernian Academy, and of natural history museum to industrial museum in Stephen's Green, *Parkinson*, pp. 93, 94.

Fees of, though small, an obstruction to creation of skilled labour, *ib.* 676–678.

Prosperous condition of school, which is now practically a place of training for art teachers; as a school of art pure, is sufficient for its general purposes; objections to increased public expenditure on, *Cole*, 1036, 1043–1045.

Receives from 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year from society's private funds, *D'Olier*, 1228, *Steele*, 2931–2934.

Is badly supported, and inefficient in its application to manufactures, *Switzer*, 1503–1505, 1518–1520.

Has always desired to cultivate high art, and shown jealousy of Hibernian Academy's school, *Hayes*, p. 218. Dublin Society has caused apathy in Dublin in respect of fine arts; has been anxious to do too much, *ib.* 1580–1609. As to models employed in its life school, *ib.* 1591, 1594, 1595; *Mulvany*, 3336, 3337.

As to Taylor art scholarships, *Hayes*, 1610, 1673, 1681, 1683,

The society should be represented on board of management of proposed new institute, and their school should be limited to its proper objects, viz., art in connexion with manufactures and elemental drawing; the charge of high art instruction being entirely committed to Royal Hibernian Academy, *ib.* 1658–1668, 1672–1680, 1751–1754.

Pupils actually taught in Hibernian Academy have taken prizes in imperial competition as students of Dublin Society's School, *ib.* 1610. Instance of a drawing which received a prize in London purporting to come from the Royal Dublin Society, but was in fact produced at the Royal Hibernian Academy, *ib.* 1614–1639.

Instruction in, too elaborate for purposes of Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2770.

Society at an early period discovered that promotion of industry and of art must go together; steps taken in this view, *Mulvany*, 3326.

Witness was educated in, and was one of eight who were sent from Dublin School to South Kensington; the school worked well, and possessed all requisite appliances for teaching art, *Brenan*, 3798, 3799. Not desirable to make it a training school; supply of masters is greater than demand, and standard of qualification has been raised accordingly, *ib.* 3848–3850.

Utility of a central school or collection of art, *ib.* 3850–3852.

Students of, who signed memorial deprecating exclusion from advantages of national competition, did so under misapprehension, *Kerr*, 4116.

Was a school of design until grant was withdrawn; has always enjoyed a great share of public favour; desirability of raising it to condition of South Kensington training school. Present rooms very unsuitable, *Maunsell*, 4026–4028.

Memorial from students of, against exclusion from advantages of national competition, App. F., p. 602.

Balance sheet of, for 1867-8, App. G., p. 644.

Table showing results of local examinations, successes of pupils in national competition, and number of works selected and awards made, for past six years; also showing proportion of art schools that have gained national medals during the three years 1866–68, *Lyne*, p. 586; App. M., pp. 659, 660.

8. *Site and Premises.*

Present premises, with some additional land to be purchased, afford sufficient space for concentrating various societies mentioned in minute appointing commission, said concentration being feasible and highly desirable, *Rep.* p. xxxvi.

Improvement in its premises, and general progress; witness recommends an increased grant for certain purposes; natural history museum should be open on Sunday afternoons, *Cole*, 825. Premises not fire-proof, *ib.*, 894–897.

Ample space on present premises for additional buildings sufficient for all existing museums in Dublin, *D'Olier*, 1266–1277. No objection on part of society to accommodate other societies in its rooms if large enough, and provided that its rights were in no respect prejudiced, *D'Olier*, 1360–1371; *Maunsell*, 3994–4000.

Society's premises most convenient for proposed concentration of different institutions in Dublin, *Todd*, 3380; *Maunsell*, 4001–4005.

Majority of society would not object to its house being handed over to Royal Agricultural Society, who should have a grant of 4,000*l.* a year for prizes and awards in agriculture, *Kerr*, 4114–4116.

9. *Influence of Politics and Religion at Elections of Members.*

Assertion that society has not confidence of Irish people is wholly unjustifiable; for 25 years witness has known no indication of such feeling; Dr. Murray's non-election was result of accident, and has always been regretted; no sectarianism in society, *D'Olier*, 1372–1385.

False and calumnious to say that elections have been influenced by religious or political considerations, *Switzer*, 1550–1556, 1562.

Never knew of any obtrusion of sectarianism or religious feeling at, *Hayes*, 1757–1763.

Differences in politics and religion have never prevented members from acting in harmony together, *Carte*, 1967–1971.

Difference of opinion in politics or religion does not affect admission of members, or harmonious action of society, *Griffith*, 2052–2064.

Difference in politics or religion no bar to election of members, *Brady*, 2114–2119, 2131–2135. Election of honorary officers might perhaps be influenced by political considerations, *ib.* 2120–2127. Society, nevertheless, possesses confidence of Irish public, *ib.* 2129, 2130. It is regarded, however, as representing the English rather than the Irish interest in Ireland, *ib.* 2136.

Religious differences do not influence elections, but there is a sort of party feeling in existence; and the society decidedly represents Protestant feeling, both political and religious, *Kerr*, 2205–2211.

No foundation for opinion that election of members is affected by religion or politics, *Kane*, 3076, 3077.

10. *School of Veterinary Surgery.*

The society had formerly a professor (Mr. Peal), and a school of veterinary surgery, up to 1826, when parliamentary aid was withdrawn; attempts have been made to re-establish it; veterinary instruction is much wanted in Ireland; notwithstanding transfer of society's educational functions to Royal College of Science, an exception might properly be made as regards veterinary and agricultural instruction, *D'Olier*, 1386–1401.

Great want of qualified veterinary surgeons in Ireland at time of cattle plague; proposal to establish a hospital for sick animals, under society's control or any other efficient management; deputation on the subject to Lord Naas; estimated cost, &c., *ib.* 1402–1421, 1426–1436.

Licences to practise veterinary surgery should be conferred by University of Dublin, *ib.* 1422–1425, 1452; *Ferguson*, 4187–4193.

There are many successful veterinary surgeons in Dublin, but they get their diplomas elsewhere; veterinary school might be established under society, and existing stables be used for hospital practice; London and Dublin compared, as regards expediency of granting parliamentary aid towards cost of veterinary instruction; students might receive theoretical instruction in Trinity College, and see practice

in private stables. Society's only object is benefit to the country by the establishment of efficient veterinary teaching. Veterinary Museum still belongs to society, *D'Olier*, 1432–1460.

Their professorship of agricultural chemistry was transferred by government to the Royal College of Science; would prefer to retain it and a professor of veterinary surgery, but have no funds, *ib.* 1461–1468.

Extract from minutes of council, on feasibility of establishing a veterinary school in connexion with society, App. G., p. 640.

Memorial urging establishment of a veterinary school in Dublin, in connexion with society, App. G., p. 643.

See also *Veterinary Science.*

11. *General Statements and Opinions.*

Society not formally consulted as to its incorporation with proposed Royal Irish Institute, *Vereker*, 420, 421. Course of instruction of, not sufficiently developed, *ib.* 423, 424.

Requires reform; could not turn out such men as formerly; different system of instruction required. Is a purely Irish institution; subject to audit of its expenditure of the government grants, *Parkinson*, 685–696.

Its estimates are received through Science and Art Department, its relations with which require no change in principle, *Cole*, 822–824.

Remonstrance of, against proposed Irish Art Institute, put in evidence; some of its statements controverted, *ib.* 987.

Witness reads extract from minutes of society relating to proposed Royal Irish Institute; no formal proposal was ever made to society for its removal from its present premises, or for transfer to Royal Agricultural Society; establishment of a separate Science and Art Department in Dublin strongly objected to; proposed Irish Institute would cover ground now occupied by Dublin Society, whose present connexion with Science and Art Department in London is fully satisfactory, and its action is highly valued by the public at large, and by the citizens of Dublin, *D'Olier*, 1278–1296, 1311.

Witness is opposed to amalgamation of Royal Dublin Society with other societies so far as regards corporate rights and property; no objection to their being brought together in same building, if rights of each were preserved, as with learned societies at Burlington House, London; concentration of societies on one site might render them more attractive to visitors, *ib.* 1297–1302.

National Gallery is built on ground rented from society; no inconvenience has arisen therefrom, *ib.* 1299–1301.

Society does not act as a science and art department in Ireland, but Department in London is fully informed of society's wants and liberally meets them; and would act in same manner with regard to other societies similarly connected with it, so that a separate science department for Ireland is not required, *ib.* 1311.

Has hearty concurrence of Irish people, and does much good; to a considerable extent carries out witness's idea of the advantages of local government, its committee being acquainted with Irish wants and having considerable powers, *Switzer*, 1547–1549.

No body better qualified to act for the benefit of Ireland, *ib.* 1557; but its constitution is not altogether suitable for discharging the functions of proposed Royal Irish Institute or Science and Art Department for Ireland, *ib.* 1565.

Is an exclusively Irish body, possessing public confidence; if it had the power of carrying out desirable improvements it might effect all the objects of proposed new institute; has not sufficient space for growth of museums and galleries, *Ryan*, 1809–1818.

Is worn out; does not go with wants of the times; does not really represent Irish feeling; no practical men on art manufactures com-

mittee, *Kerr*, 2198–2220. Its reform rests with itself, not with Irish people, *ib.* 2203, 2204, 223g, 2234.

Was not consulted formally as to its consent to the proposed incorporation in Royal Irish Institute, *ib.* 2255, 2256.

Subject of sending workmen to Paris Exhibition never discussed by Royal Dublin Society, *Steele*, 2914–2916. Made no exertion to send Irish workmen to Paris, *Kerr*, 2333. Irish artizans were not sent to Paris, because the matter was referred in first instance not to Royal Dublin Society, but to Lord Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, *Maunsell*, 4029–4033.

Society has brought together men of various views, and exercised a beneficial influence generally in Ireland, *Maunsell*, 3993.

Omitted by mistake from list of institutions to be incorporated in Royal Irish Institute, *Kerr*, 2247–2250.

Objects of proposed Irish Institute same as those of Royal Dublin Society, who could do more with more means, *Steele*, 2917–2920.

Society's exhibitions of manufactures initiated movement which has now spread all over the world, *Maunsell*, 4029.

Did more good to Ireland before it was under control of Science and Art Department, *Kerr*, 4113.

Its relations with Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2693, 2694.

Estimates for, for 1868–69, *Rep.* x.

Royal Hibernian Academy.

1. *Constitution, &c.*
2. *Schools and Exhibitions.*
3. *General Statements and Opinions.*

1. *Constitution, &c.*

A chartered body; donation of house to, by Mr. Johnston, *Rep.* xv.

Receives 300*l.* per annum from government, through Science and Art Department, *Rep.* xvi.

Has been chartered since 1824, *Hayes*, 1589.

2. *Schools and Exhibitions.*

Its annual exhibitions; its receipts for admission not remunerative, *Rep.* xvi.

Rule that no student shall be admitted to its schools without a certificate from Science and Art Department; annual examinations, *ib.* xvi.

Nature and method of instruction in its schools has been the subject of much correspondence; Academy classes are neither more efficient nor more useful than those of Royal Dublin Society's School of Art, *ib.* xvii.

Evening opening of exhibitions at 1*d.* attracts some numbers; unsatisfactory nature of Academy's proceedings; the teaching in its schools almost useless; its annual grant should be entirely spent in improving exhibitions, and not in its schools, as at present, *Cole*, 826, 827.

Has schools for antique study and for life-model study; jealousy of, entertained by Royal Dublin Society, *Hayes*, p. 218; male and female nude models employed in life school, *ib.* 1591–1593. Difficulty of obtaining female models; witness never heard of models having felt themselves degraded by their employment; but being uneducated persons, having no sympathy with art, they may have such feelings, *ib.* 1604–1608.

Conditions of admission into School of Art of, *ib.* 1669, 1670, 1684–1688.

Desire of Academy to modify regulations relating to admission of students to their life school; imposition of restrictions in consequence, *Hayes*, 1696–1703. Do not recognize any outside competition after a student has gained Academy medal, *ib.* 1704.

Want of new arrangement, such as proposed new institute would furnish, *ib.* 1712.

As to a prize obtained in national competition for a drawing purporting to come from Royal Dublin Society's School, which was really made in Hibernian Academy. Nature of connexion between Academy and Science and Art Department. Recommendations, restrictions, and inspection by Department, *Hayes*, 1614–1639, 1723–1735.

Students of, not invited to join in national competition, *Hayes*, 1713; *Donnelly*, App. H., p. 644.

High art instruction, at present given both in Royal Dublin Society and in Academy, should be confined to Academy, *Hayes*, 1580, 1589-1595, 1753; *Mulvany*, 3226.

Witness in 1847 suggested amalgamation of School of Design with Academy's school on ground of public economy and utility; the necessity of promoting art instruction with a view to promotion of industry recognized by Royal Dublin Society soon after its foundation; steps taken in consequence, *ib.* 3326, 3327.

Great difficulty in life school in procuring good female models in Dublin; Hibernian Academy obliged to have recourse to lowest class, who are naturally deteriorated, *ib.* 3329–3334. Life-study same as at Royal Dublin Society, *ib.* 3336, 3337.

3. *General Statements and Opinions.*

Should be amalgamated with others in one institution, under Irish management, *Walsh*, 761, 765, 766.

Receives its annual grant through Science and Art Department, *Cole*, 822, with which it does not act harmoniously. As to desirability of continuing grant, *ib.* 823, 977–981, 987.

Witness reads a memorandum, urging claims of Royal Hibernian Academy to State aid, *Mulvany*, 3326.

Its buildings badly situated; removal to more suitable premises desirable, *ib.* 3327, 3328.

Royal Institution (*Edinburgh*). Its connexion with Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland; offices contained within building, *Primrose*, p. 20. Incorporated for purchase and exhibition of pictures, &c., *ib.* p. 21. Pictures of, transferred to National Gallery of Scotland, *ib.* p. 22. Building of, left in charge of Board of Manufactures, *ib.* p. 23.

Royal Irish Academy.

1. *Constitution, Objects, Status of Members, Funds, &c.*
2. *Library.*
3. *Museum of Antiquities.*
4. *Incomplete State of Works on Premises.*
5. *General Statements and Recommendations.*

1. *Constitution, Objects, Status of Members, Funds, &c.*

Extract from Report of Committee of House of Commons, 1864, respecting constitution of Academy, admission and subscriptions of members, and excellence of catalogue, *Rep.* xii. xiii.

Funds of, whence derived; grants to, and estimates for, 1868–9, *Rep.* xv. Receives grant direct from Treasury, *Cole*, 821.

Estimated expense of erecting suitable buildings for Academy, and for proposed centralization of societies in Dublin, *Cole*, 842. Estimated cost of working it efficiently, *ib.* 848.

No hope of improvement of Academy without considerably increased funds; say 2,000*l.* for museum, 1,000*l.* for library, and 1,000*l.* for printing and publication, *Cole*, 955–961. Curator, librarian, and assistants should have adequate salaries, and not be eligible on council, *ib.* 962–967.

Omitted by mistake from list of institutions to be incorporated in Royal Irish Institute, *Kerr*, 2251–2253.

Its objects are science, polite literature, history, and antiquities; the scientific and historical departments have, however, practically superseded the literary department, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2534–2545.

Small extent of premises of; accommodation afforded by, to other societies, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2557–2565.

Want of funds has hindered printing of scientific papers, and scientific character of Academy has consequently suffered, *ib.* 2579–2585; *Todd*, 3363–3367.

Grants to, and assistance required by, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2591–2598, 2603–2614. Deals with grant for "preparation of scientific reports," in same way as Government Grant Committee with its grant, *ib.* 2608. Preferable that grants be paid through Lord President, *ib.* 2661.

2. *Library.*

Character of its library, which includes that of Thomas Moore the poet, *Rep.* xiv.

Special character of library, small amount of money spent on; nominal salaries of officers; proper payment of staff an important question for efficiency of Academy, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2546–2556.

The proper function of the members of the council is to judge of the papers laid before them, and to attend to business of that description, *ib.* 3345.

Improved communication between England and Ireland has of late years caused many valuable papers to be sent from Dublin to learned societies in London. Sum at present spent on academy's museum and library would be insufficient to stimulate publishing department; special funds are required for this purpose, *Todd*, 3368–3377.

3. *Museum of Antiquities.*

Richness and constant increase of museum; buildings not fire-proof; arrangements incomplete, *Rep.* xiv.

This museum and natural history museum of Royal Dublin Society should be amalgamated, and made public, *Parkinson*, 702–706.

Museum consists principally of Irish antiquities, *Cole*, 946. Desirability of removing it to a new site, with accommodation for Academy in same building; might be under same roof as Royal Dublin Society, but quite independent of it, similarly to aggregation of societies at Burlington House, London, *ib.* 969–976.

No objection to Academy and its museum being on same premises as Royal Dublin Society, provided their governing bodies were kept separate, *D'Olier*, 1298.

Interchange with Royal Dublin Society of deposits in their respective museums, *Carte*, 1918–1924.

Proposal by Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, to establish a national museum of Irish antiquities and historical monuments; (1) a museum of antiquities proper, to be in connexion with and in continuation of Royal Irish Academy's museum; and (2) a museum of larger historical and ethnological monuments, the whole to be a government institution, supported by a national grant, with competent director and sufficient assistants at adequate salaries, *Haughton*, 2623.

Possesses the only national collection of antiquities in Ireland; museum has outgrown powers of superintendence of council and committee of antiquities; it formed no part of Academy's original scheme, and has outgrown its space. A national museum of antiquities, including Academy's collection, should now be established in Dublin, under more efficient management, *Todd*, 3338–3348.

Desirable, but not indispensable, to retain to Academy, with the property in its collection of antiquities, the name and prestige which belong to that collection, *ib.* 3378, 3379.

Curator of proposed national museum of antiquities should be appointed by government, but not entirely disconnected from Academy. This is a matter of detail, however, to be arranged between Academy and government, *Todd*, 3381–3385.

Witness, who is a vice-president of the Academy, reads a statement in reply to Dr. Todd's "proposal that a national museum of Irish antiquities and historical monuments be established in Dublin." Royal Irish Academy was chartered for study of antiquities as well as for science and literature; museum was commenced from the beginning, and has been constantly increased by deposits and purchases, *Wilde*, pp. 454, 455. Its curator, *ib.* 3398.

Is the most perfect national collection of the kind in Europe, as well as the chief collection of antiquities in Ireland, and would continue to be so if not outbid in the market. Collection of casts can be enlarged without removal, *ib.* p. 456–460.

Witness's views as to classification adopted by Academy, *ib.* p. 456.

Director should have a seat at the council, unless museum is entirely removed from Academy's control, *ib.* p. 456.

As to department of museum devoted to larger historical, &c., monuments; removal of stone monuments from their native sites would be objected to; present museum already includes models of monuments, and the Academy is as well qualified to develope this branch as any other organization, *ib.* p. 457.

Progress made in cataloguing the collections, *ib.* pp. 435–458.

Written statement relative to exertions of witness in connexion with museum; stoppage of alterations commenced by Office of Works without satisfactory cause assigned; work done without authority at great expense; witness's plan would provide space for every article now in Academy's possession, and might be carried out in three months at a comparatively small expense, *ib.* pp. 457–460, and questions 3439, 3440.

Ample materials in Dublin for establishment of general technical and ethnological museums; but national collection of antiquities should not be mixed up with them; Academy would be injured by removal of its museum of antiquities. Grants for support of museum; curator has no special duties beyond custody of the collection. There should be a permanent director; management by a committee is not effective, *ib.* p. 461. Dr. Todd's proposal to remove museum of antiquities objected to because it appears to imply that the Academy has neglected this special department, *ib.* 3099–3403.

Witness understands Dr. Todd's proposal to contemplate only a partial divestment of Academy's property in museum. More space for it is certainly desirable, and this can only be obtained by removal; proposes Smith's Buildings in Ely Place as a good site, *ib.* 3404–3413, 3451.

If objects were deposited in museum by Trinity College or by private persons, Academy should find its own machinery for the control and exhibition of the collections, *ib.* 3414–3415.

Curator paid by government unnecessary, as there is already a responsible paid curator. Distinction between status and duties of offices of director and curator. Staff likely to be sufficient for future requirements of museum, *ib.* 3414–3438.

Nature of responsibility of curator (Mr. Clibborn); improbability of theft occurring in the museum, *ib.* 3441–3445; its insecurity in case of fire, *ib.* 3447.

Museum is under superintendence by a committee, as unsatisfactory an arrangement as can be; the collections, which are national and of great value, including numerous loans as well as purchases and objects of treasure trove, should be under the control of one competent person paid by government, but appointed on recommendation of Academy. Should be made as national as possible, which would require more funds; is at present merely a nucleus; and if taken in hand by government would be continually increased by donation and purchase. Petrie collection will form a considerable addition, *Dunraven*, 3942–3946, 3959, 3960.

Curator should thoroughly understand and take entire charge of museum, on same footing as Mr. Franks at British Museum, *Dunraven*, 3948–3950; and should be independent of any committee; unsatisfactory condition as regards safety and general arrangements, *ib.* 3951–3958.

Destruction and loss of ancient inscribed stones; reference to Dr. Todd's proposal for their removal to proposed national museum; new building would be required for the purpose; objection to separating museum from Academy, *ib.* 3961–3964.

Desirable that museum be maintained in name of Academy, and that they be transferred together to a central building, *ib.* 3965–3967. Under an incubus on Academy, *ib.* 3969.

4. *Incomplete State of Works on Premises.*

Works begun and stayed without satisfactory cause assigned: work done without authority at great expense, *Wilde*, pp. 458–460, and questions 3439–3440.

Explanation relative to Sir W. Wilde's statement as to delay in carrying out works at Royal Irish Academy; they were completed as far as funds would admit, *M'Kerlie*, 4034–4037, 4043. The building was not in danger from fire in consequence of incomplete state of works; the old insurance company refused to continue to insure it, but another company has done so, *ib.* 4038–4042.

Amount taken in estimates (250*l.*) would have been sufficient if works had been limited to what was at first pointed out; excess arose from unforeseen necessity of removing Halliday collection of books, and this cost a third of the amount, *Owen*, 4044–4046.

There were two sets of plans to be executed, but Sir W. Wilde referred to one only; sanction for removal of Halliday collection was obtained before alterations in museum (Sir W. Wilde's) were sanctioned; and no supplemental estimate was made of the additional expense, *Owen*, 4043–4054; *M'Kerlie*, 4065. Further details, *M'Kerlie and Owen*, 4056–4098.

5. *General Statements and Recommendations.*

Removal of, from present premises to central site, and appropriation of sufficient funds for furtherance of its objects, recommended; to be invited to make arrangements for exhibition of its collection in proposed general science and art museum, *Rep.* p. xxxvii.

Suggestions for improvement of; if possible, without compulsory measures, *Cole*, 841.

Has not progressed of late; unsatisfactory state of collection, which is unique; if private subscriptions cannot be obtained for keeping it in proper order, the state should take charge of it; same course should be adopted with its library. Danger from fire and theft. Monumental remains or casts of them should be acquired. Archæology is its proper function, *ib.* 828.

Witness would merely give Academy a lodging in Royal Irish Institute, but would cancel its charter if found to interfere with progress of institute, *Kerr*, 2277–2287.

Academy makes no demand of the Commission; increased accommodation and power of expenditure desirable; no proposal of transfer to, or amalgamation with, other bodies has come before Academy. Such a proposal would not be favourably received; essential that rights, independence, and present position of Academy be preserved, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2566–2575, 2618.

No objection to being in same building as other learned bodies, as at Burlington House, London, *ib.* 2618–2620.

Objection to depositing its museum merely as part of a larger museum, and to withdrawing it from control of Academy, *ib.* 2623–2630, 2636–2639. Desirability of appointing responsible curator or director, with certain powers and privileges, *ib.* 2648–2658.

Collection is easily accessible to any person applying to curator; but should be more freely open to the general public, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2662–2664. Stephen's Green, or Leinster Lawn would be the best site for better buildings for Academy, *ib.* 2666–2668.

Of three sites proposed for concentrating academy and other institutions, Royal Dublin Society's premises are the best; or, if Dr. Hooker's views be adopted, the Exhibition Building; not Stephen's Green, *Todd*, 3380.

Academy's house is government property, but its contents cannot be interfered with except by consent of the body at large, *Wilde*, p. 456, p. 461.

If collection be expanded into a national museum, the curator and librarian should be appointed by government; and, being properly salaried, they should not have seats in the council, but would only attend when required for consultative purposes, *Todd*, 3348–3358.

Buildings are inconvenient, and cannot be enlarged, *Wilde*, p. 461.

If all Dublin institutions be brought together on one site, witness sees no objection to Academy being there, if kept entirely distinct and separate, *Wilde*, 3448. Exhibition Building would be best site for such a concentration; next best is Dublin Society's premises; Stephen's Green objected to, *ib.* 3451–3455.

Public lectures by an efficient curator on Irish archæology would be desirable, *Dunraven*, 3955.

Donations or loans from, to Royal Dublin Society's Museum. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 6.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTE, *or* SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT FOR IRELAND.

1. *Desirability of establishing. Proposed Objects and Functions of:*
   a. In favour of.
   b. In opposition to.
2. *Most eligible Site.*
3. *Local Board of Management.*
4. *General Statements and Opinions.*

1. *Desirability of establishing. Proposed Objects and Functions of:*

a. In favour of.

Formation of committee for promotion of, by urging on government the foundation in Ireland of an establishment analogous to South Kensington; suitability of Exhibition Palace for this purpose; deputations to government in accordance with these views; favourable reply of Chancellor of Exchequer, *Vereker*, 370, 371.

Strong feeling in favour of an independent Irish Department of Science and Art; immediate advantages derivable from adapting Exhibition Palace and Gardens in Dublin for. Such an institution to be managed entirely by Irishmen, to comprise all the existing societies in Dublin, and to have no connexion with South Kensington, *Vereker*, 372, 375, 376. Considers government pledged to its establishment, *ib.* 379–384. No adequate provision of the kind at present exists in Ireland, *ib.* 398–400. Amalgamation of all the small museums in Dublin a necessity, *ib.* 402. Success of Science and Art Department in England a reason for establishing an analogous institution in Ireland, *ib.* 407, reporting directly to Irish Government, *ib.* 411.

Institutions proposed to be included in, are, Museum of Irish Industry, Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Irish Academy, Academy of Music, and Royal Dublin Society, which was accidentally omitted from list published by promoters of new institute, *Vereker*, 412–416.

Unanimous desire of Irish people for establishment of a separate Department of Science and Art similar to South Kensington; eligibility

of the Exhibition Palace for the purpose; expense prevents Irish students from going to South Kensington, *Mackey*, 586–588, 590, 595, 609, 610.

Advantages of having such an institution in Dublin, *Parkinson*, 697–699.

Witness testifies to general belief that a science and art institution, and more especially a museum, in Dublin, would be of benefit to Irish artisans who cannot visit South Kensington; imperial competition far more valuable than limited local competition, *Pim*, 1469–1489.

General agreement as to want of an independent Science and Art Department in Dublin, to be located in Winter Garden, *Switzer*, 1495–1498, 1566, &c.

It should include a school for training Irish taste in art, science, and manufactures, *ib.* 1502; and hold examinations in science and art, but imperial competition should continue to be open to Irish students, *ib.* 1535–1537

Principal advantage of local management is that all business is better conducted by governors who reside where it has to be transacted, *ib.* 1541–1544. Institute should therefore be entirely Irish, *ib.* 1546.

Constitution of, could not be identical with that of South Kensington, the circumstances being different; if Royal Dublin Society, Royal Irish Academy, and Royal Hibernian Academy were brought together, each must be represented on one general board of management in Dublin, which would report, say, to President of Council on Education, but be entirely distinct from Science and Art Department at Kensington, *Hayes*, 1580, 1648, 1659. Witness would prefer a board "analogous" to Royal Dublin Society's Council, *ib.* 1652–1657.

Advisability of concentrating institutions embraced by new department in one building, on Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden premises, *Hayes*, 1580, 1736–1745.

Royal Dublin Society is exclusively Irish, and possesses public confidence, and might, if it had requisite means, effect all the objects of proposed new institute, *Ryan*, 1809–1811.

Powers of Commission to inquire into best plan for founding, *Kerr*, p. 292.

Desirability of establishing a separate department in Ireland, controlled by Irishmen, for development of Irish talent, with a special parliamentary grant of not less than 100,000*l.* a year; should comprise a permanent exhibition of manufactures, a museum and Science and Art Department analogous to South Kensington, and pleasure garden as an essential adjunct to a school of art, *Kerr*, p. 293.

Nationality of permanent officials is unimportant, but managing body must be Irish, reporting direct to head of Education Department; minute of instructions to Commissioners is not in strict accordance with promise made by Chancellor of Exchequer, *ib.* 2174–2191, 2195–2197.

Exhibition Palace most suitable site for; preferable to Royal Dublin Society's premises, or Stephen's Green, *ib.* 2513–2533.

Most desirable to establish, on any site that could be procured, *ib.* 2519; petition in favour of, *ib.* 2533.

Proposal for constitution of governing body of, handed in by witness, *Kerr*, 4114; App. p. 654.

b. In opposition to.

What is proposed is not one institution, but a series of institutions under different managements; difficulty of position of a director supposed to control the whole, especially in Ireland, *Cole*, 849. Staff required to carry out proposed scheme, which may be feasible, but is most inexpedient. Present system works well in the main, *ib.* 850–852.

As to policy and practicability of establishing in Dublin an institution "analogous to South Kensington," *ib.* 871–876; a most retrograde

movement for Ireland, *Cole*, 878, 879; incompatible with continuance of present system of national competition, *ib.* 1060–1072.

Establishment of, highly objectionable to Royal Dublin Society, which already occupies the ground proposed to be covered by new institute, *D'Olier*, 1287–1296.

Amalgamation with, would be opposed by Royal Irish Academy, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2569–2572, 2618.

Irish National Gallery must be independent of; its subjection to any local board would interfere with its utility, and with art interests in Ireland, *Mulvany*, 3321–3323.

2. *Most eligible Site for Institute.*

Opinions strongly in favour of Exhibition Palace and Grounds, *Carroll*, p. 51; *Vereker*, 372; *Mackey*, 586; *Hayes*, 1580, 1741; *Ryan*, 1820–1824; *Kerr*, 2513–2533; *Switzer*, 1497; *Brady*, 4281–4289; *Stephens*, 613–621; *Ryan*, 1820–1824; preferable to Stephen's Green, *Parkinson*, 645–651; *Ryan*, 1768.

If government desire to establish a separate department, and to find a building cheap and convenient, though not exactly what they would build for it, the consideration that a number of gentlemen have invested 50,000*l.* in the property, and were willing to lose that sum, ought not to act as a deterrent in considering the purchase; reference to proposed purchase of Irish railroads, some of which are prosperous and some bankrupt, as an analogous policy likely to benefit Ireland, *Brady*, 4281–4289.

3. *Local Board of Management.*

A local committee under Lord Lieutenant would be more popular in Ireland than a department in London, *Parkinson*, 652–658; *Ryan*, 1770.

A local board to supervise scientific societies and institutions affiliated to proposed institute would be useful to government for reference; its effective working would depend on its character and the energy of its officers; management of details of each institution to be left in its own hands, *Brady*, 4268–4275.

Advocacy of a local board for management of proposed Royal Irish Institute; to be supported and controlled by the Minister of Education, *Hayes*, 1720–1722.

4. *General Statements and Opinions.*

Institute is represented at present by a self-constituted society; is proposed to be independent of Science and Art Department, but is to discharge same functions so far as regards Ireland; it originated in a misapprehension of Department's functions, and was suggested by the opportunity of purchasing Exhibition Palace grounds, as an extensive site for a permanent exhibition of Irish productions, a national museum, and for the consolidation of various learned and other societies, *Rep.* xxii. xxiii.

Witness presided at a meeting unanimous in favour of Government establishing and maintaining an institute analogous to South Kensington, and purchasing Exhibition Palace and grounds for this purpose. Believes it to be urgently required, *Carroll*, pp. 51, 52, 367, 368.

Royal Dublin Society proposes to carry out objects of such an institution, but witness does not see how they can do it, and thinks an altogether new organization better for the country, *Mackey*, 599–602.

Royal Hibernian Academy School of Art, Royal Dublin Society's School of Design, and Museum of School of Mines, should be removed to new institute, *Parkinson*, 641–644; site unimportant compared with necessity for founding the institution, *ib.* 651.

Relations existing between Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art and Science and Art Department in London not so suitable for Ireland as a local committee under Lord Lieutenant, *ib.*, 652–658. Selected Irish students might compete with English and Scotch; an imperial system of examination with local teaching, *ib.* 660–662; each nationality being represented on board of examiners, *ib.* 668–670.

Models and patterns could be obtained without connexion with Kensington; perfect independence of the institute would be a great recommendation to Irish people. Memorial from School of Art of Royal Dublin Society against separation was signed under misapprehension, *Parkinson*, 663–667.

Deputation to Chancellor of Exchequer; interpretation of his reported promise as to institution of, and as to societies, museums, &c., to be comprised within Royal Irish Institute, *Kerr*, 2174–2188, 2235–2246.

Royal Dublin Society and Royal Irish Academy were omitted by mistake from published lists, *ib.* 2247–2253. Their charters should be cancelled if found to interfere with progress of new institute, *ib.* 2260–2265, 2286–2291.

Pamphlet entitled "Some Suggestions for the Foundation of a Royal Irish Institute of Science and Art;" memorial to Lord Lieutenant and memorandum for Lord Mayo relative thereto, App. I., pp. 644–654.

Report of committee of, on organization proposed for, App. I., p. 654.

See also *Amalgamation; School of Art or Design, Dublin; Schools of Art, &c.; Schools of Science.*

Royal Scottish Academy. Receives no direct state subsidy, *Cole*, 985, 986.

Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Grant received (300*l.*) by, in 1868–9, *Rep.* xxx.

Receives 300*l.* a year from government; most of its collection was handed over to Museum; would be glad to get rid of remainder; wants more space and a better ventilated building, *Balfour*, 267–271.

Royal Society of London. Comparison of its mode of electing members of council with that of Royal Dublin Society, *D'Olier*, 1193–1196.

Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.

Its foundation, objects, administration, sources of income, satisfactory collection of animals, parliamentary grants, receipts and expenses for 1867, *Rep.* xix. Further similar details and statement of its requirements, *Corrigan*, 283–286.

Special occasional grants to, should be replaced by a fixed addition to its present annual grant, *Rep.* p. xxxviii.; *Cole*, 848. Grant is paid through Science and Art Department, *ib.* 822.

First set the example of Sunday opening. Obliged to sell animals immediately after death for want of means of preserving skeletons and viscera. Objects belonging to, deposited in Royal Dublin Society's Museum, *Corrigan*, 284. Asks for an additional fixed grant of 500*l.* a year from government, *ib.* 286; further grant recommended, *Cole*, 848.

Its museum should not be exhibitional but for storage of skeletons and preparations, which would be purchased by medical and other schools for teaching purposes; as it is, they have to be sold immediately, and at a loss. College of Surgeons, Trinity College, and a Dublin animal stuffer are at present the only purchasers, *Corrigan*, 288, 289, 295–297, 344, 345.

Has made many successful experiments in the breeding of animals; such experiments are costly, but should be continued on the ground of their public utility; importance of investigations in comparative pathology as regards diseases of human race; a properly paid prosector should be appointed for these purposes, as in the Zoological Society of London, *Corrigan*, 300–312.

Penny admissions to garden more profitable than admissions at 6*d.*, *ib.* 315–320.

Experiment of 1*d.* admissions on public holidays such as Easter Monday, and after 5 p.m. on other days, unsuccessful; children of all charitable and regimental schools are admitted free, if properly attended, *ib.* 332, 333.

Its claim to state aid rests mainly on the ground of these cheap and gratuitous admissions, *Corrigan*, 334–340.

Is merely tenant at will of its gardens, and pays no rent, *ib.* 349, 350. Annual subscriptions of members amount only to 249*l.*; two thirds are life members, and many holders of original 20*l.* debentures gave them up for life memberships; there are also "garden subscribers," who pay 1*l.* a year for family tickets, but are not members, *ib.* 358–361.

Gardens are flourishing; and the recent additional grant has produced good results; good stuffed specimens should be sent to Natural History Museum of Royal Dublin Society, *Cole*, 839.

Specimens given or lent to Royal Dublin Society's Museum. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 6.

RYAN, Mr. C. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is an artist. Has had 10 years' experience as an art teacher in England, 1765. Consolidation and systematic classification of various science and art institutions in Ireland under a local board, known and respected by the people and reporting directly to Irish government, is essential. A department not made a visible power in Dublin must fail to gain sympathies of Irish people. Prospect of inducing confidence is main reason for changing present system, 1766, 1770, 1808, 1841.

Dublin should possess a museum of industrial objects, ancient Irish art, picture galleries—with a view to formation of an "Irish School of Painting,"—and geological specimens, &c. Advantages to artizans of seeing select works and good designs in their respective branches of industry. Irish artizans cannot, like those of Yorkshire, go to Kensington Museum at a trifling cost. Aware that Irish teachers are enabled to do so at public expense, 1769, 1770, 1787–1791, 1822.

Exhibition Palace most appropriate site for museum and new department. Objections to Stephen's Green and Royal Dublin Society's premises. Pending erection of necessary buildings present movement for advancement of art and science would be retarded some years; whereas Exhibition Palace, a perfectly suitable structure, might be occupied within a very limited period. Not aware whether it is quite certain half of it would not have to be rebuilt in consequence of faults of construction. Details of internal arrangement of museum collections as proposed by witness, 1767, 1768, 1812-1825.

Details showing backward condition of art instruction in Ireland as compared with England. Not more than 200 national schools satisfactorily taught drawing; only 30 connected with department; and whole country has but three or four tolerably successful schools of art, 1770, 1771, 1792, 1793. Nothing done to induce establishment of such schools. Missionary action similar to that of witness (exceptionally aided in this instance by Science and Art Department) in Yorkshire, is required for Ireland. Cannot say how far Royal Dublin Society might be competent to undertake action of this kind. Principle of merely seconding local efforts, and rigid application of general rules often unsuited to particular local circumstances—such as that examinations must be held only at night—will never effect for progress of art instruction in Ireland what might shortly be possible if department took more responsibility, *e.g.*, by finding out suitable localities, actively promoting establishment in them of new art schools, and recommending teachers. What the department has done is very admirable, but Ireland requires a greater stimulus than England in respect of art instruction, and such stimulus would be more bodily felt if applied by a Dublin board. No authority located in London will, in witness's opinion, properly appreciate Irish specialities; and in consequence of Irish prejudices no local efforts are likely to be made to induce department in London to deviate from its usual course for Irish schools, 1799, 1805, 1841, 1858, 1859, 1864–1872. Refers to judicious expenditure on cultivation of art in Bavaria, 1871.

Number of manufacturers (about 152) in Ireland small compared with Yorkshire; but witness sees little risk of more persons devoting themselves to art than would find employment, especially as he only suggests experiments from time to time in suitable localities; and it would be possible by means of art schools throughout Ireland to discover artistic genius, and the finding of one Raphael, says Mr. Ruskin, would pay for all your art instruction, 1807–1848. Royal Dublin Society's school very fair, but not equal to those of Leeds or Wakefield, 1784–1786.

Payments are made by department only to certificated art teachers, and though a certificate may be taken at any school of art in Ireland it is in many parts difficult to obtain the instruction requisite to qualify an applicant, 1797–1798, 1800–1801.

Separate Irish department would not necessitate separate competition for Irish students, but even if it did, power should be given to the people of Ireland to take thought for their own interests in this matter, 1826–1840, 1842–1843.

Details of working of system of *national competition* considered with reference to objections based on the difficulty of maintaining advantages of that system to Irish students compatibly with a separate department having control of schools and instruction in Ireland, 1849–1858, 1862.

S.

Salaries of teachers in Irish Academy of Music, *Brady*, 2089.

Sanger, Mr. Thos. H. Statement of, as to telegraphic department of Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2801–2809.

Scholarships in Music. There should be, in Ireland, subsidiary to higher scholarships in London, *Brady*, 2145.

Scholarships granted by Science and Art Department. *Rep.* xxvi., xxvii., and see *Science and Art Department* (*London*).

School of Art or Design (*Dublin*). Eligibility of Exhibition Palace and grounds as site for, *Carroll*, p. 51; unanimous public opinion in favour of establishment of, *ib.* p. 52. Witness would confine "Royal Irish Institute" entirely to a school of art and design, analogous to South Kensington, *ib.* 337–369.

See also *Royal Irish Institute. Science and Art Department* (*Ireland*).

School of Art (*Edinburgh*).

Development of, out of a drawing school instituted in 1760 by Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, *Primrose*, p. 21; affiliated to Science and Art Department by Treasury minute of 25th February 1858, *ib.* p. 23; its prosperity; beneficial effect of national competition on work produced in, *ib.* p. 24.

Return of students, &c., from 1848 to 1868, App. C., p. 601.

School of Art of Royal Dublin Society. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 7.

School of Mines, Dublin.

Its museum should be removed to proposed new institute, *Parkinson*, 644.

Fees at School of Mines, London, must be modified to suit a similar institution in Dublin, *Kerr*, 2427.

School of Music. Desirability of establishing a national school of music, with a branch in Dublin; instruction to be gratuitous, open to all qualified, and entirely at public cost, *Cole*, 841.

See also *Irish Academy of Music. Music. Musical Knowledge in Dublin, &c. Scholarships in Music.*

Schools of Art; Schools of Design; Training Schools.

In Ireland, *Vereker*, 478. Without establishment of an Irish institute such schools can never be of a high class, *ib.* 483.

Government schools of design abroad give foreigners great advantage over home population, *McSwiney*, 538. Similar schools in Ireland, under local control, would soon enable young people to compete successfully for prizes now taken by foreigners. Quotes statement by Mr. Magnus in the jurors' report of 1851 respecting his slate works at Pimlico, *ib.* pp. 78, 79.

Schools of design in Belgium have greatly contributed to its prosperity, *McSwiney*, p. 79. The training in French schools enables students to come over here twice a year to sell their designs and models to our manufacturers, *ib.* 539. Are fostered and encouraged by French government, *ib.* 540.

Pupils of present schools of design in Ireland under Science and Art Department are not employed by Irish manufacturers, *McSwiney*, 542, 543.

There are art schools in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, but a Science and Art Department in Dublin would stimulate them to give technical instruction specially adapted to those localities, with a view to industrial progress, *McSwiney*, 565–576; was not aware that this was extensively tried in old schools of design, and failed completely, *Switzer*, 1525–1529.

Teaching in, should aim at ultimate use to which it is to be applied, *Walsh*, 767, 779. Designs from Dublin School of Art are mostly useless in manufactures, *ib.* 783; *Switzer*, 1518–1529.

A local school governed by Irishmen would be more popular and attractive, *Walsh*, 811, 814. Local management should be responsible to Lord Lieutenant, *Switzer*, 1541–1546.

Work quite as well in Ireland as in other parts of kingdom; competition confined to Irish schools would be to their detriment; under present system many Irish teachers are employed in England; remonstrance from Dublin School of Art against exclusion from national competition; a separate system of administration would double the cost, *Cole*, 840.

Little difficulty in establishing local art schools if desired, *ib.* 1046–1048.

There is abundance of talent in Ireland, but deficiency in correctness and elegance, which training alone can produce, *Switzer*, 1495; proposed new institute should comprise a training school, *ib.* 1501. A school of art should be with special application to manufactures, and must precede manufactures, *ib.* 1506, 1507, 1512.

Desirable to establish a government department in Dublin for promoting manufactures of better patterns; it is a function of government to encourage infant manufactures, *ib.* 1513, 1514.

In Dublin, art teaching is too much divided to be useful, and should be consolidated under Royal Hibernian Academy, *Hayes*, p. 217, 1580.

Ambition of Royal Dublin Society to have a high school of art has been detrimental to fine arts generally, *ib.* p. 218. Royal Dublin Society's action should be limited to drawing as applied to useful arts; and high art instruction should be entirely under Hibernian Academy, *ib.* 1580.

As to small advantage to art students of having three separate places of study in Dublin, *ib.* 1714, 1715.

Masters of, in Ireland, their visits to London of little practical value to them, *Ryan*, 1787, 1788. Ordinary schoolmasters not having certificates cannot receive payments from Science and Art Department, *ib.* 1793–1796.

An authority established in Dublin should inquire into state of, in principal towns; and promote foundation of, throughout Ireland, *ib.* 1796. Reasons for this opinion, *ib.* 1847.

Success of Art Schools in Leeds and other towns in Yorkshire, *Hayes*, 1773-1775.

Opinion of Mr. James Hole that in art supply must precede demand, *Ryan*, 1796.

Number of schools; Yorkshire and Ireland contrasted, *ib.* 1841.

If the system be applied to Ireland it is more important to teach the Irish what they want to know than to enable them to gain medals in a national competition, *ib.* 1855, 1856.

Present ordinary action of English Department does not suit circumstances of Ireland; schools of art will not establish themselves in Ireland, *ib.* 1802–1805, 1866, and a more liberal and stimulative treatment is required there than in England, *ib.* 1858–1863, and this would be more effectively done by a local board in Dublin than by a department in London. Reference to progress of Bavaria owing to liberal state support of art schools, *ib.* 1869–1871.

Reference to Mr. Cole's opinion that art instruction should become self-supporting, *ib.* 1869.

No art school at Belleek; no attempt to supply one, *Kerr*, 2295–2323.

Suggestions as to making the competition at South Kensington between Irish and English students more equal in point of expense, *Brenan*, 3892–3898.

Relations between Irish schools of art and South Kensington are not altogether satisfactory; a separate Department in Ireland would be preferable; standard of imperial competition need not be sacrificed nor lowered thereby; and Irish wants would be better understood by an Irish department, *ib.* 3899–3924.

There are only five art schools in Ireland:—Dublin, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, and Cork, *ib.* 3846. The cause of this is want of local exertion, and that students cannot turn their acquirements to practical account, *ib.* 3872. Additional schools could not be established unless Department bore the whole expense, *ib.* 3881, 3882.

Larger government aid should be given at first to new schools, *ib.* 3927–3930. Difficulty of procuring assistance for Cork School of Art, *ib.* 3931. Greater liberality last year to Irish art schools, *ib.* 3935–3938.

Dublin school is at present only a local school; desirability of making it a training school is doubtful, as supply of teachers already exceeds demand; but a central school or collection which could furnish loans of objects of art to country schools would be beneficial, *ib.* 3847–3852.

Hardship to teachers in consequence of certain rules of Department which are rigidly enforced without due regard to exceptional circumstances, *ib.* 3874, 3875, 3925, 3926.

The petition from students of Royal Dublin Society's School of Art against proposed Irish institute was signed under misapprehension, *Kerr*, 4116.

Decrease of students in, and of payments to, in 1866 and 1867, *Kerr*, 4116.

Main rules of Science and Art Department relating to establishment of, and aid to Science and Art Schools, App. F., p. 609.

See also *Royal Irish Institute. Schools of Science.*

Schools of Design. See *Schools of Art, &c. Schools of Science.*

Schools of Science.

Success of science school and classes in Ireland, *Rep.* xxx. xxxi.

Definition of schools of science under Science and Art Department system, *Cole*, 1037–1041.

In Ireland, to be managed by an independent Irish authority would be to their detriment if dissociated from imperial system of competition. Irish students could not then go to Jermyn Street School of Mines, *ib.* 840. Special difficulty of maintaining connexion of Irish science

Schools with imperial system is the laxity with which examinations have been conducted by Irish local committees. In other respects system works well, and is exactly same for every place in United Kingdom, *Cole*, 1057–1059.

Penalty inflicted for malpractices at examinations in certain science classes in Ireland, *ib.* 1078–1080.

Initiation of science and art schools rests with localities wanting them, and is never undertaken by Science and Art Department, *ib.* 1064–1071. There are more schools of science in Ireland in proportion to population then in England, *ib.* 1067; and far more than in Scotland, *Sidney*, 3220–3222. Are more numerous than art schools, *Cole*, 1075; and can be started at much less expense, *ib.* 1076, 1077.

Night classes for art, however, can be as cheaply set on foot as science classes, *Cole*, 1077.

In Ireland are mostly taught by National School masters; inconvenience of teachers receiving payment from two different departments for same work; doubts as to success of present system; abuses to which it is liable, *ib.* 1081–1089.

Measures for preventing, and detection and severe punishment of abuses in science examinations at Belfast; difficulty in general of collusion between pupils and teachers, *Sidney*, 3227–3236. Has never met with absence of *bona fides* on part of examination committees, *ib.* 3238.

Personal interest of National School teachers in promoting science classes, *ib.* 3237, 3244, 3252.

Students in, stimulated by prizes and exhibitions in national competition, which they highly value; instances of advantage of imperial competition to Irish students, *ib.* 3244.

Difference between English and Irish science classes, *Sidney*, 3256–3259. Dundalk has three separate classes which meet in one place for examination, *ib.* 3260–3265.

Rules of Science and Art Department relating to aid towards establishment and maintenance of Science and Art Schools, App. F., pp. 603, 609.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT (LONDON).

1. *Statements, Statistics, and Action generally.*
2. *Action in Ireland.*
3. *Action in connexion with Irish National Schools.*

1. *Statements, Statistics, and Action generally.*

Constitution of, in no way answers to idea of promoters of Royal Irish Institute, *Rep.* xxiii. Has no local board of private persons, but is under immediate direction of the Lord President of the Council, *ib.*

Administers grants for various museums and institutions, and has organized a large and increasing system of instruction in science and art throughout the kingdom, *Rep.* xxiv.

Its aid towards *science instruction* consists of:

a. Public examinations.
b. Payments on results.
c. Scholarships and exhibitions.
d. Building grants.
e. Grants towards cost of new buildings and of apparatus, &c., *Rep.* xxiv. xxv.

Two kinds of science examinations:

a. Class examinations.
b. Honours examination.

Medals and prizes are given in competition, *Rep.* xxv.

Payments on results, qualifications to earn, *ib.* xxv. xxvi.

Scholarships in connexion with:
1. Elementary school scholarships.
2. Science and art scholarships.
3. Whitworth scholarships, *Rep.* xxvi. xxvii.

Exhibitions:
1. Local exhibitions.
2. Royal exhibitions, *Rep.* xxvii.

Grants in aid of new buildings; grants towards purchase of apparatus, &c., *ib.* xxvii.

Aid granted towards *art instruction* as follows:—
1. Payments for elementary drawing instruction in schools for the poor.
2. Payments towards art instruction in night classes for artizans.
3. Payments to schools of art held in rooms entirely devoted to art instruction.
4. Aid towards new buildings and cost of apparatus, models, &c.
5. By maintaining National Art Training School at South Kensington.
6. National Museum of Decorative Art and National Art Library, *Rep.* xxvii.–xxix.

Number of schools aided, *Rep.* xxix.

Details of payments on results of art examinations, 1867, *Rep.* xxix.

Appeal to, in case of difference between officers of Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art, *Archer*, 23–26, 42–44, 52. Connexion of Museum with, is most satisfactory, *ib.* 82. No advantage in corresponding direct with Committee of Council on Education instead of through Mr. Cole, *ib.* 85, 86. Advantage to School of Art, Edinburgh, in affiliation to, *Primrose*, p. 24.

Gives assistance towards cost of starting science and art schools or classes, but leaves it to localities to initiate them, *Cole*, 1064–1071.

Minute and correspondence relating to Royal College of Science, *Sidney*, 3140–3143*a*, 3151.

Science Directory, summary of, App. F., p. 603.

Art Directory of, App. F., p. 609.

Table of statistics of, for 1867 and 1868, *Rep.* xxvi.; Appendix N., p. 660.

2. *Its Action in Ireland.*

Names of Irish societies which receive grants through Science and Art Department, *Cole*, 822. Relations of, with Royal Dublin Society work well, and require no change in principle, *ib.* 823, 824. Royal Dublin Society satisfied therewith, *D'Olier*, 1291.

Action of, as regards students of Royal Hibernian Academy, *Hayes*, 1697–1703.

Constitution of, explained to witness, who considers a "local board" preferable for Ireland, *Hayes*, 1718–1720. If the Department at present exists as much for Ireland as for England, there is no necessity to found a separate Irish Department, *ib.* 1722.

Connexion of Department with Royal Hibernian Academy appears to be special; restrictions imposed by Department on Academy's action, *ib.* 1723–1727.

Difficulty of students in Ireland benefiting by, especially artisans, *Ryan*, 1787–1791.

Should adopt missionary action in respect of promoting art instruction in Ireland; should initiate schools, recommend teachers, and give more liberal grants. Change of system is requisite to inspire confidence. Rules too rigidly enforced, *ib.* 1806–1808, 1840, 1841, 1856–1858, 1864.

Irish people will not believe that any authority in London will promote their special objects, *Ryan*, 1841.

Suggestions as to duties of inspectors under, in visiting localities, *ib.* 1860–1863.

Not to be expected that Department in England would depart from usual course to suit Irish "prejudices," *ib.* 1865; nor can it ever be adapted to the special requirements of Ireland, *ib.* 1872.

Present system of aid as applied to art schools would be suitable for music schools; there should be scholarships in Ireland leading to higher ones in London, *Brady*, 2139–2145.

Present grants to local schools (said to be 93 per cent. of total cost of maintenance) are excessive, separately considered, *Kerr*, 2336–2353; but the grievance is the small total sum appropriated to Ireland, *ib.* 2349, 2404, 2405.

Has enough to do in England without being charged with care of science and art in Ireland, *Kerr*, 2390, 2460.

Its action as regards Royal College of Science, *Kane*, 3012–3014, 3016–3052.

3. *Its Action in connexion with National Schools.*

No official connexion between National Board of Education and Science and Art Department, *Keenan*, 3457. Advantages of some arrangement being made so as to obviate present liability to duplicate payments being made for same work, and to utilize board's machinery for actively supervising science and art schools, and holding examinations, &c. Payments by, to national school teachers are relatively too high, *ib.* 3543–3547; assigns no limit to the amount a man may earn; and thereby gives a greater stimulus to exertion, *ib.* 3566, 3567; witness would withdraw the aid given by, from national schools, leaving National Board to encourage science instruction so far as might appear desirable; this, however, would not prevent teachers from having extra classes after ordinary school hours, *ib.* 3569–3583.

Number of national schools in Ireland in connexion with, *ib.* 3622.

Its action towards night classes, and its duplicate assistance to national schools in Ireland, *ib.* 3626–3634.

Defects in present system of science examinations, *ib.* 3645–3648; and suggestions for improvement by means of oral questions to supplement the written examination, and by placing examinations in Ireland under supervision of National Board inspectors, *ib.* 3649–3676.

See also *Commissioners of National Education. South Kensington.*

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).

1. *General Statements respecting.*
2. *Opinions in favour of.*
3. *Opinions against.*

1. *General Statements.*

Minute appointing commission of inquiry into action of, *Rep.* i.

Constitution of; Commissioners to frame plan of, *Cole*, 818. As to existing institutions proposed to be comprised therein and share present grants, *ib.* 821, 822.

Would stimulate local schools to give technical instruction appropriate to circumstances of localities, so as to create manufacturing industry in Ireland, *McSwiney*, 565–576.

Opinion as to composition of its governing body, *Kerr*, 2212–2216.

Chancellor of Exchequer's reply to deputation, *ib.* 4099–4103.

2. *Opinions in favour of.*

Strong feeling in favour of, *Vereker*, 372 *et seq.*; *Mackey*, 586 *et seq.*; *Parkinson*, 697; *Pim*, 1469; *Switzer*, 1495, &c.; *Kerr*, p. 293, &c.

Technical instruction under, would promote art manufacture in Ireland, and enable Irish people to compete with foreigners in designing, especially in the fine lace trade, *Manning*, 853–855.

Would select from works submitted by Irish students those best suited for national competition, *Ryan*, 1826, 1827, 1838, 1839, 1849–1853.

Desirability of, *Corlett*, 2692; *Brenan*, 3918, 3931.

Statement in favour of, by Mr. Armstrong, resident director of Belleek Pottery, App. K., p. 656.

3. *Opinions against.*

Not required, *Rep.* xxiii. xxiv. Recommendations as to future action of present Department in Ireland, *ib.* xxiv. *et seq.*

Unnecessary whilst present system of imperial competition is maintained, *Rep.* xxxiii.; and would be detrimental to interests of science and art in Ireland, *ib.* xxxiv.

Objected to on several grounds, *D'Olier*, 1312, 1313.

See also *Royal Irish Institute.*

Science and Art Institutions, Edinburgh. Names of those aided by public grants in 1868–9, xxix, xxx.

——————— *Museum, Edinburgh.* See *Museum of Science and Art, Edinburgh.*

Science Directory. Summary of, showing nature and amount of assistance afforded by Science and Art Department to industrial classes in procuring instruction in science, App. F., p. 603.

Science Examinations. Comparative statement of payments for, in May 1868, App. F., p. 631.

Science Teachers. Schools and subjects taught in Ireland, list of. App. F., p. 628.

See also *National Schools.*

Scientific Culture. Importance of, *Cole*, 1015–1025. *Kane*, 3091–3103.

Scientific Instruction. Parliamentary grants in aid of, in universities and colleges in Great Britain and Ireland for 1860–69, *Donnelly*, p. 509; App. N., p. 661.

Scientific Papers. Delay in publishing, owing to want of funds, detrimental to scientific character of Royal Irish Academy, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2581–2590. Grants for, *ib.* 2599, 2603, 2608, 2611–2615.

See *Royal Irish Academy*, 1, 2.

Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of. See *Society, &c.*

Scrivenery, a successful department at Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2743–2747.

Secretary of Royal College of Science. His duties and proper official status, *Kane*, 2999–3011; *Sidney*, 3122–3129, 3137–3139.

Shaw, Professor, F.T.C.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Science schools in connexion with Science and Art Department, although most valuable as a means of industrial progress, do not serve same purpose as popular lectures formerly given under *Committee of Lectures.* Lectures were useful in a different way, and to a greater variety of persons; they were stimulative rather than instructional, giving impulse and direction to private reading, domestic conversation, and social intercourse in second-rate towns in Ireland, which have no local museums, few literary institutions, and sometimes hardly a bookseller's shop. If general tone of intelligence is ever to be raised in these places improvement must be begun by operating on the tolerably educated classes. Culture will travel downward not upward. An ignorant middle class will always have a still more ignorant populace below it.

If popular lectures are revived they should be under very different conditions from those imposed by Committee of Lectures. Greater liberty should be allowed to localities in choice of lecturers, and range of subjects should be much wider. Popular lecturing cannot be made effectively instrumental to industrial progress; it may be philosophical, historical, or imaginative, but must not lose itself in dry details. Government aid only necessary at first; six or eight lecturers might find remunerative employment in Ireland after intellectual taste was once developed. Opinion of witness that rule refusing Government assistance to lecturers of religious societies was inexpedient, pages 531–534.

Sheepshanks Collection. For what purpose given to South Kensington, *Cole*, 866.

Sidney, F. J., Esq., LL.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is Secretary of *Royal College of Science*, 3121. His duties are to attend meetings of Council of Professors, take minutes of proceedings, and carry them into operation; general executive administration of College, *e.g.*, keeping accounts, directing house arrangements; custody of premises and control of servants. Hands in abstract of minutes of meetings showing nature of business transacted, and directions given by council to witness, 3122–3131, 3137.

Has not in any way attempted to control or interfere with council, nor led them to suppose they were not at liberty to make representations to Science and Art Department. Minutes show clearly that they never entertained that opinion, 3138, 3139. Reads minute and letter of department authorizing professors to order apparatus and specimens, etc., for teaching purposes, 3140–3143. Never informed professors that such orders required his approval, nor does any professor think so.

Every letter from department on educational matters, or on points of administration if of the least interest, is laid before Council of professors; and books and papers in clerk's office are always open to their inspection, 3145–3150. Specimen of letters shown to council for their information only, 3151. Details relating to item omitted from College estimates, to obstruction in Industrial Museum, and to servants, etc., 3152–3157, 3171–3184.

Meetings of council not periodical but summoned by witness on Dean's direction as occasion requires. Any three professors may require meeting to be summoned, independently of Dean. This, however, has not yet occurred, and Dean has always presided, 3132–3136, 3158–3170.

Is practically acquainted with system of *Provincial Lectures* under Royal Dublin Society, having acted for about 11 years as secretary to joint committee of Society and Science and Art Department, 3185, 3186. Details of arrangements, 3187–3193. Present science system hardly in existence when public feeling was expressed against discontinuance of lectures; and successful science schools have since been established in many places from which remonstrances were received in 1860, 3193–3217.

Science Schools in Ireland far more numerous, in proportion to population, than in Great Britain. Ireland and Scotland compared in this respect. Refers to resolution at public meeting at Dundalk strongly approving of present system; and to satisfactory management of schools there by Free Library Committee, 3218–3226, 3260–3267. Rapid extension in Ireland attributed to direct appeal made to interests of teachers. Nine-tenths of schools are initiated by them, especially by National school teachers, and they induce persons of good local standing to act as committees and comply with regulations of Department respecting general supervision and examinations, 3237, 3244, 3252. Irish and English schools compared, 3256–3259.

Statement of means adopted to ensure integrity of examination. Imposition, or collusion of teachers with pupils, impossible unless committee and secretary wilfully violate their formal undertaking in writing to conduct examination according to prescribed rules. Further guarantee is afforded by means of inspectors visiting schools without notice. Instances of carelessness occur, but witness never met with *mala fides* on part of a committee. Refers to case of Belfast schools where attempt at extensive fraud was detected and severely punished, 3227–3243.

The annual *National Competition* is highly valued by students. All science classes throughout the kingdom compete; and besides prizes and medals, six exhibitions are given to the six best men of each year—three tenable at College of Science, Dublin, and three in London—and Irish students have been remarkably successful in gaining them. Under present system they have a peculiar value as attesting that exhibitioners are not only best men in Ireland but best in all three kingdoms; and this opens to them a far wider field of employment than they would find in Ireland alone. These advantages are of essential importance as regards success of College of Science, 3244. Difficulties of maintaining National competition in connection with separate Science and Art Establishment for Ireland. Objections to separation appreciated both by teachers and students, 3245–3249.

Site. Most suitable for proposed Royal Irish Institute, or for aggregation of learned societies in Dublin:—

Royal Dublin Society's premises, *Cole*, 841; *D'Olier*, 1266 *et seq.*; *Todd*, 3380; *Maunsell*, 4001–4005. Exhibition Palace, *Carroll*, p. 51; *McSwiney*, 538; *Mackey*, 587; *Parkinson*, 628; *Walsh*, 734; *Switzer*, 1497; *Hayes*, 1500; *Ryan*, 1767, 1768; *Kerr*, 2186, 2187, 2513 *et seq.*; *Brady*, 4286. Smith's Buildings, *Wilde*, 3413, 3451 *et seq.*

Skilled Labour. Free science and art classes required for poor students, for purpose of creating, *Parkinson*, 680.

Sneem National School, navigation taught in, *Keenan*, 3698.

Society of Antiquaries (Edinburgh).

Its museum chiefly consists of Scottish antiquities; receives parliamentary grant of 500*l.* a year, *Archer*, 45; and should be transferred to Museum of Science and Art, *ib.* 92, 99.

Constitution and officers of, &c., *Stuart*, 189, 190.

Details of history of, *ib.* 191–205; *Craig*, page 26. Treasury, minute on, *ib.*, p. 27.

Increase of collection since transfer to government; receives all treasure trove, *Stuart*, 208–211. The society, through its keeper, is responsible for proper arrangement of objects, *ib.* 212–214. Funds for purchases very limited; many objects deposited on loan, *ib.* 215, 220.

Society might not object to removal of its collection to a larger building under government, if it retained control, but would probably prefer to remain as at present, *ib.* 225–235. Want of space for runic stones, *Primrose*, p. 31.

Treasury minute of 25th February 1858, relating to establishment and maintenance of a new National Gallery in Edinburgh, and removal of society's museum, App. C., p. 599.

Return of parliamentary grants made to, from 1858 to 1868, App. C., p. 601.

Society of Arts.

Relations of, with Dublin Exhibition Palace Company, as regards International Exhibition of 1865, *Brady*, 4253. Action taken by, to enable artizans to visit Paris Exhibition, *Kerr*, 2323–2331.

South Kensington.

Table of statistics of Science and Art Department for 1867 and 1868, *Rep.* xxvi. Relations of, with Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art could hardly be more satisfactory; witness usually gets the collections he wishes; a separate department for Scotland not desirable; no advantage would accrue from corresponding direct with Committee of Council on Education instead of through Mr. Cole, *Archer*, 82–87.

Details of its formation, purpose, collections, their growth and development, *Cole*, 866. Impossible to establish an analogous institution in Dublin, *ib.* 869–871.

The "loan system" a distinct and important branch of, *ib.* 867.

Is under immediate and minute supervision of Lord President. No administration could be better in principle, *ib.*, 873, 874.

Complaint as to vote of 15,000*l.* for purchases for, from Paris Exhibition, *Kerr*, 2476, 2477.

Loans from, to Ireland have been scanty and illiberal, *ib.*, 2478–2484.

Is useless to Ireland, *McSwiney*, p. 79.

Memorandum on objects lent from, to Dublin Exhibition, 1865, App. N., p. 662.

See also *Science and Art Department* (*London*).

Spunkane National School, navigation taught at, *Keenan*, 3698.

Statistics of Science and Art Department, for 1867 and 1868, *Rep.* xxvi.

STEELE, DR. W. E. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is assistant secretary of *Royal Dublin Society*, 2814. Founded in 1731. First charter dated 1749. Original objects were promotion of agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences in Ireland. Early encouragement of art; first premium awarded in 1741, 2831–2833. Amount contributed last year to School of Art out of society's private funds, 60*l.*, 2931–2934. Details of origin and early history, 2818–2820. Supplemental charter gave entire management of business to council, 2821.

Election of members. One black bean in three excludes, but if there be 40 white beans the election is determined by a simple majority, 2822–2830.

Examinations are held annually in Dublin in elementary branches of a commercial education, and certificates given to successful candidates; and from commencement men of eminence have volunteered their services as examiners. Average number of candidates is 70 to 80; of certificates awarded, about 20. No provincial examinations of this kind. Instances of subsequent success of persons holding certificate, 2834–2850.

Free public lectures in Dublin, as well as provincial courses, were formerly delivered under Society's direction and by its aid. Committee of Lectures, on which it was efficiently represented, subsequently took charge of them, and they have now altogether ceased. Has heard of intention to give evening lectures at College of Science; present day classes there do not supply place of popular free courses, which were of immense value to persons now left without means of obtaining scientific instruction. If such lectures be renewed they will probably be attended chiefly by middle class; not by artizans as in Belfast and at School of Mines in London.

Provincial lectures used to cost 50*l.* per course; and average attendance being about 150 much good was thus done at a cheap rate. Object of such lectures. Instances of persons benefited by them. Their value not to be fairly estimated by number of persons who submitted themselves to voluntary examinations in subjects of lectures. Free lectures on botany, zoology and chemistry, such as are given at South Kensington, would be of advantage to School of Art. An ornamental art museum of essential

importance. Has no doubt South Kensington would contribute towards its formation if a suitable place for the purpose were provided, 2851–2879, 2880–2891, 2905–2913.

Library contains about 62,700 vols., and average yearly increase is about 1,200 to 1,500 vols. Rules of admission; hours of opening; spare storage room; construction of rooms and suitability of natural history museum for conversion into a reading room and library. None of the buildings fire-proof, 2892–2895, 2903–2904, 2921–2930.

Is aware that Society did not take measures in Ireland in same way as Society of Arts in England for sending artizans to Paris Exhibition. Subject was never discussed or brought under its notice, 2914–2916.

Objects of proposed *Royal Irish Institute*, so far as intelligible, are same as those of Royal Dublin Society. Never heard any complaint that latter has failed in discharging its functions; but much more could be done with increased means, 2917–2920.

STEPHENS, W. R., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is senior partner in firm of Courtenay, Stephens, & Co., engineers and ironfounders. Was a director and member of building committee of *Dublin Exhibition Palace and Winter Garden Company* from its first formation, 613, 614. Hands in detailed account of estimates and expenditure (total 99,892*l.*)

Details of materials of construction of buildings, heating, lighting, water supply, and space available for exhibitional and other requirements of a department of science and art. Locality central; grounds of 15 acres well laid out and affording ample space for extension of buildings, 615–621.

Stephen's Green. Not so suitable a site for Royal Irish Institute as Exhibition Palace and grounds, *Parkinson*, p. 93; *Ryan*, 1767, 1768; *Kerr*, 2513–2333. Unfit for proposed concentration of different institutions in Dublin, *Todd*, 3380.

STEWART, R. P., Esq., Mus.D.
(For analysis of hise vidence, see Mahaffy, Rev. J. P., M.A., page 713.)

Strangford National School. Navigation taught at, *Keenan*, 3698.

STUART, JOHN, Esq., LL.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is a secretary of *Society of Antiquaries of Scotland;* explains its constitution, 188–189. Annual subscriptions were formerly applied to rent of Museum. Founded in 1780; was burdened with all working expenses, besides cost of purchases and publication of transactions. Want of funds necessitated discontinuance of "Archæologia." Since society's removal to Royal Institution, funds derived from subscriptions, fees, &c., have been chiefly expended in improving "Proceedings," and making purchases for Museum, 190, 191, 215, 226, 227.

In 1851 collections were transferred to Government. States effect and advantages of this arrangement, 192–198. Full liberty in general management is secured to society by deed; and it would recommend appointment or dismissal of keeper, 200–205. Treasury minute of 1st July 1851 directs: (1.) Transfer of collections to Board of Manufactures in trust for public, subject to Treasury. (2.) Provision to be at all times made for public exhibition of collections, and for meetings, though not necessarily in Royal Institution building. (3.) Society to retain charge and custody under Board of Manufactures. (4.) Necessary funds to be provided by Government, society being left as unfettered as possible. Collections largely increased since transfer, both by gifts and treasure trove, 208–211. Society, through its keeper, entirely controls scientific arrangement of collection, 212–214.

Objects have been deposited by individuals and by public institutions. A careful record being kept, no dispute or inconvenience has arisen, and private donation is now the chief means of adding to collections, 217–

227. Megalithic monuments would be highly valued, but there might be difficulty as regards their destination, 221–223. Can hardly say whether Society of Antiquaries would approve of such objects being placed in Museum of Science and Art. Thinks they would desire to retain control of national antiquities as a separate collection; and although not strictly entitled to object to removal to larger premises (*e.g.* the Industrial Museum), would probably prefer to remain as they are. Advantage of holding meetings in same place as collection, 224–235.

Students from Irish Schools employed as certificated teachers in England App. F., p. 631.

Stuffed Animals. Value of good stuffed specimens for public instruction, *Cole*, 1034. Bad specimen of lion in Royal Dublin Society's Museum, *Cole*, 1029; *Carte*, 1952, 1953.

"*Suggestions for the Foundation of a Royal Irish Institution of Science and Art*," pamphlet handed in, *Vereker*, 1873–1881; App. I., p. 645.

Suggestions for the Promotion of Musical Knowledge in Dublin. See *Musical Knowledge in Dublin*, &c.

Sunday Opening of Museums, &c.

Irish National Gallery is open on Sunday, *Rep.* xviii.

Zoological Society of Dublin in 1841 first set the example of opening its grounds on Sunday afternoon at 1*d.* admission; success of this step, *Corrigan*, 284, 325–327.

Museum of Royal Dublin Society should be opened on Sunday afternoon, *Cole*, 825, 879. Dublin more liberal than London as regards opening museums, &c., on Sunday, *ib.* 884, 885.

Objections to charging 1*d.* for admission to Glasnevin Botanical Garden on Sundays, *Cole*, 907–911.

Sunday opening of Botanic Gardens at Belfast has been mooted; witness thinks there would be no serious objection, especially if a public grant were offered on condition of their being opened on Sundays, *Redfern*, 4224–4230.

Switzer, J. W., Esq. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is partner in firm of Switzer, Ferguson, and Co., Dublin, manufacturers of fabrics value of which greatly depends on elegance of design, 1494.

There is no question on which Irish people are so unanimous as necessity for an independent Science and Art Department, or *Royal Irish Institute*, in Dublin. Equally agreed that Winter Garden is best site. Institute should comprise a permanent exhibition of samples of Irish manufactures, both for information of purchasers and for instruction in industrial art; as well as a school for training popular taste in art, science, and manufactures, 1495–1498, 1501, 1502, 1524. Not prepared to give opinion as to other objects within its scope, 1533.

Schools of Art should teach special trades, such as designing for cloth weavers, pattern drawing for cotton fabrics, &c. Not aware that this method was largely tried in old schools of design, and completely failed, 1528, 1529. Pupils of a technical school of science and art applied to manufacture would eventually find employment in Irish works, 1512. It is part of function of Government to encourage an infant manufacture like that of Ireland by means of a centre and stimulus such as a separate department in Dublin, responsible through Lord Lieutenant to Government in England. Given this, witness would be easily pleased as regards organization, &c., 1513–1517, 1545, 1546. Refers to Kensington Museum as of advantage to English manufactures, 1522, 1523.

Control of *Irish Science and Art Schools* should be transferred to new institute, arrangements being made for Irish students to participate in advantages of national competition, 1534–1546.

Is a member of *Royal Dublin Society*, whose efforts to promote fine arts, agriculture, &c. have most hearty concurrence of Irish people, and do much good; exemplifying advantage of a local committee of gentlemen acquainted with Irish wants and having considerable powers entrusted to them, 1547–1549, 1557. Not heard for last 30 years of election of members having been influenced by religious or political considerations, nor is there any longer ground for apprehension on that account, 1550–1556, 1558–1564. Not prepared to say that with increased means Royal Dublin Society could effect all the objects contemplated by promoters of proposed Royal Irish Institute. Present management of Society is most efficient, but its organization might be amended, 1565. Should be entirely distinct from Institute though its members might be connected therewith, 1566.

School of Art of Royal Dublin Society unimportant; makes very slight impression upon Ireland, being more for sculpture and painting than industrial art. Was not aware that its circumstances as regards State aid and course of instruction are precisely same as those of English art schools; nor of its great success in national competition. Merely speaks of it from common report, 1503–1505, 1518–1521, 1530–1532.

Queen's Institute does valuable service and is deserving of public aid. Witness has obtained assistants from it, 1573–1575.

Veterinary School in Dublin would be of great advantage to Ireland, 1576-1579.

T.

Tabinet Manufacture, in design as well as execution, is an Irish manufacture; some designs may be copied from foreign productions, but they are usually Irish. The designers receive their education in public schools where there are teachers of drawing and modelling, *McSwiney*, 556–561.

Talbot de Malahide, Lord. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is President of *Royal Irish Academy*, 2534. Science and archæology, its principal objects. Expenditure chiefly on scientific researches and papers; archæological transactions; Museum of Antiquities; and a small sum on library, 2535–2542, 2546, 2551, 2576, 2577. These branches could not be maintained with efficiency until in 1868 the grant of 500*l.* was increased to 1,500*l.*, with a further sum for buildings, &c., 2543–2545, 2589–2595. Present grant sufficient for scientific purposes if additional aid were given to put museum and premises in proper order, 2596, 2597.

Want of means to publish papers within reasonable time after their delivery has hitherto been detrimental to its scientific character. Many distinguished Irishmen have published through Academy; few elsewhere; and publication of valuable papers would be greatly stimulated if it were known to possess requisite funds. Not aware that persons of scientific eminence in Dublin frequently send papers to Royal Society in London, 2580–2588.

Not aware that any portion of grant of 200*l.* specially allocated to promotion of scientific research, has been spent on investigation of Irish tides, 2599–2603. This 200*l.* is independent of an analogous grant of 1,000*l.* a year distributed by "*the Government Grant Committee*" in London, at their discretion, all Her Majesty's subjects being eligible to receive its aid in prosecuting scientific investigations. Desirable that this be made generally known in Ireland, 2576–2578, 2606–2617. Allocation of Academy's annual grant of 1500*l.* will be at its discretion subject to certain limitations, 2604, 2605.

Members would wish library to be confined to science, history, and antiquities. Collection of scientific transactions and of Irish books and manuscripts should be its specialities, 2547–2550.

Question of officers' salaries, which are now merely nominal, is important as regards efficiency of Academy. Curator and librarian should be properly paid, and general staff increased, so that Museum may be thrown open to public without restriction, 2552, 2556, 2650, 2662–2664.

Premises too small and not fireproof; site cramped and incapable of extension, 2557–2560, 2662. More accommodation and increased power of expenditure highly desirable, 2568, but Academy does not come before Commission making any demand, witness being merely tendered to give information, 2566–2567. The Celtic and other learned societies have privilege of meeting in Academy's rooms, 2561–2565.

Present condition of Museum unsatisfactory, greater part of collections being closed in consequence of Board of Works delaying preparation of room set apart for valuable manuscripts bequeathed by Mr. Halliday, 2598.

Not heard of proposal on part of "*Royal Irish Institute*," to amalgamate Academy and other societies in a new institution. Members would be strongly averse from such a course. Their rights, independence, and present status should be maintained and respected, 2569–2575, 2618. No objection to removal to better buildings, nor to enlargement of Museum into a National Museum of antiquities, as proposed by Rev. Dr. Todd, provided it be on same premises as Academy, and under its control. Other collections might be deposited with it, in exchange for objects which it could spare. Desirable to have a competent scientific curator. Essential, however, that he be subject to and appointed by Academy, 2619–2621, 2623–2658, 2665–2668.

Preferable that grant be paid through Lord President. Sees no great advantage in having a separate Science and Art Department in Dublin, 2659–2661.

Is President of the *Queen's Institute*. Its object is to train educated women to industrial pursuits by which they may be enabled to earn a livelihood. It has no public grant and is not maintained without difficulty. Results highly successful, and failure would be a great loss, 2669–2686.

Taylor Art Scholarships for historical painting are in gift of Royal Dublin Society. Unsatisfactory effect of this as regards students of Royal Hibernian Academy, and interests of high art study in Ireland, *Hayes*, 1610, 1673, 1681, 1683.

Teachers of Music. In Irish Academy of Music, names and salaries of, *Brady*, 2066, 2089.

Technical Instruction. For want of, workmen often mar good designs, *Walsh*, 732, 742. Proper ultimate aim of instruction in art schools is its practical application to manufactures, *ib.* 767, 779. Technical instruction should be given by means of lectures in connexion with a museum, *ib.* 733, 768, 810.

Telegraphy.

Taught at Queen's Institute; as to probability of Post Office continuing to encourage this class in same way as telegraph companies have done, *Talbot de Malahide*, 2673–2679; *Corlett*, 2690, 2697–2700.

Women taught telegraphy at Queen's Institute; great success of, as telegraph clerks, *Corlett*, 2801–2809; *Parker*, 2810.

Theft unlikely to occur in Museum of Royal Irish Academy, *Wilde*, 3445.

Todd, Rev. Dr., S.F.T.C.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Formerly president of *Royal Irish Academy*, 3338. His memorandum, handed in by Rev. Dr. Haughton (page 336), was drawn up for private circulation, not as an official document, 3339. Its principle is that a *National Museum of Antiquities* should be established in Dublin, 3340. Archæological collections of Academy, unless purchased by nation, to

be deposited in National Museum, and other public bodies and individuals possessing valuable objects to be invited to place them at its disposal on similar terms, 3341–3343, 3353.

Collections of Academy have outgrown its building and power of control. No provision in charter for superintendence of such collections and no obligation to elect competent committee of antiquities. Proper statutable function of Academy is publication of papers. Accommodation cannot be increased on present site. Removal to better premises highly desirable. Very advantageous, though not indispensable to Academy, to be in same building as its collection when deposited in National Museum, 3334–3338, 3352, 3378, 3379. Of three sites suggested Royal Dublin Society would perhaps be best, 3380.

Director of National Museum should be appointed and paid by Government, Academy having a qualified authority over him; details of this, however, to be arranged by negotiation between Academy and Government, 3349–3351, 3381–3384. Officers at present receive merely nominal salaries, and are therefore not disqualified from a seat in council, but should cease to be elligible if suitably paid and required to give their whole time to Museum. Considers arrangement at Irish National Gallery giving director a seat and voice at board meetings, but no vote, inconsistent with his independence, 3354–3362.

Funds hitherto insufficient for publication of scientific papers. Increased aid would partially remedy this; but with present facilities for sending papers to London not likely that men of eminence will publish papers through Irish Academy to same extent as heretofore. Expenditure on museum and library so small that if Academy were relieved of it, funds for publishing purposes would be very little increased. Differences between scientific and antiquarian branches not altogether attributable to deficiency of funds, 3363–3377.

Opinion of witness that *Trinity College, Dublin*, which has already made valuable donations to Royal Dublin Society, would willingly cooperate in promoting foundation of National Archæological Museum and Ethnological Collection. All valuable objects of natural history, archæology, ethnology, &c. should be collected in one great National Institution, 3387–3394.

Todd, Rev. Dr. His proposal respecting Royal Irish Academy's Museum, and new National Museum of Antiquities, *Haughton*, p. 336.
See also *Royal Irish Academy.*

Training School in Dublin for art teachers not required, *Rep.* p. xxxv.; *Cole*, 1036; *Brenan*, 3850. See also *Schools of Art, &c.*

Transactions of Royal Dublin Society. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 5.

Trinity College, Dublin.

Its herbarium should be open to all, *Balfour*, 252.

Presentation of its collection to Royal Dublin Society, *Carte*, 1909, 1925.

Donations and loans from. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 6.

Possesses a small but valuable ethnological collection; would probably assist in promoting a national museum of ethnology; college collections should be restricted to objects required for teaching purposes, *Todd*, 3386-3394; *Cole*, 825.

Is a more competent body to take charge of veterinary instruction, and grant licences to practise, than Royal Dublin Society, *Ferguson*, 4187–4189.

U.

Universities and Colleges in United Kingdom, parliamentary grants in aid of, for years 1860–1869, App. N., p. 661.

V.

VEREKER, HON. J. P. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is an honorary secretary to Committee for promoting establishment of *Royal Irish Institute;* was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1863, 370 Institute is intended to be a public department analogous to, but entirely independent of department at South Kensington. Hands in pamphlet containing details of proposal and report of proceedings of Committee (see Appendix I., p. 645), 371, 376, 405, 1873–1881. Deputation on subject received most favourable reply from Chancellor of Exchequer (Mr. Ward Hunt), and witness considers Government absolutely pledged to establishment and maintenance of Institute, though not necessarily to purchase of Exhibition Building, 372–397, 488–491.

Want of such an institution strongly felt in Ireland, present means of technical instruction being altogether inadequate. No sufficient industrial or art museum. School of Art of *Royal Dublin Society* not practical enough; its premises too small; has no garden, &c. Proposed to extend and amalgamate—compulsorily if necessary—existing art and science institutions and museums in one great national establishment, to be governed in Ireland by a local board directly responsible to Irish Government only; institutions thus aggregated to be compensated by a share in management of new institute. Aware that literal interpretation of promise of Government to form "*a separate department of science and art in Ireland analogous in its constitution to the existing Science and Art Department*" would preclude possibility of management by a board or mixed committee as contemplated by promoters of institute. Details will be matter for after consideration, 398–404, 410, 411, 423–427, 441–444, 477–481, 492–499.

Explanation of omission of Royal Dublin Society and *Royal Irish Academy* from lists of institutions proposed to be included in new department, although Queen's University is among them, 411–422.

Statement of disadvantages under which Irish students and artizans at present labour as compared with same classes in Great Britain. Inconvenience of Irish students going to London, even at public expense. Artizans, such as potters in Fermanagh, can never be benefited by art collections at Kensington, but could easily be sent to study in a great central place of training or museum in Dublin. A mere local school of art, as under existing system, would not meet wants of case, 436–443, 475–477, 482–487. Irish competitors not on equal footing with English, 501–503, 511, 512. Scotland and Ireland not analogous in this respect, 409.

Establishment of proposed institute no reason for excluding Irish students from *national competition* under South Kensington Department, 428–435, 445–447. Suggestion that up to a certain point they should be altogether educated in Ireland and get small prizes from their own institute, and that after attaining some degree of proficiency they should be admitted to a national competition with students from other parts of United Kingdom, 463, 464, 473, 474, 509, 515–518.

Opinion that chief cause of difference between working of present Science and Art Department system in England and in Ireland is that Irish people have not same confidence in an English institution as in one wholly Irish, and its success, to which public confidence is essential, is prejudiced by distrust, even though it be unjustifiable and misplaced. Witness not aware what may be the feeling of Irish schools as regards disseverance from present system. Has heard of numerously-signed memorial from art students deprecating it, but such documents are easily got up and frequently signed under misconception; nor is this one to be regarded as a protest against the foundation of an Irish institute (see Appendix F. p. 602), 468–472, 500, 501, 506, 515. Cannot mention any individual instance of dissatisfaction on part of an Irish student with working of present system, 507, 508.

Great jealousy and dissatisfaction in Ireland because of measures by which English artizans were enabled to visit Paris Exhibition in 1867 at public expense, while no similar facilities were afforded to Irish workmen. Witness is aware that the 78 artizans sent to Paris were selected by Society of Arts, which has no connexion with Science and Art Department at Kensington; but a considerable part of the expence was paid out of public funds. Not aware whether Royal Dublin Society made any effort on behalf of Irish artizans similar to that of Society of Arts. Some of the 78 artizans were Irish, but had been long resident in England. Did not know that Science and Art Department enabled 45 Irish science teachers to visit Paris at public expense. These circumstances mentioned by witness not as matter of complaint against Government, but as showing inertness of existing Irish institutions, and also as having prejudiced Irish minds against English rule, and therefore as fact in favour of foundation of proposed Royal Irish Institute 519–537. (With reference to this evidence, see Appendix E. p. 602.)

Veterinary College for Ireland.

Recommendation of Commissioners; special recommendation by Rev. Dr. Haughton, *Rep.* xxxix.

Extract from minutes of council of Royal Dublin Society on feasibility of establishing a veterinary school under its charge, App. G., p. 640. Memorial to same effect, *ib.* p. 643.

See also *Veterinary Science.*

Veterinary Department of Privy Council in Ireland.

Formed in consequence of cattle plague; takes cognizance of all infectious and contagious diseases, *Ferguson*, 4124, 4125.

Ireland very inadequately supplied with veterinary surgeons when cattle plague broke out. Commission in Dublin under Sir Robert Peel had great difficulty in finding veterinary surgeons to send to London to study the disease, so that medical men also had to be sent, and gave very great satisfaction; but College of Physicians objected to their practising veterinary surgery on ground of professional etiquette, *Ferguson*, 4126–4132.

No penalty for practising without a licence. As to title of "V.S." assumed by many persons not entitled to use it, *ib.* 4136, 4137.

Veterinary School. See *Royal Dublin Society*, 10.

Veterinary Science.

Memorandum of reasons why Ireland has special need of efficient means of veterinary instruction; live stock there is of greater value and national importance than any other product, exportation to Great Britain being the principal staple of Irish commerce; decrease last year in number and value of cattle, sheep, and pigs, owing to disease. Why increased mortality is denied by Irish dealers. The exportation of store beasts is greater than that of beasts for slaughter or the dairy; and as many cattle diseases are communicable and fatal to human beings, it is highly desirable to extend the means of veterinary instruction in Ireland, more even than in Great Britain, *Ferguson*, 4133.

There is at present no veterinary teaching whatever in Ireland; even apprentices have to go to Great Britain for their education, *Ferguson*, 4134, 4135; and the veterinary schools and hospitals there also are altogether insufficient. Any provision which may be made for veterinary instruction in Dublin should be under some college or university whose licence would carry weight, and not under a private society or other institution, whose governing members are merely subscribers, *Ferguson*, 4138, 4139, 4187–4189, 4190–4193.

Witness recommends establishment of a special institution for professional veterinary teaching, and provision for attendance of students at recognized veterinary hospitals. Previous general education. Curriculum of study should include human and comparative anatomy, both by lectures and demonstrations; medicine; surgery; comparative

pathology; hygiene; veterinary medical jurisprudence; and there should, if possible, be special teachers for each different class of animals. Students should be required to know chemistry and botany, but these need not form part of veterinary course, and might be learnt elsewhere.

The staff should include at least four professors, two demonstrators, six dissecting porters, and a *Veterinary* director appointed by Government to supervise in its behalf. Ample dissecting rooms and a place for specimens are indispensable, *Ferguson*, 4140–4165, 4170–4182. See also App. Q., p. 665.

The examination for a licence should be as practical as possible, similar in principle to that of Army Veterinary Department, but more extensive, *ib.* 4183–4186.

Veterinary Surgeons. Deficiency of, in country parts of Ireland; a veterinary school in Dublin would be of great benefit to Ireland, *Switzer*, 1576–1579.

See *Veterinary Science.*

Votes, all, for museums and educational establishments in Ireland should be taken on responsibility of Lord President of Council, or other minister of education, *Rep.* p. xxxv. Treasury negatived proposal of Science and Art Department to this effect, *Cole*, 821.

W.

Waldron, Mr. One of hon. secretaries of Royal Dublin Society and a Roman Catholic; his election was in no way affected by religious feeling, *Switzer*, 1552–1556; *Hayes*, 1763; *Griffith*, 2061, 2062.

Walsh, Mr. E. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Hands in written statement to following effect:—(1.) Is employed in establishment of Messrs. Fry & Co., Dublin, in whose manufacture of silk, figured fringes, Irish poplins, and cabinet furniture, superiority of artistic design is most important as enabling them to compete successfully in English and foreign markets. (2.) Technical and artistic teaching combined are requisite to enable artizans to execute designs faithfully and in accordance with precise intention of designer. Superior advantages in this respect afforded to foreign workmen, 730–732. (3.) Amalgamation of various scientific societies in Dublin into one institution would render them easier of access and more attractive and popular. Evening lectures desirable. (4.) Exhibition building best site for new institution, 733–735, 768–769.

Personal experience of witness of advantage of an art museum like South Kensington for development of improved designs, 735–738. Has never received any other instruction except from books on design by Ruskin and others, 739. Instances of defective workmanship attributable to ignorance of workmen and want of means of instruction such as a good museum in Dublin would afford, 740–744.

No particular value attaches to Exhibition building as a site for new *Irish Institute*, 745–748.

Royal Dublin Society's School of Art and Natural History Museum, Royal Hibernian Academy, Irish Academy of Music, and Irish National Gallery might all be advantageously amalgamated in new Institute. Agricultural and Antiquarian Museums to remain under present management, 749–763.

Only reason, in witness's opinion, for placing new Institute under exclusively Irish management is, that its popularity and attractiveness would be greatly enhanced. Its efficiency must depend on character of management, officers, and lecturers, and on excellence of examples of art in museum. Objections to Irish management considered, 764–766, 770–778, 814, 815.

Utility of *technical instruction.* Persons who attempt to apply art to manufacture should be conversant with the special necessities and

peculiarities of the manufacture (*e.g.*, a School of Art pupil may draw thoroughly well, but be unable to design patterns for carpets which could be carried out). Designing for manufactures is altogether distinct from ability to draw, but not necessarily a trade in itself, although designers usually devote themselves to some particular branch. Was not aware that attempt largely made in old schools of design to educate designers for particular trades proved a failure, 767, 779–790.

In *national competition* same standard and same examiners necessary for all students, but witness sees no difficulty in combining local teaching and local examinations with national competition. Thinks advantages of a separate Irish department would be greater than any derived under present system. Witness's principal object, however, is to impress on Commission the want of an art museum in Dublin, 791–810.

Warren, Mr. His collections of native birds and shells bequeathed to Royal Zoological Society are now deposited in Royal Dublin Society's Museum, *Corrigan*, 285; *Carte*, 1908, 1944.

Waterford Mechanics Institute. Statement from, in favour of provincial lectures, *Sidney*, 3212. Science school at, *ib.* 3215.

Wedgwood, Mr. Opposition of, to Mr. Pitt's resolutions in favour of encouraging manufactures in Ireland, *Kerr*, 4105.

Wilde, Sir Wm. F., M.D. (Analysis of his evidence.)

Is a vice-president of *Royal Irish Academy*, 3395. Hands in two statements, (1) objections to Rev. Dr. Todd's proposal to establish *National Museum of Irish Antiquities and Historical Monuments* under Government and supported by public grant; (2) details of history of Academy's antiquarian and archæological departments, which have engaged attention of witness for nearly 30 years, 3396.

Was under impression that Dr. Todd's proposal implied separation of Academy from Museum, which he believes most members would agree with him in opposing. Cordially approves, however, of removing both together to larger premises (in proximity to other learned bodies or not), provided they be kept separate and distinct as the "Royal Irish Academy," 3397, 3399–3413, 3448. No great advantage to visitors or students if Dublin collections were all together, 3449–3450.

If perfect insulation and security and good light are obtainable near Royal Dublin Society, no objection to Academy going there; but Smith's building, in Ely Place, which presents all those advantages, is preferable. Of three sites suggested for concentration of institutions Stephen's Green is worst. Kildare Place most accessible; but for preservation of specimens and general requirements of a great collection Exhibition building is decidedly best site, 3413, 3451–3455.

In consequence of Board of Works delaying proposed alterations for 14 months Museum is most insecure and not presentable to public. Collection removed to make way for works is greatly dilapidated. For details see written statement (pages 458–460). Does not concur in Dr. Todd's opinion that valuable objects could be abstracted without fear of detection; but Museum is not safe from fire, floors throughout being of wood, 3439, 3445–3447.

Curator paid by public not needed if Museum continues to belong to Academy, as there is already a responsible paid curator (Mr. E. Clibborn). An intelligent clerk and two porters are all that will be required when collection has been arranged; catalogue being complete and few new objects likely to be added in future. Distinction between offices of director and curator. Director should be a member of council and appointed by Academy, with a clerk or curator under him, who might be paid by Government. Principal officers, if paid full salaries, should not have seats in council, but unless Museum is removed from Academy and given to Government witness does not see why a director paid by Government should be forced on them. Is acquainted generally with

relations of Royal Dublin Society to keeper of Natural History Museum. Was not aware that he is superintended both by council and by committee of natural history, 3398, 3414–3438, 3441–3443.

Advantageous to archæological science if Trinity College and private persons should deposit valuable objects in national collection, 3414. If an official or permanent director be not appointed there is danger of council retaining a person not sufficiently acquainted with archæology to manage Museum if extended, but witness would hope there will presently be less necessity for a director of eminence than when collection was first formed, and thinks Academy should provide its own machinery of superintendence, 3415, 3444.

Winter Garden. See *Dublin Exhibition Palace, &c.*

Wood Engraving.

Recently introduced into Ireland, as a new employment for women, by Queen's Institute, *Corlett*, 2691. Dublin market for such labour is not overstocked; only a small per-centage of pupils make good engravers, *Corlett*, 2776, 2777.

Woollen Manufacture in Ireland. Address of English Parliament to William III. to repress, *McSwiney*, p. 79. English jealousy caused decline of, and liberal restitution is therefore due to Ireland. As to absence of coal being detrimental to industrial progress, *ib.* 584, 585.

Z.

Zoological Society of Ireland. See *Royal Zoological Society.*

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LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.